THE REALM OF FASHION.

in the illustration, writes May Manton, admired mastic brown and watermelon is made of soft wool material, the de- pink. sign of which includes green, a bright shade of tan and lines of black. The square yoke is of tan-colored silk and the trimming consists of fine black mohair braid and ornamental buttons. The blouse bodice is made over a fitted lining which includes the usual pieces and seams, but shows single darts in place of double, and which closes at the centre-front. The blouse is fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams only. The yoke portion is faced onto the plaid at the line of perforations, the joining being concealed by the trim-

ming. The closing is effected invisibly at the left shoulder and down the left side beneath the widest band of braid. The narrower bands and the fancy strip are sewed to the left section of the blouse, so continuing the trimming in harmony with the yoke edges and epaulettes. The sleeves are twoseamed and snug-fitting close to the shoulder where they are finished by the small puffs that are a marked feature of the season. The oblong epaulettes give breadth to the figure and add to the general stylish effect. The neck is finished by a straight, standing collar above which rises a frill of lace. At the waist is worn a belt of tan-colored ribbon clasped with an ornamental buckle.

The skirt is five-gored and fitted smoothly about the hips. The back is arranged in deep underlying plaits. The trimming is carried down from the blouse in a continuous line, so producing the princess effect.

The striking and stylish gown shown | tarine red, that are replacing the long



RUSSIAN COAT FOR A CHILD.

coats worn by boys and girls are much alike. The model given, while shown Cashmere, drap-d'ete, camel's-hair as a garment of feminine use, is equally

with morning within Will and

LADIES' AND MISSES' OLGA BLOUSE.

Tam hat of the cloth. The fitting is

accomplished by shoulder seams and

under-arm gores. The fronts are each

is invisibly effected by means of large

hooks sewed to the centre of the right-

front and eyes to the edge of the left.

The sleeves are one-seamed and are

finished with pointed cuffs banded

with krimmer. At the neck is a

straight standing collar and at the

waist is worn a belt of the cloth edged

with fur and fastened with a large

steel buckle. The coat is lined

throughout with taffeta showing a

To make this coat for a child of six

years will require two and one-fourth

Ladies' and Misses' Blouse.

In the two-column design Bordeaux

red faced cloth is strikingly decorated

with parallel rows of black braid that

contrast strongly to the handsome

edging and full revers of chinchilla

gracefully in front according to the

prevailing mode. Hat of red felt,

faced and banded with black velvet

garniture of red silk crepe, autumn

leaves and b'ack quills. This stun-

ning outdoor wrap, says May Munton;

is one of the most desirable of the

season's novelties, combining style

with comfort and giving a distinguished

air to the wearer. A unique feature is the extended shoulders which form

epaulettes over the coat sleeves that

show a slight fulness at the arm's-eye.

The entire coat is lined with plaid

taffeta. The blouse proper is fitted

with shoulder and under-arm seams

and the basque portion is cut sepa-

neath the belt. The sleeves are snug-

fitting and are seamed to the lining

To make this cort for a lady in the

rately and seamed to the blouse be-

A belt of black velvet droops

yards of fifty-four-inch material.

bright plaid design.

as taffetas are eminently suitable. The been allowed the dignity of trousers trimming can be carried out in silk The material is dark red cloth, the passementerie, in fancy braid, in jet trimming bands of gray krimmer. or in velvet ribbon, all of which are in With the coat are worn leggings and a vogue. The yoke can be of contrasting material, as shown, or one of jet or applique, such as are sold ready for use, can be applied.

cut in one piece, but the full skirt is seamed to the back at the waist line. To make this blouse for a lady in The right-front laps well over the left the medium size will require two and one-fourth yards of forty-four-inch and turns back to form a deep rever that reaches to the waist. The closing



STRIKING AND STYLISH GOWN.

material, and for the skirt five and five-eighths yards of same width

The New Ribbon Stock.

