COMETH THE END"

Are We Being Watched Over and Guarded From the Unseen World.

In the last two chapters of Revelation we are assured that the material world will, when the time is ripe, be absorbed and transformed by the spiritual. The primitive Christian expected this consummation too soon, but they were always thinking about it, and believed that the dead were also waiting for it in a state of probation, or a sleep, as St. Paul calls it, and that all the redeemed would enter upon it together.

Surely they are right. Humanity is progressing towards some great end, an end higher than the perfecting of separate individualities. One generation goes on where another leaves off, and unfolds the divine ideas a little more fully. Some day, we may hope, this idea will be realized in a human society as nearly perfect as the limitations of earth permit. We may reasonably hold that those generations which have passed on have not stood still either, and are still concerned with the work of evolving humanity, a mighty Whole, one with and in the glorified Christ

"Then cometh the end." All illusions, all sense of separateness, will disappear; the material will make way for the spiritual, the phenomenal for the real, and the universe of universes, visible and invisible, attain to perfect conscious oneness in the eternal life of God. This is the New Testament view of the matter seen in the large perspective of our present day knowledge of the vastness of

THE UNIVERSAL ORDER.

When we come to the question of the survival of individual consciousness after death we can say no more than that the evidence which would satisfy the ordinary religious mind might fail with the uninformed by the religious temperament. Nevertheless the lack may be in the latter rather than the former. The plane of spiritual experience is real and is felt by most to be higher than the purely intellectual, and it is in the plane of spiritual experience that certitude regarding the immortality of the soul has hitherto generally been attained.

Evidence that would carry conviction by the methods acceptable to the scientific mind would, of course, have to be on the lower plane. I quite admit that such evidence might be of great value as a reinforcement to spirituality, but it could never be a substitute for it, or take precedence of it. Still I think it not improbable that scientific psychic investigation will before long manage to prove to the satisfaction of the average man the existence of discarnate consciousness. If so, I shall rejoice, because I believe the general effect of such a demonstration would be good. But even so, I would rather rely on the instinctive perceptions of the highest order of

SPIRITUAL EXPERIENCE.

The other day a miner wrote to tell me that from time to time when he had been in special need of guidance in some particular subject he has found that subject preached upon from the City Temple pulpit. So often has he had his need met in the discussion of questions from the City Temple pulpit which he had neither time nor opportunity to think out for himself that he believes the result must be due to something more than mere coincidence, and I have no doubt he is quite right.

His theory of the matter is that minds spiritually en rapport may influence each other even unconsciously, like the separate receiving stations of Marconi's wireless telegraph apparatus.

Quite true, but there is more in it even than that: there is the mind behind all, and the divine love that vibrates between soul and soul in response to the call of human need, like the ether that carries the electric force from point to point in the visible universe. I see from the list of injured in connection with the terrible mining disaster of a few days ago that there is a possibility that my interesting correspondent has been killed. If so, perhaps he knows more now of the ways of God with men than I could ever tell him.

DEATH IS NO CALAMITY

to those whom it calls higher, but only to those who mourn their loss. And even that would be turned into joy if we could but know how things really are in the great beyond.

I have received a crop of testimonials illustrative of the operation of the same kind of force. One is from a poor cripple. This fact throws the sufferer back upon prayer. Often the prayer has been like that of the Durham miner, with much the same result.

I have been finding out increasingly of late that the City Temple has an invisible congregation, a congregation that never enters its walls and has never looked upon our faces; but which, like the cripple I have mentioned, counts itself as belonging to us and joining in our prayers. It is a helpful fact, and if my voice could reach to all these scattered sympathizers I would like to tell them that we know it and that the spiritual communion is a fact independent of place and circumstance. If we help them it is equally true that they help us.

REV. R. J. CAMPBELL.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.

Forged Coins Which are Worth as Much as the Genuine.

The unusual occurrence of a counterfeit coin bringing far more than the value it was originally intended to represent by its makers took place recently, when a curious Spanish doubloon of Charles IV. of Spain, dated 1801, was sold for $60 at a sale of old coins at the Collectors' Club in New York.

The coin was of excellent workmanship, and there was really no striking difference between it and the genuine. But instead of being struck in gold it was composed of platinum of the purest quality, which had been gilded.

The intrinsic value of the Spanish doubloon in gold is just over $15. The platinum counterfeit weighs 420 gr., which, at the prevailing market rate, would give this piece an intrinsic value of about $17.50.

Platinum was a favorite metal with counterfeiters some years ago, when its intrinsic value was about $6.25 or $7.50 an ounce. Many spurious ten-dollar and twenty-dollar United States gold pieces were turned out, chiefly composed of this metal. The coins of Great Britain were also tampered with in the same manner.

