RESPONSIBILITY OF LIVING

Good to Know That Men May Be Better for Our Having Lived.

For none of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself.—Romans xiv. 7.

Nobody is independent. All human lives are inseparably joined. Things we said yesterday will be recalled with pleasure or pain by somebody twenty years from now. What we did last week will make somebody better or worse when our bodies have turned to dust.

Life is rather solemn business. Nobody is so insignificant as to be without influence. Most of us would be filled with horror if we could read the record of our lives and see how a word we spoke carelessly started some one on the way to ruin. And it would fill us with a bliss that is like heaven itself if we could see that there are persons who date all the good there is in their lives to some kindly deed of ours done

SIMPLY FROM IMPULSE.

However much we may wish at times that we could do as we please without our deeds affecting the lives of others, yet a moment's thought will make us glad that human lives are thus bended together. There is dignity in life when we feel that a hundred years from now men may be better for our having lived. And, on the other hand, there is responsibility in living, since after we are gone men may be worse for our misdeeds. It doubtless would be more pleasing if our goodness might bless others without our badness cursing them. But you cannot have one side without the other any more than you can have light without shadow. If it is right that men should be able to help one another, it must be right, because it is a part of the same arrangement that they should be able to hurt one another.

Sometimes we intentionally influence people as when we argue with a man to bring him to our views, but perhaps the mightiest influence is

EXERTED UNCONSCIOUSLY.

As the iceberg chills the air for miles around it or as the honeysuckle makes the air about it heavy with fragrance, so men radiate helpful or hurtful influences. Our character, whatever it may be, is contagious.

It was said by a man who was dying: "Oh, that my influence might be gathered up and buried with me." That cannot be, however much we wish it. Our influence goes on blessing or blasting people forever. Of another man it was said: "His presence always made men better." What a fine thing that is—to have such a character that when you meet people you make them wish to be nobler, purer, truer.

FRANK M. GOODCHILD.

T S. S. LESSON

ONAL LESSON,
1.

himself able to undertake such a dangerous journey as was now before them from which he had recoiled three or four years before. Paul was apparently in not very firm health, and it was absolutely necessary to have a perfectly reliable helper.

Both Barnabas and Paul were and therefore each one stood ly by his own judgment. ly one solution of hat was to part e two mission- of one. Fields.— abas and ere the cts ul ney not r he plan r in- aven l are Mark n his

Paul nion in Silas (a us of the leaders of Jerusalem. th Paul as great con- Like Paul, en (Rendall), ympathy with

ts of Chris- 11-15. The ail

an't be any Re- here c k hat about this. st wearing a s ns must be due j common sense; the exertmely informal o scream or cry or irm at any minute, in many ways in a incompatible with y; and even young know this, and so r stovepipe tiles on me when they go out They seem to know g instinctively; but e a man in a stovepipe a baby."

TTRACTED BY NOISE

es are found to be attracted ain noises. For instance, the of the mowing machine, in- of frightening these reptiles, pposed, seems to both them, and they art towards it, n front of the ich, of course,

CHEAP LABOR IN INDIA.

Conditions in Jute Mills and Mode of Living of Workers.

Writing from Calcutta of the jute industry, Consul-General Michael says of the wages and mode of living of the mill workers:

"I visited the modern Kinnison mill, which has a capital of $1,000,000, and the latest machinery made in England. It has 650 looms and produces 18,000 tons of bags and Hessian cloth in fifty weeks. This mill employes 4,000 men, women and children.

"The wages paid to men in the mills range from $2 to $3 a month, workmen from $1.50 to $2, and boys and girls from $1 to $1.75. These people subsist principally on rice and vegetables made up in the form of curry, which is a peppery and sweetish mixture of rice and vegetables, with now and then chicken, duck or goat meat.

"They all chew betel nut constantly as a stimulant. They eat two meals a day, as a rule, one before beginning work, and one after the day's work is done. The men and boys wear breech-clouts or dhooties, and the women and girls saris, which consists of forty yards of thin muslin wrapped in a peculiar way about the loins and shoulders.