It is a good thing to be able to say that the ribbon stock does still stanchly hold its own. The vast difference now lies in the ribbon it is made of. For neckwear we have a score of new and only at the upper portion beneath the most lovely weaves. Mohair and silk epaulette and both cloth and lining at suede are the newest. The first is the under-arm portion. To insure woven exactly like any high grade of additional strength a strip of cloth is brilliant mohair, with possibly a rather stitched to the lining round the upper lavish intermixture of silk, finished portion of the arm's eye where the with a simple edge and colored in the sleeve joins it alone. The right front with a simple edge and colored in the latest plaid patterns. It wears like a of the blouse laps over on to the left satin of the best quality and almost and closes invisibly. Revers of fur refuses to wrinkle.

are turned back from the throat and Silk suede is yet newer than the the neck is finished with a standing mohair, and really it is a velvet rib- collar. bon only with the silk pile shaved closer than a mole's fur. It comes in medium size will require two yards of the new tones of castor gray and nec- fifty-four-inch material.

makes its own plea for an occasional bath. Care should be taken to hold Child's Coat of Dark Red Cloth. the brush back up in washing, that Up to the age of three years the the water may not soak into the back.



HOUSEHOLD MATTERS. Washing Brushes.

A brush should be washed in warm

water in which there is a little boraz.

and, perhaps, with a little pure soap,

at least as often as the hair. There is

an oiliness to healthy hair which, with

the dust collected on the street, soon

makes an impression upon the brush.

It is advisable to use a brush with

white bristles. It shows the soil and

"Shave a quarter of a pound of soap

into a granite saucepan, add one quart

of boiling water, stir over the fire until dissolved," writes Mrs. S. T. Rorer of

"Handling the Family Wash," in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Pour this

into a tub half filled with water at a

temperature of 100 degrees Fahren-

heit. Mix well. Have on the left side

of the tub a bucket of clear, warm water, 100 degrees Fahrenheit, into

which you may put a half-teaspoonful

of household ammonia. Take each piece of flannel singly and immerse it

in the suds. Soap should never be

rubbed on flannels, nor should flan-

nels ever be rubbed on a board. Wash

them by pressing and drawing through

the hands, rubbing the soiled places quickly with the hands. Rinse at once in clear water, and wring by

pressing one hand under the other, or through a wringer. Never twist in the

wringing. Shake well and hang to

dry immediately; then proceed to wash

the second piece. The flannels when

nearly dry must be taken from the line

and pressed with a hot iron. Be care-

ful that it is not, however, too hot, or

it will destroy the, color. Flannels

washed in this way will retain their

soft texture and original size until

completely worn out. No deviations from these directions, however, can be

made. For colored flannels make a

for rinsing add four tablespoonfuls of

white wine vinegar, or a tiny bit of

acetic which has been thoroughly dis-

solved. It is always well to wait for s

suds as above. To the warm water

and all the new poplin weaves as well appropriate for boys who have not yet

bright day before washing flannels. They should be dried as quickly as Cauliflower, Carrots and Egg Plant. Delicate Cauliflower.-Trim and wash carefully a close, white cauliflower, being careful to remove all insects; drop in salted, boiling water cloth, then place in a hot dish and pour over it the following dressing: A pint of boiling water, half cup butter and pinch of salt. Slowly add two tablespoons of flour smoothed in a half cup rich cream; boil up; add to

the cauliflower and serve at once. Creamed Carrots. -- Scrape a dozen fair-sized carrots, and boil in salted water till tender. Drain off the water; season with a cup of rich, creamy milk, lump of butter size of an egg, a teaspoonful of sugar, pinch of, salt, dust of pepper and a tablespoonful of flour smoothed in a little of the milk and added after the rest is boiling. Stir carefully to prevent lumps, and serve in a hot dish with tiny squares

of toasted bread. Fried Carrots .- Wash and scrape clean, cut in slices one-fourth of an inch thick and parboil in salted water. Drain, and fry a few slices at a time in plenty of hot fat, until a delicate brown.

Carrot Balls .- Stew and mash half a dozen large carrots. Add two wellbeaten eggs, half a cupful of flour; salt, pepper and butter. Make into balls and bake in the oven until light-

ly browned. Spiced Carrots-Wash and scrape six medium-sized carrots; slice and stew in just water enough to cover. When tender, drain off the water; cover with vinegar; and add salt, pepper, a few small pieces of cinnamon bark, a dozen whole cloves and a cup of sugar. Return to the fire till scalding hot; remove, and place in a glass jar. As soon as cold they are

ready for use. Fried Egg Plant-Pare and slice and stand in salted water for two hours: drain on a clean cloth; and dip each slice in beaten egg, then in fine bread or cracker crumbs; sprinkle with pepper and fry in hot fat. Serve immediately. They must not be taken from the water until ready to cook, or

they will turn black. Egg Plant Croquettes-Peel the fruit, chop fine, salt and let stand well covered for two hours. Carefully drain off all the liquor that arises, and to each cupful of the plant add a well beaten egg and a cup of bread or bracker crumbs. Mould into flat

cakes and fry. Baked Egg Plant-To every cup of egg plant, prepared as above, add a tablespoonful of cracker crumbs, a teaspoonful of butter; and salt and pepper to taste. Place in a pudding dish and bake for twenty minutes. Serve in same dish.