Spanish coins have been much counterfeited, perhaps more than the coins of any other co[illegible] Even at the present time Sp[illegible] redeeming counterfeit five-peseta pieces. These coins were made by private persons and were equal to the regular Government coins in point of fineness and weight, the manufacturers being satisfied with the seigniorage or difference between the face value of the coin and its value in bullion silver.

So difficult are these illegal coins to distinguish from the genuine that the Government has authorized their redemption at bullion value. It is said that but little distinction has been made in Spain between the regular issues and the counterfeits, the two issues being accepted freely everywhere, and it is declared that it is not at all unlikely that a fair proportion of the 600,000,000 five-peseta pieces held in reserve by the Bank of Spain is made up of the counterfeit coin.

Some years ago when silver had a much higher value than at present a counterfeit Mexican dollar came into the possession of the United States assayers at the Philadelphia mint. They assayed the coin and found it to be worth intrinsically about $1.50. It seems that the mine from which the counterfeiters got their metal produced silver that was very strong in gold. Thus the forgers lost money by making counterfeits.

"MATUSHKA VOLGA."

Melody of Sorrow and Unrest Heard in Prison and Palace.

There is an air so popular in Russia that it is even more familiar than their national anthem to the people of that [illegible] mysterious empire. I have heard it in all parts of the Czar's dominions, from the Baltic Sea to Bering Strait and from Archangel to the Caspian; in the glittering palaces of Petersburg and in foul prison dens of Siberia, says the Travel.

It is a simple melody in the minor key, suggestive, like most Slav music, of sorrow and unrest, and it is called "Matushka," or "Mother Volga," as for some cryptic reason every Russian, be he noble or Nihilist, is taught from childhood to regard this great river in the light of a maternal relative. Yet the river is full of sad associations, for convicts formerly travelled a portion of the journey to Siberia along its broad, sluggish stream.

I can never forget the haunting sweetness of "Matushka Volga" as I heard it sung on a prison barge one quiet summer evening by a party of fettered politicals banished to the great lone land of exile. For "Mother Volga" was their last link with home and the loved ones they might never meet again.

Fortunately the condemned are now sent into Asia by the Trans-Siberian Railway and the unhappy exile is spared at least one bitter parting—that from his well beloved "Mother Volga."

He: "But, really, are you going to marry me, or are you going to make a fool of me?" She: "Both, my dear boy."

WHAT IS THE CAUSE?

Do Earth Tides Throw Over Factory Chimneys.

Beyond waking the entire neighborhood, and blocking the railway line for several hours, the huge chimney, three hundred feet high, which fell so unaccountably near Glasgow, recently, did no particular damage.

Such, however, has not always been the case with other similar occurrences in the past. These tall structures have a knack of collapsing without a moment's warning, and frequently with the most frightful results to life and limb.

For example, at Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, in 1892, a mill chimney, that was deemed to be as solid and safe as any in England, suddenly toppled over and killed fifteen people. A similar mishap near Lyons, France, lately, equally inexplicable, resulted in a score of deaths. In the Pennsylvania anthracite region, not long since, a colliery chimney, that had been examined and pronounced perfectly stable only a short while previously, fell across the mouth of a shaft, with the result that thirty-three miners working below were imprisoned and suffocated.

Even more dreadful results followed the mysterious collapse of the New Lands Mills chimney at Bradford, England, during Christmas week, 1882. No expense had been spared in its construction. The materials used were admittedly the best that money could buy. Yet it came down like a child's house of cards; falling, a thousand tons of dead weight, right athwart the crowded factory buildings.

More than 250 wounded were extricated from the ruins, together with 54 dead bodies. It was the worst catastrophe Bradford had ever known, and no pains were spared to elucidate the cause of it. But in vain.

Now, however, in view of the recent discovery of earth tides, engineers are beginning to see a light. Investigations, carried out with scientific intsruments of an extreme delicacy, have shown that the earth's crust, so far from being immobile, as had always been supposed, rises and falls over eight inches once daily. May not this movement, it is asked, be responsible for the collapse of these slender, hollow shafts?

THE ADMIRAL AND THE BEY.

Diplomatic Story in Which a Lion and a Pair of Pistols Figure.

A show of force is often the best kind of diplomacy. A writer in a Paris newspaper tells a story of the French Admiral Dupetit-Thouars, who had been entrusted with the mission of exacting reparation from an African bey who had insulted a French Consul. As Dupetit-Thousars's demands were supported by the forceful argument of loaded cannon the bey acknowledged that he had been too hasty and proffered profuse apologies. He even invited the Admiral to his table and had a sumptuous repast perpared for his guest. The Consul warned the Admiral to be on his guard.

