## TALMAGE'S SERMON

OF BUSINESS BRING mptations to the Husbauds

athers Struggling to Make a Living.

eak we comfortably to Jerusa-

wful six weeks in commercial crashing of banks from Ban New York and from ocean to complete uncertainty that has les of business for three months re of the money market for the put all bargsin makers at Some of the best men in faitered-men whose hearts in every good work and have blessed every great church of God can afford to her sympathies and plead be with all availing prayer. The men have established, the y have built, the asylums and eulogy long after their banking rgotten

an never fail. They have their banks that never break and will market, I am glad to say, begins market, I am glad to say, begins May the wisdom of Almighty God upon our National legislature at ng next month in Washington be reached as shall restor and revive trade and multiply i Yet not only now in the time disaster, but all through life, our es people have a strugglo, and I be appropriate and useful for bout their trials and try to offer e prescriptions.

se, I have to remark that a of our business men feel ruinous emptations coming to them from imited capital in business. It is understood that it takes now r times as much to do business it did. Once a few hundred to arned into goods-the merchant his own store sweeper, his own his own bookkeeper. He would the affairs himself, and every-id be net profit. Wonderful e come. Costly apparatus, ex-rtising, exorbitant store rents, tation, expensive agencies, are of the demand made upon our i men, and when they have found in such circumstances with small have sometimes been tempted to the rocks of moral and financial

ptation of limited capital has a in two ways. Sometimes they ak down under the temptation, yielded the battle before the first At the first hard gun they Their knees knocked together of the auctioneer's hammer, it the financial peril. Th hand that there is such a thing a merchandise, and that there are f the counter, and that a man braver battle with the sword than h the var istick.

ils melted in them because sugars when they wanted to buy and down ey wanted to sell and unsainble ere on the shelf and bad debts in ere. The gloom of their counteershadowed even their dry goods refes. Despondency, coming from apital, blasted them. Others have a different way. They have said ave been trudging along. I have ag to be honest all these years. I s of no use. Now it is make or

all craft that could have stood the all craft that could have stood the put out beyond the lighthouse on sea of speculation. Stocks are the which he gambles. He bought for lian vast tracts of western land, a atthe cast living on a fat home-ts this gambler of fortune and is d to trade off his state here for lots are with the state here for lots rn city with large avenues and ses and lake steamers smoking at es and rail trains coming down ning speed from every direction, all on paper! The city has never It nor the railroads constructed, but ag points that way, and the thing one as sure as you live. And that rocess by which many have been through limitation of capital into

Again, I remark that many of our business men are tempted to neglect their home duties. How often it is that the store and the home seem to clash, but there ought not to be any collision. It is often the case that the father is the mere treasurer of the family, a sort of agent to see that they have dry goods and grocertes. The work of family government he does not touch. Once or twice in a year be calls the children up on a Sabbath after-noon when he has a half hour he does not satify know what to do with, and in that and nour he disciplines the children and shides them and corrects their faults and gives them a great deal of good advice, and gives them a great deal of good advice, and then wonders all the rest of the year that his shildren do not do better when they have the wonderful advantage of that semi-annual castionities. eastigation.

The family table, which ought to be the place for pleasant discussion and cheerful-ness, often becomes the place of perilous ex-pedition. If there be any blessing asked at all, it is cut off at both ends, and with the hand on the carving knife. He counts on his fingers, making estimates in the inter-stices of the repast. The work done, the hai goes to the head, and he starts down the street, and before the family has risen from the table he has bundled up another bundle of goods and says to the customer, "Any-

the table he has bundled up another bundle of goods and says to the customer, "Any-ihing more I can do for you to-day, st?" A man has more responsibilities than those which are discharged by putting compotent natructors over his children and giving them a drawing master and music teacher. The physical culture of the child will not be strended to unless the father looks to it. He nust sometimes lose his dignity. He must anlimber his joints. He must sometimes inlimber his joints. He must sometimes tead them out to their sports and games. The parent who cannot forget the severe du-des of life sometimes to fly the kite, and rundle the hoop, and chase the ball, and number the rope with his children ought never to have been tempted out of a crusty and un-ble with a collaring.