Columbus's Pay Rolls. -A curious discovery has been made in the archives of the Spanish navy—the bills of payment of the crews who composed the caravels of Christopher Columbus. The sailors. according to their class, received from ten to twelve francs a month, including their food. The captains of the three large caravels had each eighty francs amonth. As for Columbus himself, who had the title of Admiral. he was paid 1600 francs a year.

TRANSPARENT THEATRE HAT. It's Big, Light, Beautiful and Becoming

and is Glass, to Be Seen Through. Hereafter the theatre hat need have no terrors for us. We will look through it. One of New York's most enterprising milliners has invented for the



NEW GLASS THEATER HAT, FRONT VIEW. winter theatrical trade a glass hat. It is as gorgeous, with its nodding plumes and wonderful array of trimmings, as the largest and most striking theatre hat that ever obstructed a first nighter's view, but there is this difference—the new hat obstructs no one's view. You look through it as clearly as you would look through a plate-glass window.

The new glass theatre hat is almost as light as a feather. It will not break if you drop it, and it is quite as fashionable as to its style as any theatre hat made of felt or velvet. The hat is made of a very thin preparation of pliable glass, which has been prepared with certain chemicals to prevent it from breaking. Its main ingredient is silicate of soda. The glass is perfectly transparent, and makes a most effective foundation for trimmings. The glass can be bought by the yard if one is fortunate enough to know where it is manufactured. It is so pliable that it can be easily plaited or ruffled, and under the deft hands of a milliner can be made into very fascinating transparent bows. As pompons and fancy wings it will also be used. But its chief use will be for the foundation of the big theatre hat, for its flaring brim and high crown, so that no matter what the hat's size it can be

easily seen through. One of the most effective of the new theatre hats is a rather expensive creation in glass and chiffon. The flaring glass brim is cut into a series of tabs, each tab softened by a shirred edge of aelicate pink chiffon. The glass bell-shaped crown of the hat is is also finished with a shirring of chiffon, and it is admirable for the person behind it to get a view of the stage. Beautiful pink feathers are used for the trimming. There are four of them, and they all have a downward droop. These feathers coil prettily over the hair at the back. They fulfill perfectly their object of being ornamental and yet not in the way. Around the base of the crown a bit of filmy chiffon is coiled, which is caught in the centre with an antique silver and rhinestone buckle, and there you have the new theatre hat complete. And to own this dainty glass creation you must pay \$25. But there are other glass hats now on sale for theatre wear which are less expensive, and some which are double this hat's cook for twenty-five minutes. value. They are all extremely novel, and yet they are not unpleasantly spicuous, and as for being light and comfortable nothing to equal them in the millinery line has ever been seen before.-New York Journal.

> COWS WITH EARRINGS. Hygienic Measure Ordered, by Belgium's

Director-General of Agriculture. A cow is the last creature one would

expect to see with earrings, yet every cow in Belgium has got to wear them



FOR HYGIENE, NOT FOR VANITY.

now. The Director-General of Agri culture has issued a regulation that all animals of the bovine species are to wear earrings as soon as they have attained the age of three months.

This is a hygienic measure, intended to prevent the introduction into Belgium of animals suffering from tuber-

culosis. Breeders are to be obliged to keep an exact account of all animals raised by them, and the ring (on which is engraved a number) is fastened in the animal's ear for the purpose of preventing-or helping to prevent-the substitution of one animal for another.

Suit Made of Rattlesnake Skins. Blue Hill, in Milton, Mass., is famous for its observatory and its rattlesnakes. To add to its standing among the hills of the country, it has a freak advertiser, so to speak. He is known far and wide as "Blue Hill Bob." His favorite sport is the killing and skinning of snakes. So many of the rattly reptiles of Milton has he dispatched that he is able to wear a suit of snake skins as a result of his labors and his

It is a wierd and scaly garment, but "Blue Hill Bob" rejoices in it .- Philadelphia Record.