"The bey is inclined to be malicious," said he, "and when he strokes his beard and smiles you may be sure that he is concocting some mischief."

"We shall see," was Dupetit-Thousars's reply.

He reached the bey's palace in good time. Profuse complements and salutations were exchanged. All at once the Admiral's foot met some soft, hairy substance lying on the carpet under the table. He bent down and saw a huge lion showing his formidable teeth. The bey smiled and stroked his beard.

Dupetit-Thouars did not wince, but called his dragoman.

"My pistols," was all he said.

The servant saluted, retired and brought back a pair of pistols on a silver tray. The Admiral took them and placed them on the table before him, but the bey, still smiling, continued to stroke his patriarchal beard.

"Tell the commander," he said to the dragoman, "that if those pistols are for the purpose of blowing out my lion's brains they are quite insufficient and perfectly useless."

Then, like a skilled fencer countering his opponent's thrust after the bey's ironical advice had been translated, Dupetit-Thouars replied:

"Tell his Highness that my pistols are not there to kill his lion but to blow his own brains out at the first movement of this objectionable carpet."

Gravely but a little pale the man interpreted. The smile died away on the bey's lips and he no longer stroked his beard.

"My lion," he said, "is too well trained even to scratch one of my guests, but since he is not wanted he shall be sent away."

At a word from the bey the lion slowly and heavily left the room, like an obedient dog.

POPULAR BELIEF.

Many people believe that street cats are run for the benefit of the public, instead of for the benefit of the stockholders.

Woollen cloth was first made in England in 1330.

The Home

DELICIOUS CAKES.

Boiled Icing.—Put one cupful of graulated sugar into a granite sauce pan, add a pinch of cream of tartar and one-half cupful of boiling water. Cook without stirring until it threads, then stir the sirup into the beaten whites of two eggs. Beat until it is thick enough to spread without running. Use any flavoring.

Hoosier Chocolate Cake.—Two cupfuls of brown sugar, two eggs, one-half cupful of butter, one-half cupful of sour cream (or milk), one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in milk, one-half cupful of grated chocolate (bitter), dissolved in one-half cupful boiling water, three cupfuls flour. Mix whites of eggs in thoroughly last thing, do not beat them separately. This makes the cake more moist. Bake in loaf or two large layers in slow oven. Caramel filling—Two cupfuls of dark brown sugar, one-half cupful butter, one-half cupful of cream; boil until thick; spread at once.

Hazel Nut Cream Cake.—Beat one cupful of sugar and four eggs until light, add one cupful of flour sifted with one teaspoonful baking powder, and one teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful of ground allspice and cloves; bake in two layers. Cream—Three-fourths of a pint of milk, one tablespoonful of cornstarch, two eggs, half a teacupful of sugar. Peal and chop one cupful of hazelnuts fine; add a teaspoonful of vanilla. Boil all together until thick and when cool spread between layers. Use whipped cream or a boiled frosting for top of cake.

Chocloate Layer Cake.—Take one-half cupful of butter, one cupful of sugar, cream well, then add yolks of two eggs, and one and one-half cupfuls flour, and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and three-quarters of a cupful of milk. Then add enough cocoa to make cake as dark as desired, and lastly add beaten whites of eggs and bake in two layers, and put jelly between. Chocolate frosting—one and one-half cupfuls powdered sugar put through strainer, three teaspoonfuls cocoa, small piece of butter (size of egg), and two tablespoonfuls of strong, hot coffee. Mix well and spread on cake.

White Hickory Nut Cake.—One and a half cupfuls of granulated sugar, two-thirds cupful of butter, one cupful of milk, two-thirds cupful of water, whites of five eggs, four level cupfuls of flour, one cup of hickory nuts or English walnuts broken fine, not cut, three level teaspoonsfuls of baking powder. Sift sugar and flour separately three times, cream sugar and butter until white, add milk and water slowly. Beat in the flour one cupful at a time. Dredge the nuts in one cupful of flour. Add the baking powder to the last cupful of flour. Stir with the back of the spoon. Fold in the whites of the eggs last. Flavor to taste. The butter and sugar can be creamed quickly with the hand. Use a boiled icing.

TASTY DESERTS.