redeemable solitariness. If you want to keep your children away from places of sin, you can only do it by making your home attractive. You may preach sermons and advocate reforms and ienounce wickedness, and yet your children will be captivated by the guittering saloon of in unless you can make your home a prighter place than any other place on earth to them. Oh, gather all charms into your to use! If you can afford it bring books and pletures and cheerful entertainments to the iousehold. But, above all, teach those chil-iren, not by half an hour twice a year on the sabbath day, but day after day, and every any teach them that religion is a great glad-ness that throws chains of gold about the neek; that it takes no spring from the foot, no blitheness from the heart, no sparkle from the eye, no ring from the laughter, but that ther ways are ways of pleasantness, and all

her paths are peace." I sympathize with the work being done in many of our cities by which benutiful rooms are set apart by our Young Men's Christian Associations, and I pray God to prosper them in all things. But, I tell you, there is some-thing back of that and before that. We need more happy, consecrated, cheerful Christian homos in America. Have you ever elphered out in the rule of

loss and gain the sum, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and loss his soul?" However fine your apparel, the winds of death will flutter it like rars. Homespun and a threadbare cont have some times been the shadow of coming robes made white in the blood of the Lamp. The pears of great price is worth more than any gen you can bring from the ocean, than Aus-tralian or Breatling mines than any tralian or Brazilian mines strung in one car-canct. Seek after God, find His righteousness, and all shall be well here ; all shall be

But I must have a word with those who But I must have a word with those whe during the present commercial calamities have lost heavily, or perhaps lost all their estate. If a man lose his property at 30 or 40 years of age, it is only a sharp discipline gen-erally by which later he comes to larger suc-cess. It is all folly for a man to sit down in middlife discoursered. The merchals of ceas. It is all folly for a man to sit down in midlife discouraged. The marshals of Napoleon came to their commandor and said, "We have lost the battle and we are being out to pieces." Napoleon took his watch from his pocket and said: "It is only 2 o'clock in the afternoon. You have lost that battle, but you have time enough to win another. Charge upon the foe" Though the meridian of life has passed with you and you have been routed in many

with you and you have been routed in many a conflict, give not up in discouragement There are victories yet for you to gain. Bu But sometimes monetary disaster comes to a man when there is something in his age or man when there is something in his age or something in his health or something in his surroundings which make him know well never get up again. In 1857 it was estimated that for many rears previous to that time annually there ad been 30,000 failures in the United States. Many of those persons never recovered from the misfortune. But let me give a word of comfort in passing. The sheriff may sell you out of many things, but there are some things of which he cannot sell you out. cannot sell out your health. He cannot sell out your family. He cannot sell out your Bible. He cannot sell out your God. He cannot sell out your heaven. You have more Bible than you have fout Sons and daughters of God, children of an Sons and daughters of God, children of an eternal and all loving Father, mourn not when your property goes. The world is yours, and life is yours, and death is yours, and immortality is yours, and thrones of im-parial grandeur are yours, and rivers of gladness are yours, and shifting maximum are yours, and God is yours. The eternal God has sworn it, and every time you doubt it you charge the King of heaven and earth God has sworn it, and overy time you doubt it you charge the King of heaven and earth with perjury. Instead of complaining how hard you have it, go home, take up your Bible full of promises, get down on your knees before God and thank Him for what Ruless before God and thank film for what you have instead of spending so much time in complaining about what you have not. Some of you remember the shipwrach of the Central America. This noble stearner had, I think, about 500 passengers aboard. had, I think, about 000 passencers aboard. Suddenly the storm came, and the surges trampled the decks and swing into the hatches, and there went up a hundred voiced death shrick. The feam on the jaw of the wave ; the pitching of the steamer as though eers leaping a mountain : the diamal flare of the signal rockets : the long cough of the steam pipes : the hiss of the extinguished furnaces : the walking of God on the wave! The steamer went not down without a strug-As the passengers stationed themselves in rows to bale out the vessel, hark to the thump of the buckets as men unused to toil, thimp of the buckets as men unused to toil, with blistered hands and strained musde, iug for their lives. There is a sail seen scalnst the sky. The flash of the distress gun is sounded. Its voice is heard not, for gun is sounded. Its voice is heard not, for It is choked in the louder booming of the sen. A few passengers escaped, but the steamer gave one great lurch and was gone'. So there are some men who sail on prosperously in life. All's well, all's well. But at last some financial disaster comes—a surcelydon. Down they go! the bottom of this commer-ial as steam with shuttered hulles. cial sea strewn with shuttered hulks. chilses strewn with similared hulks. But because your property goes do not let your soul go. Though all else perish, save that, for I have to tell you of a more stupendous shipwreek than that which I have just mentioned. God hunched this world 6009 years ago. It has been going on under freicht of mentions an immortals. under freight of mountains and immortals, but one day it will stagger at the cry of fire. The timbers of rock will burn, the mountains flame like masts and the clouds like sails in the judgment hurricane. Then God shall take the passengers off the deck, and from the berths those who have long been asloop the judgment hurrieane. in Jesus, and He will set them far beyond the reach of storm and peril. But how many shall go down? That will never be known until it shall be announced one day in heaven-the shipwreck of a world. Oh, my dear hearers, whatever you lose, though your houses go, though your loads go, though all your earthly possessions per-ish, may Almighty God, through the bloot of the availation the everiasting covenant, save all your souls.

# SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR SUNDAY, JULY 30.

#### "Paul. at Epheaus," Acts xix., 1-12. Golden Text: John xvi., 13. Commentary.

1. And it came to pass that while Apolles was at Corinth Paul, having passed through the upper coasts, came to Ephesus." From Corinth, where we left Paul in the last les-son, he returned to Antioch in Syria, taking with him Priseilla and Aquila as far as Ephe-sus, where he left them, promising to return, the Lord willing (18-21). After some time at Antioch he started on his third tour, and passing through Galatia and Phrygia, strengthening the disciples, came in due time to Ephesus. This Apollos of Alexan-dra, eloquent and mighty in Seripture, had strengthening the disciples, came in due time to Ephesus. This Apollos of Alexan-dria, eloquent and mighty in Seripture, had meantime passed through Ephesus and had been greatly helped and enlightened by Aquita and Priseilla. How wonderfully the Lord provides teachers for those who are seeking to know Him! Consider the cases of Cornelius and the man of Ethiopia. 2. "And finding certain disciples he said noto them. Have we received the Hole

anto them, Have ye received the Holy Ghost since ye believed? And they said unto Him, We have not so much as beard whether there be any Holy Ghost." There are many like these to-day who have heard of the love of God and of Jesus as a Savior from the wrath to come, and they have re-ceived Him and are children of God (John i., celvel Him and are enlaten of Gold (John L. 12), and therefore have the Holy Ghost in them as believers (I Cor. vi., 19: xii., 7), but yet know little or nothing about the Holy Spirit and never have rescived Him as their power for life and service. Compare John xiv., 17, with Luke xxiv., 49.

xiv., 17, with Luke xXiv., 49, 3. "And He said unto them. Unto what, then, were ye baptized? And they said, Unto John's haptism." This was as far as Apollos had taught them (18-25) and would include repentance, remission of sins and fruits meet for repentance and should have included an expectation of a baptism of the Holy Ghost (Luke iii., 3, 8, 16). It certainly meant salvation, but not necessarily special power for service.

Then, said Paul, John verily baptized 4. Then, said Faul, John verify hapfized with the baptism of repentance, saying unto the people that they should believe on Him which should come after Him—that is, or Christ Jesus." It was John's delight to ery. Christ Jesus," It was John's delight to ery, "Behold the Lamb of God." and to point all to Him whose way he came to prepare (John 1, 15, 27, 29, 37, 10, 28-39) Math. 10, 11.) People are apt to follow the human leader, as did the Corinthians (1 Cor. 10, 4.) and too often the human leader loves to have if so, But such is not the spirit of Christ, for even He did not His own will nor sought His own

for and not the own with nor sought this own given, but ever sought the glory of the Father (John vi., 28; viil., 29, 50; xvii., 4.) 5. "When they heard this, they were bap-tized in the name of the Lord Jesus." They had received the trath which they had heard and were living up to the light which they had received, and therefore were ready for more light. Now, when additional truth is brought to them they readily receive it and turn heartily to Him of whom John was the

'And when Paul had haid his hands upon them the Holy Ghost came on them, and they spake with tongues and prophesiod." Being baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus did not necessarily loring the gift of the Holy Spirit (Acts viii, 16). That seems to have been given in answer to special prayer and laying on of hands (Acts viii., 15, 17), though in the case of Cornelius and his comthough in the case of Corbins and his com-pany the gift of the Spirit was bestowed while Peter was speaking (Acts x. 44.46), and it was after that they were baptized. There seems to be no set way of receiving Christ or of being filled with the Spirit. The great thing is to receive Him the best way you know how, then trust Him to fill you with His Spirit as He pleases. Only "be filled"

(Eph. v., 18). 7. "And all the men were about twelve"as many as those whom Jesus chose and called unto Himself (Mark III., 13-15); as many as the sons of Jacob, the tribes of Israel; as many as the gates of the New Jerusalem and the foundations of the same (Rev. xxi., 12, 14). It is the heavenly and earthly perfect numbers 3 and 4 multiplied. The full significance we will see some day.