Stout Ice-Breaking Machines. In Norway ice-breaking machines are in use which paddle their way through ice twenty-eight inches thick at the rate of four miles an hour. One of these machines has lately been sent

to Vladivostock to keep its harbor

Tuberculosis is in England and Wales the cause of 14 per cent. of all male and 131 of all female deaths.

open in winter.

PREGNANT THOUGHTS FROM THE WORLD'S GREATEST PROPHETS.

Woodland Ramble-Unity in Christ-The Humility of True Faith - A I rayer for Patient Endurance - Thos Who Have Christ Are Rich.

As I wandered to the hilltop, all my heart was sad with longing For those who waited for me in the Homeland up on high, And memories of happier days unto my mind came thronging,
Till tears of bitter sorrow dimmed the sun-

light for my eye.

But the pine tree's bending branches whis-But the pine tree's bending branches wils-pered words of balm and blessing. And the birds among the treetops with a gladsome voice did sing, And the sunshine sifting through the leaves,

my tear-stained cheeks caressing,
A message from the heavens above unto
my soul did bring.

And the butterfly anear me spoke of life and resurrection, And with heart aglow with thankfulness I

and safe protection,
Of strength to meet the future, and of
comfort for the past. So the earth seemed full of sunshine, and my arm was strong for duty,
And my feet keep happy measure as my
homeward path I trod,

For the Lord hath sent His angel in the woodland's wondrous beauty, And the forest was a foretaste of the Para-

-L. E. Lummis in Zion's Herald.

Unity in Christ.

Unity in Christ.

Conceive to yourself a large room in which many persons are assembled of different ages, different ranks, different objects of intelligence and different opinions, all invited to meet a great and famous poet. Before the arrival of the chief guest, there is a general hum of conversation, coteries are formed, and people who agree are heard discussing the points of their agreement, while others who differ are heard in violent altercation discussing the points of their altercation discussing the points of their difference. There is a diversion, segrega-tion, there is an atmosphere of allenation and hostility. At last the poet enters the room. All eyes are immediately turned to him; all minds are occupied with the recollection of the golden words he has spoken, and wondering what will next fall from his lips; all ears are attent to hear. Or, conceive to yourself such an army as that which Cæsar commanded, in which all the legions are drawn from many different parts of Italy and Gaul, in which men belong to many different factions, in which there are rival prætors and centurions, each followed by a band of partisans. What holds this army of Cæsar together? What makes it an army of Cæsar together? What makes it an army, an instrument which dashes victoriously against every force that is opposed to it? There is but one answer—it is the presence of the general. These men differ in nationality, in opinion, in sentiment, but they are all Cæsarians to a man. His presence calls them all together, his eye quells all discontent; his words move them as if they were a single person to the onset and to victory. In like way, we may say that there is only thing that visits, or ever can visit Christendom, and that is Christ. If He is ushered into our assemblies, all wranglings cease, and all animosities die away. We dare not be occupied with mutual jealousies and idle discussions lest we should miss the glance of His eye, or a word directed to ourselves. If He is installed in His place as the supreme recognized captain of His own host, then the army is united and efficient.

The Humility of True Faith. Our experience may tell us that faith and humility do not always go hand in hand. Faith is sometimes looked upon as a distinction which entitles its possessor to take liberties with God. No doubt our Lord, in His loving condescension, does invite the confidence and affection of those who really take Him at His word; but this invitation can payer safely dispense with a sense of take Him at His word; but this invitation can never safely dispense with a sense of our unworthiness, or of the distance that separates the Creator from the creature. We sometimes hear language about our Lord, prayers and hymns addressed to Him, which no doubt proceed from an earnest faith in Him, or, at least, in certain truths about Him, but which are considered by when the second of the s conspicuously wanting in reverence. When the centurian made up his mind to approach on behalf of his paralyzed servant, he was so conscious of his unworthiness to venture into such a presence that he applied, so Luke tells us, to the elders of the synagogue to intercede for him: "When he beard of Jesus he sent unto him the elders of the Jews, beseeching him that He would come and heal his servant. When our Lord offered to come and heal the patient, the centurion replied: 'Lord, I am not worthy that thou shouldst come under my roof; but speak the word only and my servant shall be healed." True faith is not insensible to the nearness and tenderness of God, but it is also alive to His awful majesty; the true believer sees God and himself in too clear light to venture upon the familiarities which are sometimes mistaken for faith's indispensable accompaniment.