Banbury Tarts.—Measure all the raisins that will pile on a cup and stone and chop, add two rounding tablespoons of finely chopped citron. Add the juice of one lemon and the grated yellow rind, one cup of white sugar and one egg beaten light. Roll rich pie crust as thin as possible and cut in rounds the size of a saucer. Put a tablespoon of the mixture on one-half fold, wet the edges slightly with cold water, fold over and press together. Crimp the edge with a fork dipped in flour, and prick the top several times to prevent bursting while baking. Bake a light brown color.

Parisian Charlotte.—Soak one-fourth of a box of gelatin in one-fourth of a cupful of cold water. Scald one cupful of rich milk, or better still, one cupful of thin cream in a double boiler and pour it over four eggs beaten well with one-half a cupful of sugar. Stir over the fire until it thickens, add the gelatin, stir until it has dissolved, then strain, and set aside until chilled. When it begins to thicken, andd one-fourth of a pound each of stale macaroons and lady fingers broken or cut in pieces, one teaspoonful of vanilla, two tablespoonfuls of sherry, one cupful of grated cocoanut, and one cupful of thick cream, which has been whipped to a solid roth. Fold and mix lightly, turn into a wetted mold, and set aside where it will stiffen. Turn out carefully and garnish with a little whipped cream, which has been tinted pale pink, and one-half a dozen quartered candled cherries.

SOME PRESERVING "DONT'S."

Don't make a mistake and wait until the special fruit in season is nearly over and then pay the highest prices for it.

Don't think overripe, soft fruit makes good preserves or jellies.

Don't ever use anything but the best materials for good results.

Don't use what is called "A," or "soft" white sugar or brown; use granulated white sugar for all preserves or jellies.

Don't use granulated sugar for spiced fruit; use light brown only.

Don't make spiced fruit too sweet; four pounds of light brown sugar to seven pounds of fruit is a good proportion.

Don't use an over abundance of spices—too much makes it taste bitter.

Don't cover preserves or jellies while cooking. They are apt to boil over.

Don't use cold sugar for jellies; measured the strained fruit juice; to each pint allow one pound of the best granulated sugar, put it on a platter in a warm oven to heat, and add it to boiling liquid.

Don't put [illegible] preserv[illegible] in cold glasses or jars and not [illegible]xpect accidents; have the glasse[illegible] or jars in scalding water, rinse well, then fill as quickly as possible.

Don't allow preserves to stand about after they are cold; put melted parafin on cover with lids, wash off every trace of stickiness, and put in cool, dark place for future use.

Don't allow preserves to cook over a hot fire and not expect them to stick and scorch.

Don't let them cook without stirring, even when the fire is slow.

Don't cook preserves on a gas range without an asbestos mat.

Don't use a steel knife to pare fruit with; use a silver knife.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

When cooking mushrooms, if you are at all doubtful of their being good, while stewing them leave a silver spoon in the stew-pan. If it keeps its color they are all right, but if it turns black they are not fit to use.

Choking is a form of danger that requires prompt action. If baby has swallowed a fishbone and is in danger of choking, use your forefinger in the form of a hook, and even at the risk of considerable pain relieve the little sufferer.

Here is an easy and capital method of softening butter when it has become hard with frosty weather. Rinse a bowl with boiling water and cover the butter with it. Don't dry the bowl, as the steam softens the butter. This method has no waste, as in melting butter before the fire.

A baby should double its weight in six months and treble it in a year, provided it is a healthy child and its nutrition is in every way satisfactory. If a child does not increase at the rate of 1lb. a month during the first year of life, and 12oz. a month during the second year, its nutrition is not satisfactory.

When a meatpie becomes scorched on the top the cook is usually filled with dismay, but here is a happy way out of the difficulty. Carefully scrape off as much of the charred surface as possible, keeping it as level as you can. Now sover the top of the pie with the beaten whites of two eggs. Brown slightly in the oven, and when thepie is placed on the table no one will have any idea that the top had been burnt.

ROYAL WAR COLLECTION.

Future Historic Treasure Locked in Marlborough Strong Room.

The plate-room at Marlborough house contains one of the most valuable collections of treasures, got together by King Edward, in all England. It is an underground room, lighted with electricity. The walls are lined with bookcases filled with rare volumes of incalculable value. In the centre are large iron safes packed with magnificent gold and silver plate. Here are two giant silver pilgrim bottles presented by Alexander III. of Russia to King Edward, and a priceless solid gold embossed shield which he received from a number of Indian princes. Another most interesting collection of the King's consists of relics gathered together from every war in which British soldiers have taken part since the accession of Queen Victoria. One of the mementoes of the South African war, and one which the late Queen greatly appreciate, is a cushion worked by a hospital nurse with scraps of the khaki clothes of Ladysmith's wounded heroes. It is a wonderful bit of work, beautifully put together, with worked portraits of Lord Roberts, General Baden-Powell, Sir Redvers Buller, General French and others. The colonies are represented by mounted men in their various uniforms. This collection of war relics will in time be of great historic value. It is very highly prized by his Majesty.