"The people of a mill, or several mills if the mills are nearly located together, occupy a village, which is made up of huts made of mud, bricks and palm leaves woven into sheets and tacked on bamboo poles. All are thatched with a long, tough grass, used throughout India for covering huts and bungalows, and which makes a tight, cool and durable roof. The floor is made of clay, tamped down hard, which makes a very good floor. On this floor is spread in places matting made of bamboo grass. On this matting many of the natives throw down a cotton blanket or possibly a thin mattress, for beds. Some have a rude bed made of four posts, 16 inches high, with crosshead and sidepieces, pinned together and then crisscrossed with bed cords. There may be a few rude benches, but little or no other furniture is to be seen in the huts. The natives eat on the floor, squatted around a pot or pan containing the food. The men and boys eat first and the women and girls afterward, taking what is left. No knives, spoons or forks are used in eating, the fingers answering all purposes. Each Indian is ambitious to own a brass jug or pot, and these brasses are handed down as heirlooms and are held as almost sacred in possessions. They are kept bright by scouring them with mud and water. After a meal the brasses that heve been used in any way are taken out in the street, where the women or men, as the case may be, squat on the ground and rub them with the dust and water.

MR. JURGLETON'S DISCOVERY

No Man in a Stovepipe Hat Ever Seen Carrying a Baby.

"Did you ever," said Mr. Jurgleton, "see a man in a silk hat carrying an infant child. Never, I venture to say.

"You do see plenty of fathers, young fathers mostly, carrying their babies and very willing to carry them, indeed proud of their offspring; but you never see such a father in a tall hat. They may wear forty-leven other kinds of hats — derbies, soft hats, straw hats, or many kinds of caps; but no fa- rrying any infant ever wears

here c k hat about this. st wearing a s ns must be due j common sense; the exertmely informal o scream or cry or irm at any minute, in many ways in a incompatible with y; and even young know this, and so r stovepipe tiles on me when they go out They seem to know g instinctively; but e a man in a stovepipe a baby."

The Home

SEASONABLE RECIPES.

Rhubarb Shortcake.—Make the dough as for strawberry shortcake. Cook rhubarb slowly, using no water, until done. Flavor with lemon or nutmeg and sweeten to taste. Split cake lengthwise and finish as with strawberries.

Strawberry Jelly and Butter. Cap and wash two quarts of strawberries. Cut up three large stalks of rhubarb into small pieces. Place in granite or porcelain vessel with one pint cold water. Place on fire. When cooked pour in sieve to drain. Measure juice and place over fire. To each pint of juice add one pine of sugar. Put sugar in jar and place in oven to heat. Stir often to prevent burning. When hot, add sugar to boiling juice and cook rapidly until done. Test by dropping some in cold saucer. Put in glasses and cover. Butter—Mix strawberries and rhubarb from which jelly was made and rub through sieve. To each pint of fruit add one pint sugar. Place over fire, cook until thick. Stir constantly to prevent burning. Put up the same as the jelly.

PIE POINTERS.

How to Make Pie Crust.—One-half cupful of melted shortening (butter, beef drippings, or lard, or a mixture of any two, or all), One-quarter cupful of cold water, one heaping cupful of flour, a little salt. Method: Into a bowl put first the shortening. Next the water, and with a spoon stir into this the flour and salt. When mixed (which only takes a minute or two) set in refrigerator to cool. When hard enough roll. This is enough for both upper and lower crust for a large pie. Before putting into the oven brush top of the pie with milk. This will make it a nice brown color.

When Making Sour Pies.—When making sour pies such as rhubarb and cranberry, it is well to add a cupful of raisins that have been previously soaked in water. They will take away that tart flavor besides absorbing the superfluous juices.

To Bake Pie Crust.—When making a pie that requires the crust to be baked before putting the filling in it, turn the pie pan upside down and place the dough over the pan and bake in this manner. This prevents the crust from shrinking so that when it is removed and placed inside the pan with the filling the pie will prove to be more satisfactory when cut.

"Never Fail" Pie Crust.—Two tablespoonfuls of lard, four tablespoonfuls of water, eight tablespoonfuls of flour, a pinch of salt. Quantities are easily remembered by "two times four equal eight."

FLOOR COVERING.

Rugs that curl on edges can be made to lie flat by dampening curled edge and pressing with hot iron.

When Beating Rugs.—When beating rugs it is an excellent plan to tie a handkerchief over the nose and mouth. This prevents the inhaling of the dust.