A Prayer for Patient Endurance. O God, in whom alone our hearts are satisfied, help us so to live that we may find our rest in thee. Out of our imperfection bring to light the glorious perfection of thy grace. Pardon the sins of thought which we are slow to recognize and make us clean. Guard our way upon the right hand and the left that we may not be tempted above that which we are able to endure. In all simplicity of thought and outward order of holy life may we be faithful to the trust committed to our care. In patient endurance and purity of heart, by ready sympathy and devotion to the needs of others. help us to bear our faithful witness to the risen and ascended Lord. In the hour of swift temptation hold us back from falling into sin. In the day of our inquietude be thou our rest, and in the darkness of our restless ignorance make the shining of thy light appear. And thine shall be the glory evermore through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Who Has Christ Is Rich. The Lord has given me the greatest in-alienable riches—His image and likeness. He has given me Himself. What earthly riches do I want after this? What honor? There is no higher honor than to be a Christian and a member of the body of Christ. There is no one richer than the man who always bears Christ and His grace in his heart. "Whom have I in heaven but Thee? And there is none upon earth that I desire in comparison of Thee. My flesh and my heart faileth; but God is the strength of my hear and my portion forever." And yet we are greedy, covetous, avaricious, proud, envi-ous. Man! be rich through God; everything greedy. comes to you from God .- Sergieff.

Daily Descend to Nothingness. The love of ourselves is so afraid to be stripped out of anything that it suffers us not to be carried forth to our true rest so long as it can subsist and uphold itself by its own right and property. If God gave us a true light we should undoubtedly see that the course which tends to our divesting ourselves of all these things carries us on se-cretly but most really to the true possession of them and our own preservation; and that we must daily descend to our own nothing-ness, in which alone God is to be found. Thrice happy are all such poor in spirit.-Mons. de Renty.

Nature is too thin a screen. The glory of the One breaks in everywhere.—Emerson.

A Gold Watch in a Codfish's Stomach. Captain Skidmore, of the fishing smack Hoodeneganset, has just arrived at Essex, Conn., with a number of relies from the bottom of the ocean. Among them is a lady's beautiful gold watch which was taken from the stomach of a codfish captured near Nantucket. The watch is marked "Ber-gee No. 6722, London, England," and is in a perfect state of preservation. The hands register 12.15 o'elock.

A Deaf-Mute Anniversary. The Gallaudet Celebration Association of New England has decided to observe the Thomas H. Gallaudet, the father of educa-tion for deaf mutes, in Boston, in Decem-

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR DECEMBER 12.

Lesson Text: "Paul's Last Words." II Time iv., 1-8, 16, 18-Golden Text: II Tim. vi., 7-Commentary on the Lesson by the Rev. Dr. D. M. Steams

 "I charge thee therefore God, and the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the quick and the dead, and by His appearing and His kingdom.". These are some of the last words of Paul by the Spirit to Timothy, his dearly beloved son in the faith (chapter i., 2), of whom he said that he had no man so dear unto him (Phil. ii., 20, margin). He so dear unto thin (Phil. 11., 20, margin). He had been urging him to be strong in the grace that is in Christ Jesus; to endure hardness as a good soldier and please Him who had chosen him; to study to show himself approved unto God.

2. "Preach the word. Be instant in sea-

son, out of season. Reprove, rebuke, ex-hort with all long suffering and doctrine." In chapter iii., 16, 17, he had said that all Scripture is given by inspiration of God and is profitable that the man of God may be thoroughly furnished unto all good works, and now be extorts him to use that word faithfully, the word which he had known from childhood (iii., 15). Paul teaches to hold fast the faithful word (Titus i., 9); to hold forth the word of life (Phil. ii., 16), and to rightly divide the word of truth (II Tim. ii., 15). dried my tears at last,
For I felt a sudden consciousness of sure

word of truth (II Tim. ii., 15).