The full significance we will see some day. 8. "And He went into the synagogue and spake boldly for the space of three months, disputing and persuading the things con-cerning the kingdom of God." He made no apologies for the truth, but believing all things written by Moses he spake boldly in the nonset of the Schöt Late view. the power of the Spirit (Acts xxiv., 14, iv., 29). Disputing means reasoning out of the Scriptures, as in chapter xvii., 2, while persunding indicates tender and loving entreaty. Thus he patiently and prayerfully opened to them the word of God concerning Jesus as the Christ, 9. "But when divers were hardened and believed not, but spake evil of that way be-fore the multitude, he departed from them and separated the disciples, disputing daily in the school of one Tyrannus." When truth is rejected, the heart becomes hardened, and when once the heart is turned away from the only light in this dark world the only prespect is the outer darkness where light never comes. Yet Jesus has taught us that only a portion of the seed will fall on good ground, and that tares will grow among the wheat until the harvest. 10. And this continued by the space of two years, so that all they which dwelt in Asia heard the word of the Lord Jesus, both Jews and Greeks." The province of Asia, in which were the seven chur has of Revelation, is distinguished from the other provinces of Asia Minor in chapter xvi., 6. In this section Asia Minor in chapter xvi. 6. In this section of the country he testifies that for three years the centred not to warn every one night and day with tears, teaching publicly and from house to house, keeping back nothing, and all the while with his own hands ministering to the necessities of himself and those who were with him (chapter xx., 31, 20, 34). Thus earning his own living he would have no acsisten to fear losing a portion of his salary if the truth he preached should happen to hit some of his hearers rather severely. 11. "And God wrought special miracles by he hands of Paul." Whether it be a mirscle of healing of the soul or of the body, "it is God who worketh" (Phil, ii., 13). Whether it be wisdom or knowledge or faith or gifts of healing or miracles, it is all the work of the one self same Spirit dividing to every man severally as He will (I Cor. xii., 5-11). We will know His power more when netead of seeking Him to use Him for God we allow Him to take us and use us as He ases. 2. "So that from his body were brought 12. "So that from his body approved and into the sick handkerchiefs or aproved, and the the diseases departed from them, and the tell animits went out of them." There must evil spirits went out of them." There must have been some good reason for these spetial manifestations of the power of God in his unusual way—some special form of un-celled or deviltry which needed just these munifestations-for the Spirit does nothing

### TEMPERANCE.

A PITIFUL FATE.

Have we no pity for the poor, miserable hildren? Is there no voice strong enough onitorent is there no voice strong enough to plend "like angels, trumpet-tongued against the deep damnation of their taking off,"-of these children, who, in the language of Southay, are not so much born into the world as predestined, as it were, to live lives of disease and degradation because of the of disease and degradation because of the drink in the midst of which they are brought up and of which they have the hereditary taint in their very veins, --Canon Farrar.

#### DRINE BILLS OF BIG CITIES.

It has been shown that the city of Chicago lone consumes \$40,000,000 worth of beer in single year. Pittsburg spends \$15,000,000 worth of beer in or drink. New York spends not less than \$30,000,000 to \$70,000,000 for beer alone. Chere are in New York City about 3000 illicit stabilishments where drink is sold without a icense, and the drink establishments swing vide their doors day and night and seven mys in the week.

#### A CRIEF PACTOR OF CRIME,

A CHIFF PACTOR OF CRIME, The New York Medical Times notes the fract that in 1850 there was one criminal in 3500 of our population, but that in 1830 there was one in 786.5, a startling increase in forty years, and adds, "There must be some vany to stay this mad rush of crime ; some remedy for this bacteria which is poisoning the foun-tains of moral and physical strength," We venture to suggest to the Times, that chief among the factors of the crime and deterioration which it deplores are intoxicants. We invite its help in our contest to abolish them. National Temperance Advocate.

#### MODERATE DRINKING.

That there may be errors in judgment among medical examiners of life insurance companies in pronouncing upon a ris. Is probable, especially in cases of what are known as moderate drinkers - those who, in known as moderate drinkers—those who, in reply to the question in the application in that regard, say truthfully that they drink alcobolic liquors moderately at night. And yet cases of that kind have been affected with pronounced delivium and delusions. Summing up an allo article on the subject

Summing up an able article on the subject of the relation of life insurance to inebricity, Dr. T. D. Crothers says : "The object of all companies, to minimize the uncertainty and risks of all policy-holders, and make the question of the mortality of its insured a reasonable certainty, is a reality when the facts of alcoholic degeneration are studied above the level of opinions and theories. The greatest peril to life insurance to-day is the confusion of theory relating to the nature and action of alcohol Every policy-holder has to pay for this ignorances in increased rates. The companies are perfied and a de-gree of uncertainty exists which a larger and more accurate study of alcohol would remove. Companies whose managers and medical ad-visers are moderate drinkers are on the read to failure. Companies who assume that this question is settled and the lines of health and disease can be mapped out are failures already. Companies who regard this peril from alcohol as one requiring the most care-ful scientific study and cautious application of the apparent facts of to-day with arrive at some rational lines of successful solution of the problem. Finally the alcoholic question, from every point of view, demands a new and more exact study to lift it out of the fags and moss-covered superstitions of the cen-turies."-Mail and Express.

