UNIVERSAL AND ETERNAL

The Law of Reciprocity Is One of God's Great Truths.

It is more blessed to give than to receive.—Acts xx. 35.

This text is the embodiment of one of the greatest of truths—the law of reciprocity. Similar passages in the scriptures are: "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap"; "Give, and it shall be given unto you"; "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ."

Giving is like an endless circle. It is casting bread upon the waters, which returns in multiplied abundance after many days. It is the seed in the soil, bursting into the golden harvest. It is the banker, giving out to the borrower till the interest exceeds the principal. It is the philanthropist, receiving the gratitude of mankind. It is

THE MARTYR MISSIONARY,

losing his life to find it. It is the discoverer and inventor, like Hendrik Hudson and Robert Fulton, giving their genius for the welfare of the people and receiving, generations afterward, the plaudits and thanksgiving of the world, because of the glory of their achievements.

Men who give get bills of exchange on God's banking-house, the interest of which is paid as we need it along the journey of life, while the principal awaits your arrival in the eternal city.

Giving is the philosopher's stone, which, instead of turning everything into gold, turns gold into everything—into halls of learning, libraries of information, missions for millions, homes for the homeless, Christ for the Christless, and life, eternal life, for the dying.

The returning compensation for all noble deeds comes in that which is better than an equivalent; in love and gratitude unpurchasable, as it is unfading and unspeakable in its glory and blessedness. It is

THE CROWN OF CHARACTER

on the brow of the individual or nation, resplendent, immortal.

Even though your gift is unappreciated or misapplied, it is irreversibly recorded in your being. Children may be undutiful, but the parents are blessed on account of their expressions of kindness and care. Husbands may be drunken or brutal, but the wife who struggles patiently on has her reward in her own soul, and it may be the final redemption of her lost one. The Divine Christ, who gave himself upon the cross as a Saviour as an example of infinite self-sacrifice, possesses a name above every name and a throne universal and eternal.

REV. E. W. CASWELL.

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, AUGUST 22.

Lesson VIII. Paul's Third Missionary Journey. Golden Text, 2 Cor. 12: 9.

I. Business Interests versus the Gospel.—vs. 21-28. For at least two years and three months Paul had been working in Ephesus and was about ready to go on extending Christianity even to Rome (see Rom. 1: 13; 15: 23) and on to Spain (Rom. 15: 24), after visiting and strengthening the churches in Macedonia and Greece, and bearing the gifts of Philippi, Thessalonica, Berea, Corinth, and other Gentile churches (Rom. 15: 26) to the poor Christians in Jerusalem.

In Corinth he expected to receive contributions for the poor in Jerusalem (1 Cor. 16: 1-4).

He sent two of his helpers, Timothy and Erastus (2 Tim. 4: 20), through Macedonia to Corinth (1 Cor. 4: 17-19) to prepare that church for his approaching visit.

Paul succeeded in all these plans, but some of them were accomplished in a very different manner, though in a far better one than the way he had planned.

Paul stayed in Asia for a season (v. 22). Apparently for several weeks or months. From the fact that Asia is mentioned rather than Ephesus, its capital, it has been inferred that he did not remain in the city all the time, but labored in the outlying districts.

A Contrast. In our last lesson we saw how Christians voluntarily gave up a bad business, at great cost to themselves, for Christ's sake. Now we find some men who tried to destroy the gospel, because it was injuring their business. That is the business of the gospel to destroy all business that injures men.

II. The Mob in the Colosseum.—Vs. 29-41. 29. The whole city was filled with (the) confusion. The Greek idea is of the mingling of crowds together like waters in a cascade or flood. Think of Southey's poem, "How does the water come down at Lodre?"—"recoiling, turmoiling, toiling, and boiling, turning and twisting around and around, with endless rebound, confounding, astounding, dizzying and deafening the ear with its sounds."

30. Paul would have entered. Paul was not an athlete, and, at least according to his enemies, "his bodily presence was weak" (2 Cor. 10: 10). But this did not deter him from going to meet the mob. He suffered also extreme spiritual depression (2 Cor. 1: 8). All this enhances the greatness of Paul's courage at this time.

We get from Paul's actions a true idea of what real courage is.