8. "For the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine, but after their own lusts shall they heap to themselves teachers, having tching ears." How long we have already been in those times I cannot say, but that we are in them no one can question. Lower of sail lowers. one can question. Lovers of self, lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God havof pleasure more than lovers of God having a form of godliness, but denying the power thereof (chapter iii., 1-4), are things too plainly seen. Some men who have the rule in church affairs do not hesitate to rule in church affairs do not hesitate to ask for pastors who will give them the thought of the age rather than the word of God, and there are pastors who are more ready to please the people than to preach the preaching which God bids them. False prophets as in the olden time.

4. "And they shall turn away their ears from the truth and shall be turned unto fables." Then because they receive not the love of the truth that the process.

fables." Then because they receive not the love of the truth that they might be saved, God shall send them strong, delu-sion that they should believe a lie that they all might be judged who believed not the truth, but had pleasure in unrighteous the truth, but had pleasure in unrighteous-ness (II, Thess. ii., 10-12). It is surely a woeful sight to see large congregations gather to listen to those who discard por-tions of the word of God and call other portions myths.
5. "But watch thou in all things, endure

5. "But watch thou in all things, endure afflictions, do the work of an evangelist, make full proof of thy ministry." There is no pattern for a minister or evangelist but the Lord Jesus Himself. He was filled with the Spirit, led by the Spirit, spoke the words which the Father told Him and did always those things which pleased the Father (John xii., 49; viii., 29). When He suffered, He said, "Even so, Father," and He finished the work which the Father gave Him to do (Math. xi., 26; John xvii., 4).
6. "For I am now ready to be offered and the time of my departure is at hand." Long before this He had said, "I am ready—not to be bound only, but also to die for the name of the Lord Jesus" (Acts xxi., 13). It was His constant desire that Christ should be magnified in His body whether by life or death (Phil. i., 20). He knew that to die would be gain and to be with Christ would be very far better (Phil. i., 21, 23). But now He seemed sure that He was soon going home. He speaks of it as His departure. He seemed sure that He was soon going home. He speaks of it as His departure. The body would die, the tabernacle be taken down, but he, Paul, the person in the body, would depart to be with Christ, and would be absent from the body and present with the Lord.

with the Lord.
7. "I have fought a good fight; I have 7. "I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith." It is the fight of faith, and the life of faith, and the walk of faith (I Tim. vi., 12; Gal. ii., 20; Col. ii., 6). It is believing God all the way through and all that He has said. As Paul put it elsewhere, "Believing all things that are written in the law and in the prophets" (Acts xxiv., 14). It is not a faith that can ever be made to suit the times. As Dr. Weston says, "If Christ taught as many teach He would never have been crucified for it." We must earnestly contend for the faith that was once for all delivered to the saints, and re-

earnestly contend for the faith that was once for all delivered to the saints, and remember that Paul said. "If any one, even an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel, let him be accursed" (Jude iii.; Gal. i., 8, 9).

8. "Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that the righteous judge, shall give me at that day, and not to me only, but unto all them also that love His appearing." Crowns, as I understand it, are rewards for service to be given to those who earn them, that they may have somewhat to cast at His feet in that day (Rev. iv., 10). They are not given to us when we die, but only at the appearing of our Lord at the resurrection of the just (Luke xiv., 14; I Pet. v., 4; Rev. xxii., 12). I have often referred to the other four to be given to the faithful the other four to be given to the faithful for four distinct kinds of service, but this one is for those who in all their service carry with them a certain attitude of soul carry with them a secretain attitude of sour —viz, loving His appearing. When He comes to the air for His people, I firmly believe that every saint will meet Him, but many may be ashamed and many receive no crowns (I John ii., 28; I Cor. iii., 14, 15). 16. "At my first answer no man stood with me, but all forsook me." To stand

alone for the right is intimate fellowship with our Lord, who said to the eleven, "Ye shall be scattered and shall leave Me alone, shall be scattered and shall leave Me alone, and yet I am not alone, for the Father is with Me" (John xvi., 32). David was awfully alone when his faithful 600 turned against him and talked of stoning him, he being at the time in like painful circumstances with themselves but it is written. stances with themselves, but it is written that David encouraged himself in the Lord

his God (I Sam. xxx., 6). 17. "Nothwithstanding the Lord stood with Me and strengthened me, that by me the preaching might be fully known, and that all the gentiles might hear, and I was delivered ont of the mouth of the lion. hath said I will never leave thee nor forsake thee, so that we may boldly say the Lord tnee, so that we may boldly say the Lord is my helper (Heb. xiii., 5, 6). Happy are those who can say from the heart, "Behold, God is my salvation; I will 'trust, and not be alraid, for the Lord Jehovah is my strength and my song." (Isa. xii., 2).