Cleaning Carpet on Floor.—Take cornmeal, saturate thoroughly with gasoline, sprinkle quite heavily over carpet, and scrub with a broom. It will remove all dirt and dust, making the carpet look like new. Care, however, must be taken as to ighting matches and windows uld be opened to air the rooms.

Sho ing Carpet for Stairs.—Al- Buy v an extra yard of stair ways bu can be shifted up or carpet. It every time it is taken down a little it wears evenly. up, so that t over the treads Otherwise the par tely through, will be worn comp as good as while the uprights are be folded new. The surplus can tom. Just under at the top or bot l to find try it; you will be delighte g and your carpet wear twice as lo orn will not begin to look much w d till it is about gone, as it is all use alike.

To Clean Matting.—Do not forget that matting must never be washed with soapy water. A strong solution of salt water cleans matting and makes it look like new. In laying matting place one or two thicknesses of old newspaper underneath it, for matting always lets dust and dirt through it like a sieve, s to be taken up the ered paper can be d burned. Widths get with a read, er

a half yards o wide bleached linen toweling, double it, overcast the edges, and put a stout tape drawstring at the top. This bag can be laundried often and so kept sweet and clean. The word "laundry" written on one side and outlined in white would add to the appearance.

If a piece of heavy linen, cut large enough to cover the top of the dining table and extend two inches over at each edge, is neatly hemmed and placed over the large cloth a part of each week the table can be kept neater with less laundry work, and the large table cloth will not wear out at the edges so quickly.

Half a yard of yard wide natural colored linen will make a cool and durable cushion cover for summer use. Cut the linen in two and embroider the top in a dull blue, using any pattern desired (large initials are pretty), and finish the edge with a blue and linen colored cord.

KITCHEN TIME SAVERS.

Dissolve copperas in your drain pipes often to clean out slime and grease and to thoroughly disinfect them.

Five cents' worth of Chinese blue dissolved in one quart of water makes excellent bluing and will last a family a year.

Pour sauce around fish and puddings, not over them.

A spoonful of vinegar in kettle of hot lard will prevent doughnuts from absorbing fat.

Pineapple juice or grated pineapple added to lemonade is delicious.

One teaspoon sweet cream in frosting prevents crumbling when cut.

THE DEADLY CROQUET.

Innocent Forms of Sport are Unknown in Russia.

It seems strange that in a country so cold as northern Russia the spirit of sport should not be more developed. The tropics, even, adopt football, baseball and other athletic games, but the land of the white bear seems to hibernate under its covering of ice and snow. An article in Chambers's Journal speaks of this fact and tells of the suspicion aroused, a number of years ago, by the introduction of an innocent form of diversion.

Unfortunately, the Russian schoolboy has not the faintest knowledge of the practise, even of the existence, of football, cricket, fours, golf, hockey, and so forth. Most of his time is loafed away. He skates a little in the winter if he lives near the ice, but he will not go far for it. In summer he walks up and down the village street, plays cup and ball in the garden, fishes a little, and lazies away his time without exertion. Lawn-tennis is slightly attempted, but not really liked.

Many years ago, when I was a schoolboy, I arrived from England to spend a summer in Russia. I brought with me a box of croquet, a game at the time unknown by the Russians.

When the box was opened at the custom-house, the authorities retreated in horror at its awe-inspiring contents. Bombs, mysterious weapons! It was an awful box.

I drew forth one of the bombs and placed it on the floor, to the accompaniment of cries of consternation and terror. I took one of the mallets, and to the inexpressible alarm of all, I began a little exhibition of the game. As I could not use the hoops on the floor, the custom-house officials grimly suspected them to be boomerangs of novel description.

The box was seized and examined. I got the croquet set after a while, but it bore marks of severe testing.

GOOD AS CONDUCTOR.

Some Rules That, Followed, Lessen Dangers of Lightning.

Though it is impossible to avoid the danger of being struck by lightning altogether, these few recommendations may, with advantage, be borne in mind:—

Avoid fireplaces. Lightning often enters by the chimney, on account of the internal coating of soot—one of the bodies for which lightning evinces a preference. For the same reasons, avoid metals, gildings and mirrors, on account of their quicksilver. The best place is the middle of the room, unless there should be a lamp or chandelier hanging from the ceiling.