#### THE VERDICT OF SCIENCE.

That alcohol makes for the brain, when taken into the system, has been proved on the stre usest possible testimony. Dr. Kirk tells us that on one ocension he dissected a man who died in a state of intoxication. two divides of the brain was found the usual quantity of limpid fluid. When he smelled it the odor of whisky was distinctly perceptible. and when he applied the candle to a portion in a spoon it actually burned blue-the lambent blue flame, characteristic of poison. playing on the surface of the spoon for some seconds." We have similar experience related by Dr. Ogston, of Aberdeen, in the case of a women, who, it was believed, had drowned herself in a state of intoxication. We discovered nearly four ounces of fluid in the lateral brain cavities, having all the physical properties of alcohol." Dr. John Percy found that by distilling

the blood taken from the system of one in-toxicated he could reproduce a percentage of alcohol; and, by submitting the brain to the same process, that the per entries was much higher ; from which he concluded that "a kind of affinity exists between al obol and the cerebral (or brain) matter." The last the sectoral (or brain) matter." The last experiment on this point I shall relate is that of Dr. Firg, who held a post mortem exam-ination on the body of John Garter, a young athletis man, who drank a part of run at one effort. "The mouth, stomach, carding cavities and lungs presented no appreciable trace of the run. Even on appreciable trace of the rum. Even on op ning the cranium we found nothing to warrant a supover, a section into the interat brain writtes, the ram flowed out in considerable quantities, altered in color, but with its character-istic odor." From all which it follows clearly, that alcohol has a special uffinity for the brain, and, as a necessary consequence, works its saddest and most deplorable results in this -the sent of reason. Whonever, therefore, you see men struck down in de lirun tremens in the midst of their drunken dehauch : when you see men who were once strong, quivering in every limb, writing in agony on their bed of pain, with features contorted, and wild and staring eyes, screaming aloud at the fancled approach of the most loathsome crawling croatures, when you hear men, who were wont to be wise, gibbering and chattering like a parcel of domented Ing and chattering like a parcel of demonted maniacs; when you see those of the weaker sex casting aside all modesty and self-respect and acting the part of the demoniacal and insane, you will in future be able to give a reason for such conduct, and ascribe it to that deadly poison which has entered their brains, and stolen away the one great gift of God, which alone elevates there above the which alone elevates them above the jackal and the ape.

### **RELIGIOUS READING.**

#### THE MUSTERY OF GOD'S LEADINGS.

THE MUSTERY OF GOD'S LEADINGS. That God does lead His people is a truth which is abundantly established by the Bible and confirmed by the experience of thousands of God's people in all ages of the world. But there are mysterics connected with God's leadings of His people, in many instances, which are too profound for them to unravel, and especially so during the time that they are being led. Sometimes the mystery has reformed to the area to be baby or the baby of the baby of the set of the baby of the bab are being led. Sometimes the mystery has reference to the path in, which the believer is led. The paths are as different from what one would naturally choose. They are direct ly contrary to what human sagacity and prodence would elect to walk in. They appear to be beset with difficulties that are entire needless to encounter. They invite to dan gors which might easily be avoided. We utterly fail to see, at the time, any good rea-son why we should be led along such strange uninviting unpromising and apparently de structive ways. They are so radically at va riance with our conceptions of right, of rea-son, of prudence, of safety, of personal good and even of duty, that we are strongly to or stay at times to robel against proceeding. World.

emptod to question whether we are bein ruly led of God in such ways We have found an difficulty in accept truly ing the abstract truth that Go does lend His people. As a theor we prefer to believe it. There is comfort t ing the thought that the great God over does lead us; but then when we find o selves moving along in a certain path which is repugnant to our tasks, disappointing \$ is repugnant to our tasces, disappointing a our hopes, bringing most bitter experiences to our scale, we feel thelined to revise our estimate of the theory that God actual leads II is people. We say that this is a to be our feeling, especially while we ar being led in ways which are contrary to our judgment of what is best for us. An jet, after passing through the most disagree this parts of the are and coming out into the the parts of the way and coming out into the light again, we find that God did indeed leasus. With all of our short-sightedness we can that the path in which we were led w er that the path in which we were lost we has best for us. Our experiences thereis wris worth more to us and to others throng a than treasures of gold. Then we thanks is don't for loading us in just such a path as H dai, and then two we felt condemned for or marinurings and lack of faith and want of it ial submission to his dictates and directions and praynd Him to forgive us freely. Again there is a investory also offentimes in means which Get offen uses to lead In employs the most unlikely means, means which over despise and which w despise, to accomplish His put ose, And cometimes the means are mad and quite insignificant. He turn us in one direction and the in another, as seemeth good to Him. W wonder at the time why we are move about by such little things. Some incident very slight in most, has been the means of termination of the state of the second arming us out of the current of our reed to would not have believed that we could a marched thus, yet God had a purpose is affected thus, yet God had a purpose is be affected it all, and if the purpose have not been reis and much the purpose may each effect it venied to us, the time may come, either it this world or the next, that we shall know the mystery, the meaning and the morey o such leading. - Ref. Heraid.