18. "And the Lord shall deliver me from the control work and will preserve me units."

every evil work and will preserve me unto His heavenly kingdom, to whom, be glory for ever and ever. Amen." Yet in the face of this and Phil. i., 6, and II Tim. i., 12, and similar strong assurances, there are those who insist that Paul feared lest after all he might be lost. Perish the thought that any true child of God can ever perish!-Lesson Helper.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR RUBBER.

Will It Revolutionize the Trade?—It Will Cost Only Six or Seven Cents a Pound. It is announced at Denver, Col., that the Right Rev. Dean H. Martyn Hart, of St. John's Cathedral, had perfected an inven-tion which is calculated to revolutionize the rubber trade. Napier Ford discovered a method of oxidizing oils, and when he died in London two years ago he handed his invention to Charles Griest, who made

his invention to Charles Greek, who hadesome improvements in it and then turned it over to Dean Hart.

The Dean, who is an expert chemist, worked on it for months and finally made it yaluable commercially. The business d of the process was turned over to Dr. John Gower, who went to London and organized a company for its manufacture. The new substance is called perchoid. It will cost only about five or six cents a pound. Dean Hart will go to Washington to see about the patents,

JUDGE ADAMS'S NOVEL DECISION. Weak Minded Not Entitled to Protection of the Law.

In the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis, Mo., Judge Elmar B. Adams has caused some surprise by sustaining a de-murrer to an indictment charging "Prof." J. C. Fay, a medium of that city, using the mails to defraud.

mails to defraud.

Evidence against Fay was conclusive,
but he was discharged by Judge Adams,
who held that any man who was so mentally dwarfed as to be swindled by the representations of such men as "Prof." Fay he should not be a competent prosecuting witness in the criminal prosecution of the

Boycotting Megal. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis decided that boycotting

GOD'S MESSAGE TO MAN. THE SABBATH SCHOOL A TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

THE DRINK EVIL MADE MANIFEST IN MANY WAYS.

The Usual Way-Drink and the Labor Market - The Liquor "Industries," But a Drop in the Bucket Compared

to Some Other Employments of Labor. Sparkling wine in brimming measure, 'Filled with laughter, drained with pleasure

Robs you of your greatest treasure; Looks a friend, but acts in treason, Steals from you your God-like reason, Makes a sot of you in season.

Lower than the beast it makes you. Lower and still lower takes you Till your every friend forsakes you;

Till your life is but a token Of the hearts that have been broken By a sorrow all unspoken;

And the smiles that erewhile met you, Disappear, and friends forget you And you die and none regret you.

What Wendell Phillips Thought, There are so many reasons for temperance apparent to every man who gives the matter any thought whatsoever, that it seems almost superfluous to cite, in its favor, words and opinions of people of eminence and distinction. But every word spoken for the truth has its effect; and the following extract from a speech of Wenfollowing extract from a speech of Wen-dell Phillips may be of use in showing what that celebrated and eloquent advocate of numerous reforms thought of the temperance cause: "Some men look upon this temperance question as a whining bigotry, narrow asceticism, or a vulgar sentimen-tality, fit for little minds, weak women, and weaker men. On the contrary, I re-gard it as second only to one or two others of the primary reforms of the age. * Every one of you can glance back over your dwn path and count many and many a one among those who started for the goal at your side, with equal energy, and perhaps greater promise, who has found a drunkard's grave long before this. * * Hardly one house in this city, whether it be full and warm with all the luxury of wealth, or whether it find hard, cold maintenance by the most earnest economy no tenance by the most earnest economy, no matter which—hardly a house that does not count among sons, or nephews some victim of this vice. The skeleton of this warning sits at every board. The whole world is kindred in this suffering. The country mother launches her boy with trembling upon the temptations of city life; the father entrusts his daughter anxilie; the father entrusts his daughter anxiously to the young man she has chosen, knowing what a wreck intoxication may make of the roof-tree they set up. Alas! How often are their worst forebodings more than fulfilled! I have known a case—probably many of you recall some equal to it—where one worthy woman could count father, brother, husband, and son-in-law all drunkards. No man among her near kindred except her son who was not

Profitable Losses. The following good speech is nearly a verbal report of one heard at a temperance

near kindred, except her son, who was not a victim of this vice. Like all other ap-petites, this finds resolution weak when

set against the constant presence of temp-

"I have been thinking since I came into the meeting to night, about the losses I've met since I signed the total abstinance pledge. I tell you there isn't a man in the pledge. I tell you there len't a man in the society who has lost more by stopping drink than I have. Walt a bit until I tell you what I mean. There was a nice job of work to be done in the shop to-day, and the boss called for me.