COUNTRIES REPRESENTED.

Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, England, Russia, Sweden and the United States were in 1908 represented among the twelve expditions which were struggling toward the north pole. Eight leaders were veterans—Peary and Cook of the United States, Bernier, of Canada, Erichsen and Rasmussen of Denmark, Charcot of France, Shackleton of England and Geer of Sweden.

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JULY 18.

Lesson III. Paul's Second Missionary Journey.—(Continued). **Golden Text, Psa. 119: 11.**

I. Teaching the Scriptures at Thessalonica.—Vs. 1-9. 1. Now when they, Paul, Silas, and Timothy. Driven from Philippi the missionaries traveled southwest along the great military road which led towards Rome; at the end of 33 miles they passed through Amphipolis, near the shores; then traveling 30 miles more, they came to Apollonia. As these were cities of little importance, and did not contain a synagogue as a basis of propagating the gospel. Pand did not spend any time in them, but hastened on 37 miles farther to Thessalonica on the gulf of Salonica in Macedonia about one hundred miles from Philippi.

Paul's Four Methods of Teaching the Bible. 1. Discussion. He reasoned with them out of the scriptures (v. 2). He based his reasoning on the true facts which they accepted, and then discussed with them the question whether the prophecies were not fulfilled in Jesus as the Messiah. The Greek word is almost letter for letter our word "dialogue." The method was more like that of our Bible classes than of our preaching. Discussion for the sake of seeing the truth from all sides is one of the best means of learning the truth. Often the discussion must be in our own minds as the arena.

2. Opening the Scriptures (v. 3). Unfolding the Scripture truths, pointing out to them the things they had not noticed, or applications which they had not understood. Paul was to them like an expert who points out to the poor owner of a rocky farm the rich mines of gold and silver beneath the surface; or opens to the possessor of a common pasture the oil wells which are of more value than mines of silver. Science is continually opening the common things of life and finding in them greater treasure than the "Open, Sesame" in the Arabian Nights.

3. Comparing Scripture with Scripture and with facts. 3. Alleging. The Greek word does not imply "assertion," as in our modern use of "allege" (thought not in the older English usage), but means "setting beside" "setting out arguments." Paul set beside the promises in the Old Testament the facts of Jesus' life and teachings, as we place a person beside his photograph, or his description, and showed that Jesus fulfilled every promise on which they based their ideas and their hopes of a Messiah deliverer. Especially did he show that the Christ, i.e., the Messiah, must needs have suffered, for so was the Messiah described in their Scriptures. This description was one of the great difficulties in the Jewish mind. It seemed impossible that the victorious king, who was to reign forever, the Wonderful, the Counsellor, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace, whose kingdom was an everlasting kingdom, including all nations, could be an humble teacher who died on the cross. But Paul showed them that only by suffering could the Messiah save from sin, and that by his having risen again from the dead, Jesus is a living and glorious king. Therefore this Jesus, whom I preached unto you is (the) Christ.

4. Living the gospel, so that they could interpret its meaning by what he was and did.

II. Studying the Scriptures at Berea.—Vs. 10-15. 10. Berea was inland about fifty miles southwest of Thessalonica. Cicero, in his oration against Piso, says that unable to face the chorus of complaint at Thessalonica, Piso fled to the out of the way town of Berea. So Paul may have gone to Berea on account of its seclusion. As usual they went to the synagogue, where they were doubtless introduced by their escort of Christian Jews who left them at this point. They went away (as the Greek implies) from their escort into the synagogue.

These were more noble in moral character, in mental and spiritual qualities. This nobility expressed itself (1) in that they received the word with all readiness of mind. Their minds were open to all truth from every source. They were not afraid of it because it was new. (2) In that they . . . searched, a thorough examination, up from bottom to top through a series of objects or particulars; to investigate, as a judge in a court sifts the evidence, the scriptures, where the evidence of the Messiahship of Jesus was to be found, by comparing the Scriptures with the facts Paul presented. They did not take things by hearsay, but sought the truth for themselves.

The result was that many of them (the Jews) believed. Of the Greeks, many honourable women, wives of the chief citizens, and of men, not a few.

Then followed another popular disturbance, stirred up by their Thessalonian enemies. Paul was secretly and hastily sent to Athens while Silas and Timothy were to follow later.