The less contact with walls or floors the better; and the safest place—were it possible to arrange it—would be in a hammock, suspended by *silken* cords, in the middle of a *large* room. In the absence of *means* of suspension, the next *best place* is on substances which are bad conductors—such as glass, pitch, or several mattresses.

THE INDEFINITE THIRD.

"How many children have you?" asked the stranger who had stopped at the farmhouse for a cup of water.

"Three," answered the old farmer. "One living and one dead."

"But that's only two," said the ger.

he other one," answered the dly, "is a lightnin' rod ped-

HOUSES HELD AS FORTS

SOME REMARKABLE INSTANCES OF RESISTANCE.

Siege That Commanded Admiration —Suffragette Who Wouldn't Pay Taxes.

The feat of the Cornishman, Cecil Dench, of St. Blazey, in holding his cottage for nearly four days and nights against a force of constables, by no means establishes a record in single-house sieges, for in the early days of the "Votes for Women" movement in England that ardent suffragist, Mrs. Dora Montefiore, shut herself up in her Hammersmith house and defied the bailiffs—who were seeking to arrest her for unpaid income-tax—during the better part of a fortnight.

SIEGE OF FIVE WEEKS.

In Paris, again during the summer of 1890, a alist agitator named Jules rin fortified a residence he owned in the Rue Chabrol, and sustained therein a siege which excited the interest, and even in a sense, compelled the admiration of Europe.

Troops moved against him. Gendarmes fusilladed his impromptu citadel. Yet he and his friends refused to capitulate until one member of the garrison actually died from starvtion. Then they surrendered, a band of gaunt, dishevelled spectres, after a siege lasting from August 12th to September 20th.

Several similar instances, too, took place in Ireland during the palmy days of the Land League. At Bodyke, for example, five peasants kept half a regiment of British redcoats at bay for eleven days.

AT BAY IN CHIMNEY.

A Gweedore family sustained a siege of nineteen days, during which period the "garrison" was twice successfully relieved and revictualed by armed peasants. Dr. Tanner, M.P., following their example, shut himself up in his castellated country seat, and refused to surrender to the officers of the Crown, who held a warrant for his arrest.

In Newry, not long since, a steeplejack named Gill sustained a long siege in a chimney. He had to surrender at last, but the fine the magistrate inflicted upon him was paid many times over by the salaries he received at the local music halls, where the audiences hailed him as a celebrity.

London flats, especially if they are high enough, lend themselves readily to passive defence of this character. One such, in Bloomsbury, was held for three months by a widow and her daughter against the landlord and his agents, the bailiffs.

MOBILIZING GERMAN ARMY.

How Each Reservist Finds His Place and Regiment.

Nobody who has visited Germany can fail to have been struck by the large official signboards at the entry to each town or village, says Pearson's Weekly.

These contain full information as to exactly which official in the community to apply to should the magic word "mobilize" be spoken. Wherever the German reservist may chance to be when the order to mobilize is given—assuming of course that he is not out of the country—he has only to ask the first inhabitant or walk to the end of the village and look at the directions on the signboard to find out his own particular place in the military scheme.

He will see that he must go to Herr Schmidt at 40 Schutzen street. Herr Schmidt will tell him exactly in which town he has to go in order to rejoin his own unit and, what is still more important, will give him the money and the railway pass to take him there. Arrived at his destination, he will find his uniform, arms and accoutrements piled neatly in a heap with a label bearing his name and regiment number on the top of the heap.

He has only to put it on and take his place among the comrades with whom he did his military service some years ago. This destination was arranged upon many years back, and the exact time schedule for marching and railway journeys was compiled long since.

WHAT DREAMS MEAN.

Candle—To dream you are holding a lighted candle signifies that you will be happy in love and accomplish your plans.

Dogs—To dream that dogs fawn upon you is very lucky. To those in love it denotes they will have a speedy and happy marriage.

Peacock—To dream of seeing this bird is a very good omen. It denotes great success in business; and to a woman a good and wealthy husband.

Quarrelling—To dream you are quarrelling with someone signifies that some unexpected news will reach you.

Stars—To dream you see stars is good. It foretells prosperity and advancement.

Well—If you dream you are drawing water out of a well, it is a sign that you will be married speedily.