"Give it to Law," said he. 'He's the best hand in the shop.'

"Well, I told my wife at supper time, and "'Why, Laurie, he used to call you the worst. You've lost your bad name haven't

you?

"'That a fact, wife,' said I. 'And it ain't all I've lost in the last sixteen months, either. I had poverty and wretchedness, and I lost them. I had an old ragged coat and a shockin' bad hat, and some waterproof boots that let the wet out of the toes a fact with the last it rock if he at the heal. I've lost as fast as it took it in at the heel. I've lost as fast as it took it in at the heel. I've lost them. I had a red face, a trembling hand and a pair of shakey legs that gave me an awkward tumble now and then; I had a habit of cursing and swearing, and I've got rid of that. I had an aching head sometimes and a heavy heart, and, worse than all the rest, a guilty conscience. Thank God, I've lost them all.'

tost.

"You've had an old ragged gown, Mary,' said I. 'And you had trouble and sorrow and a poor, wretched home and plenty of heartaches, for you had a miserable drunkard. Mary, Mary, thank the Lord for all you and I have lost since I signed the tem-

Drink and the Labor Market. Under this heading a writer in the G. T. Watchword makes the following effective

showing: It has been stated that the Caledoniah Distillery, at Edinburgh, whose output of liquor is over £1,500,000 (\$7,250,000) worth per annum, only employs 150 men. Compare this with the Atlas Iron Works at Sheffield, whose turnover is about the same amount, and where the number of men employed is ever 3000. With the same turnover of money in the business in which the writer money in the business in which the writer is engaged (stay-making), instead of employing 150 we could actually ourselves find employment for 10,000 people. But in addition to this, in order to keep our operatives fully employed, we should be the means of giving employment to quite another 5000, for we should require (in addition to boilers, engines, shafting, etc.), a large number of additional cutting machines, 200 pair of shears annually, about 10,000 sewing machines—which would require to be replaced every seven years—and between times we should require to and between times we should require to replace breakages and ordinary wear and tear, which would be enormous. We should also require 250,000 needles every year, and 150,000 pieces of cloth would be wanted annually. At the very least 10,000 gross of reeis of cotton (of 1000 yards each); 2000 tons of steel strips; 1000 tons of twine, cane, horn and whalebone; 60,000 gross yards of lace, and twenty tons of silk would be wanted, besides a host of other things. A similar demand would ensue from many other trades were this immense turnover theirs. In this way all industries would reap the benefit. But what has the drink

lutely nothing. Only One Way.

employment of labor? Beyond a few coop-

glassblowers, caskmakers, etc., abso-

The London Daily Chronicle asks: "Why cannot the temperance societies devote part of their energies to making our drink traffic and habits a trifle more civilized?' To this the Good Templars Watchword re-plies: "There is only one way to civilize the drink traffic, and that is to prohibit it."

Arctic Expeditions. Seeing that three separate Arctic expeditions will shortly set sall for the north pole, the advice given by Dr. Nansen in his great work, "The First Crossing of Greenland," as to the use of alcoholic

liquors is timely:
"It is often supposed," he says, "that even though spirits are not intended for daily use they ought to be taken upon an expedition for use in cases of emergency. I should acknowledge this if any one could show me a single case in which such a remedy is necessary; but till this is done, I shall maintain that this pretext is not sufficient, and that the best course is to banish alcoholic drinks from the list of neces-

saries for an Arctic expedition. Growing Influences Against Alcohol. In England no feature of life is more marked than the tendency away from the use of intoxicating drinks, and in our own country the action of great business cor-porations, mutual benefit societies and brotherly associations of all kinds in refusing to have as employes or members men who drink intoxicants to excess, is perhaps the best thermometer we have of the growth of public influence against the

Temperance News and Notes. Health enters by the gateway of temper

alcohol habit.

"Joy and temperance and repose Slam the door on the doctor's nose." The sorrows that are drowned by drink