#### WHY DO WE SET STILL?

Awake ye attracherers in the viney ird of the Lord. Religious indefence admits of no ag-ology. Activity in the cause of Christ is ben efficial to the physical frame, and, for the intellect no exercises are more useful than thos required by the Savior. An increase of piet would render this mental powers mor efficient.-"They are continually throwin contempt on their own natures, that live up oncernedly about their future, eternal salva-ion." Where is the seal of thousands whose names are recorded in the anifals of the churchy "Slothful professors like a door up church? "Slothful professors like a door up on its langes," Urgent interests of Zion en upon all the sons and daughters of John en upon all the sons and daughters of John was to be earnest in efforts to pre-mote its prosperity. The church is attering load lament escence so many within her borders are slack in the performance. duty. By when will the bread of life b borne to the family world, if believers fa-to do it? Sny not, the ungody desire a measures on their behalt, they need then and the Son of Man charged his people to g and the Son of Man energed his people to g forth in pity, to save the heedless and heart less. The blood of Calvary was shed for th world, a remedy has been provided for th wounded, inflicted by sin. Hasten, ye her the of destine many and h Gilend to all the dwellers on Wan wrift, yo winds, the cheering truth that in discussed and dying may be restored. Chris healeth the soul. Toll, the wanderers in death's dark mountain, that the Son of Right coustiess has arisen.

### HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

#### A PERFECT BOILED STARCH.

A heaping tablespoonful of the dry starch of commerce makes a pint of very stiff cooked starch. It is best made always in a brass or porcelain lined vessel, or else one of block tin or agate ware. If iron is used, be sure it is scrupplously clean and well scalded before putting in the water to boil. Wet your starch smooth with cold water, making it thin enough to run well from the spoon. When the water in your kettle boils fiercely-is bubbling all over-pour in the starch ; stir all the while. Keep stirring until the opaque whiteness turns clear. That shows the starch has been transformed to gluten, which is the aim of the cooking. Further boiling will only reduce the water and make your starch stiffer. It is only a superstition that "twenty minutes' boiling keeps starch from sticking to the iron."-New York

#### A GOOD BED.

The components of a good hed are considered by Doctor E. G. Wood in the Healthy Home. He says: "The main point nowadays is the covering. There is a strong temptation to use a quilted cotton comfortable, costing a dollar, in preference to a pair of blankets costing five times as much, yet the blankets are far cleaner, sweeter, warmer (for the same weight) and better from a health standpoint in every way. It is needless to add that the good housewife will see to it that bedding and clothes have a daily airing sufficient to abolish entirely the stale, unpleasant odor which hangs around a bed and indicates the presence of au indefinite amount of ancient effluvia. Clean sheets and sunshine work wonders with bods. If you are compelled to use a modern folding bed, be sure it has ample spaces for ventilation, and that it is never put up in the morning until san and air ball worked their miracle of cleansing."

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#### GOOD BYN THEAD.

Take one cap of soft yeast two days old (any one will know how to make it) at four in the afternoon, and stir it with wheat flour to make a soft batter, writes Mrs. L. E. Vierfel. Let it get light, and before you go to bed make your dough. You will have to make it pretty stiff or it will run. Take about one tablespoonful of caraway seeds, one good handful of salt and the same of land, work it well and stand away until morning. Then you take two shingles or very thin boards and flour them well, then take a piece of dough, work it is a long loaf thicker in the centre and pointed on the sides. Put on your boards and let them rise (you can't bake more than two at a time). Get your oven warm enough to raise them good but not burn them. Clean the oven on the bottom, then if your bread is nice and light, wet with water and cut three times over the top, the your ----sume as the Diant of D board a little and let ..... oread come off of it in the oven. Bake a nice brown and wet with a little water a little while before taking out. After the bread gets hard enough on the bottom, push that loose piece of iron under it (I think there is one in every oven). While the first two loaves are baking, work out two more. Try it and I know you will like it. This is the way they bake bread in Germany. If you bake it in a pan it will loose that good taste that the type bread ought to have.---Ynnikee Blade

id not want to chain honest enter I would not want to block up any of nucs for honest accumulation that fore young men. On the contrary, I or thom on and rejoics reach the goal, but when there are lititudes of men going to ruin for and the life that is to come through and the fife that is to come through options of what are lawful spheres of set if is the duty of ministers of re-nd the friends of all young men to plain, emphatic, unmistakable pro-hese are the influences that drown

destruction and perdition, , a great many of our business men pled to over-auxiety and care. You that nearly all commercial businesses relone in this day. Smitten with the quick gain, our cities are crowded olved to be rich at all hazards. I Post o not care how money comes. Our rehants are thrown into competition an opportunity of accumulation be ne-d one hour some one else pleks it up, January to December thestrugglogoes ight gives no quiet to limbs tossing in shess, hor to a brain that will not ston my. The dreams are harrowed by mary loss and flashed with imaginary Even the Sabbath cannot dam e of anxiety, for this wave of worldll-lashes clear over the churches and

its foam on Bibles and prayer books. who are living on salaries or by the e of the soil cannot understand the e of the soil cannot understand and tear of body and mind to which erchants are subjected when they do bot their livelihood and their now but that their livelihood and their as honor are dependent upon the un-nties of the next hour. This exciteof the brain, this corroding care of the this strain of effort that exhausts the

sends a great many of our best men in e to the grave. They find Vall street does not end at the East it ends at Greenwood! Their life d out against money safes. They go the dout against money safes. heir store on their back. beir store on their back. They trudge amels, sweating from Aleppoto Damas-They make their life a crucifixion. ing behind desks and counters, ban-from the fresh air, weighed down by Th w trudge eares, they are so many suicides.

I wish I could to-day rub out some of lines of care : that I could lift some of ardens from the heart ; that I could relaxation to some of these worn less! It is time for you to begin to take little ensier. Do your best, and then God for the rest. Do not fret. God ges all the affairs of your life, and He es them for the best. Consider the -they always have robes. Behold the of the air-they always have nests, a long breath. Bethink betimes that did not make you a pack horse. selves out from among the hogsheads Dis ath day resolve that you will give to the your fears, and your fretfulness, and distresses. You brought nothing into world, and it is very certain you can nothing out, Having food and

ant, be therewith content, is merchant came home from the stor te merchant came home from the store, re had been great disaster there. He led the front door and said in the midst its family circle: "I am ruined. Ev-hing is gone. I am all ruined." His said, "I am left," and the little child read the honder of said. "Form I and said, "I am left," and the little child w up its hands an l said, "Papa, I am a." The agod grandmother seated in the m said, "Then you have all the promises Bod beside, John." And he burst into m and said : "God torgive me that I have a so ungrateful. I find I have a great by things left. God forgive me."

-A PORTSMOUTH, O., COMPANY will manufacture a new kind of refrigerator which will dispense with ice. Immense deposits of superior porter's clay have been discovered in the neighborhood.

FOUR KILLED BY FIREWORKS,

A Premature Explosion at an Italian Picnic the Cause of It.

Four persons were killed and seven injured by an explosion of fireworks at Chicago on Saturday. The explosion took place in a smail pars where an Italian picnic was being held.

During the display of fireworks which was a part of the program, a premature explosion occurred caused, it is supposed. by the carelessness of the men in charge of the display. The entire supply of fireworks became ignited, scattering the burning powder in every direction. Two of the men in charge of the fireworks were instantly killed and two of the spectators were fatally injured. Half a dozen others were badly injured.

-TENNESSEE farmers are feeding their best wheat to hogs, seeing more profit in so oing than selling at present prices.

#### TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

Stockholm has the highest death rate from drink of any city in the world, ninety in 10,000.

Shetland is the most temperate county and Cork the most drunken town in the United Kingdom.

In eleven eathedral cities of England there an average of one public house to every 157 inhabitants.

Carter Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, has ssued an order that no drinking man will be retained on the police force,

Quaen Anne, of England, was extremely fond of brandy, and her face became so bloated that among the populace she was known as "Brandy Faced Nau."

Consider whether there is any real advan-tage in shorter hours or higher wages for workingmen, if their earnings and uncmployed time are both spent in the saloon.

Of the 51,000 breweries in the world Ger-many has 26,240, England has 12,874 and the United States have 2300. In the consump-tion of beer the German province of Bavaria leads the world, with an annual average of 222 litres per head. The inhabitants of the United States average thirty-one litres per head.

Would men and women, adults and youths be safe beyond all peradventure? And why should they not wish to be so, when so much, when all, is at stake? Then let them be the faithful observers of total abstinen Prudence is a virtue prescribed of God and man. "He who loveth the danger, shall perish therein."-Archbishop Ireland.

#### Hail Sweeps a Clean Path.

A hallstorm almost totally destroyed the grain in two townships six miles east of Wheaton, Minn. Information is not very complete, but indicates that from 5,000 to 10,000 acres were totally destroyed.

"tio, ye messagers of God Like the beams of morning fly Take the wonder working root

Ways the banner cross on high

#### THE LIGHT OF NATURE.

There fixed many years ago, in Philade-hia, a selebrated Induin const by the namephin, a selectrated findem transformer overlap 14 Tedynsening. He was suffrage one-overlap to the the fit of a friend, which is there to an in-

At length the silence was internoted by the friend, who said, "I will tell you what I have been thinking et; I was thinking et a cub-delivered by the author of the Christian religion. which, from Basacellence, we call the Gold-en Bule. "Stop," said Todyoscarz, "doub praise it to me, but rather tell me what it is, and let methick for myself. I do not wish you to tell me of its excellence-will me what

"It is, for one man to do to another as he would the other should do to him."

'That's impossible ! it cannot be done,' Tedyuseing immediately replied; and taking his pipe, lighted it, and commenced walking about the rough. In about a quarter of an bour he came up to his friend with a smiling sourtenance, and taking the pipe from his month) said, 'Brother I have been thoughtful on what you told me. If the Great Spirit that made man would give him a new heart, he could do as you say, but not else, Essa, xxxyi, 26, -A new heart also will I

ive you, and a new spirit will I put within on , and I will take away the stony heart out your flesh, and I will give you a heart of

"BUT TROMAS WAS NOT THERE."

Father Morris, an aged New England cler-gyman, was exceedingly happy as well as practical in his illustrations. Mrs. Stowe ves the following example in the Lady's

He had noticed a falling off in his little The had noticed a failing of in his fifthe Sirvle which met together for social prayer; this tools counsion, the first time he collected a tolerable audience, to speak concerning the conference meeting which the disciples at

nded after the resurrection. "But Thomas was not with them," said the Id man, in a sorrowful voice. "Why, what ould keep Thomas away? Perhaps," said e, glancing at some of the backward auditors, "Why, what he, grancing at some of the backward auditors, "Thomas had got cold-hearted, and was infaid they would ask him to make the last prayer; or perhaps," he added, after a panse, "Thomas got proud and thought he could not come in his old clothes." Thus he went on, and significantly summing up with great simplicity and emotion, he added. "But only which what "Theorems had for the worldbard think what Thomas lost, for in the middle of the meeting the Lord Jesus came and stood among them. How sorry Thomas must have been !" This representation served to fill the vacant seats for some time.

-NEGROZS are not allowed to live at Sandoval, near Carlisle, 11'., and two colored carpenters promised to leave as soon as their job is completed, to avoid being lynched.

-THE executive committee of Iron Hall. which met at Indianapolis, determined to resume bu-ine's as soon as possible. A supreme sitting for that purpose will be held August L.

CURRANT &

Currant joily must always he given the first place in the list of prilies made from our many delightful fruits used for the purpose, and no housekeeper should be willing to serve roust venison, roast duck, or chicken, or in fact any game withouts glass of the preity crimson pelly, which adds such a relish: to these dishes. Currant jelly besides has the merit of being suitable for jelly cake, jetly wils and puddings, as well us tarts, and gives a delightful flavor to sauces, gravies and stews, and may be used in place of wine in many dishes. It is by far the most recomminal jelly that can be made, as, justcad of the usual pound of sugar to a pint of juice. half the quantity of super may be used, and very little cooking will be found to thicken the julce so as to cause it to jelly at once.

Currants for jelly should be allowed to turn red, but never not over ripe, and should be gathered on a dry day; then picked from the stems, put in a preserve kettle and set over the fire till thoroughly heated, when they should be put in a july buy and strained; the juice measured and put on to buil for live minutes; the sugar can be weighed or measured, about two-thirdeas much as the juice being allowed; sometimes when the currants are just at the right stage one-half as much sugar as price will answer; as soon as the sugar is dissolved the jolly will be ready to put in the giassia

Black currants make a very nive jolly, and are said to be excellent for coldaand sore threats. As they are not very intey, a little water must be added to them.

Currant jam may be made by adding the sugar to the fruit without straining, and coolding until thick.

Spice currants are a nice dish. To prepare them stem and weigh the currants; allow half a pound of sugar, one tablespoonful of cloves, ciunamon and ginger each to every pound; add suffcient vinegar to the sugar to dissolva it; put in a porcelain kettle, and set over the fire until it comes to a boil ; add the carrants and spices, and lot cook halt an hour; take up; put in small jars; cover and set in a cool, dark place.-Courier-Journal.

The French best understand the art of pounding a tough steak into tenderloin.

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