Moral Courage, not indifference to danger, is the highest form of courage. Two soldiers were charging up a hill with their regiment, in a desperate attempt to capture a battery. When half way up, one of them turned to the other and said, "Why, you are as pale as a sheet. You look like a ghost. I believe you are afraid." "Yes, I am," was the answer; "and, if you were half as much afraid as I am, you'd have run long ago."

A locomotive engineer on an eastern railroad, who was always selected for his nerve . . . and whose courage, repeatedly displayed in appalling accidents, was proverbial, was afraid in the quiet of his own home to go upstairs alone in the dark."

33. The Jews were always especially exposed to persecution, and as the mob would be likely to make no distinction between Jews and Christians, particularly as Paul was a Jew, they put forward a prominent Jew named Alexander to defend them. Possibly he was Alexander, the coppersmith, of 2 Tim. 4: 14, who "did Paul much evil." But Alexander only excited the mob still more.

35. The townclerk at length interfered and argued with the excited people.

1. The worship of Diana was so settled in Ephesus that no company of Jews could overthrow it. You have no real cause for violence. The image (of Diana) which fell down from Jupiter their chief god, as meteoric stones occasionally fall from the sky.

2. Paul had not committed the wrong with which he was charged. His converts had been very careful not to blaspheme the goddess. His method of overcoming idolatry is quite noticeable. He preached the gospel, he set Jesus Christ before the people. The contrast between them and the teachings and character of the idol gods was the argument.

3. There was a better way of redress, if there were need, through the law courts.

4. There was danger that the Roman government might interfere and deprive a turbulent city of its greatly prized liberties.

Thus peace and quiet were restored.

The signs of these times meant that it was best for Paul to leave immediately for another field of labor, while Ephesus was settling down into quiet peace, and the church continued to grow in character and numbers. Therefore Paul bade the beloved church bood-by and departed for to go into Macedonia (Acts 20: 1).

CLOCK MADE OF BICYCLES.

Frenchman Has Manufactured a Remarkable Timekeeper.

A clever Frenchman named Alphonse Duhamel has constructed a timepiece 12 feet high composed entirely of bicycles, or their component parts.

The framework is a huge bicycle wheel, round which are arranged 70 ordinary sized wheels, all fitted with pneumatic tires. A rim within the large wheel bears the figures for the hours, the figures themselves being constructed of crank rods. The hands are made of steel tubing which is used for the framework of bicycles. The minute strokes on the dial are small nickel-plated pieces. The top of the clock is an arrangement of 12 handlebars

The clock strikes the hours and the quarters, bicycle bells, of course, making the chimes. The pendulum is made of various parts of a bicycle frame. It is said that the clock, besides being a curiosity, is an excellent timepiece.

THE TOILERS.

The English language is full of subtle meanings and unexpected turns. Not long ago a man asked an acquaintance a number of questions about his business.

"How many people work in your office?" he inquired.

"Oh," said the other, carelessly, "about two-thirds of them."

HOW BEES FIND HIVE.

Special Sense of Direction — Not Guided by Sight or Odor.

The directive sense which is possessed by bees is the object of researches made by M. Gaston Bonnier, of Paris, and he seems to prove that bees possess a special sense like that of carrier pigeons.

Bees can fly for two miles from the hive and are then able t oreturn after gathering their supply of honey. Langstroth and others suppose that vision comes into play and that bees can see for a great distance and can also note objects o the way so as to find their path. Others, with Dadent, suppose that the bees are guided by the sense of smell and that they can smell flowers at one and a half miles.

The author makes experiments to prove tnat bees can return to the hive without using either sight or odor. As to sight, he takes bees to a distance of one or two miles from the hive in a closed box. They always fly back to the hive when released. The same is true when their eyes are covered, so that sight is not essential. As regards odor, experiments seem to prove that bees perceive odors at only short distances. When a neddle dipped in ether is brought near the head of the bee, it shows signs of perceiving the odor, but not so when the needle is placed back of him or near other organs.

Besides, when the organs of smell (antenae) are removed entirely the bees will return to the hive. M. Bonnier makes the following experiment. At 600 feet from the hive he places a supply of syrup, and the bees soon find it, proceeding to and fro to the hive. Such bees he marks with green colored powder. He then places a second supply of syrup at the same distance from the hive, but spaced at twenty fect from the former. Other bees are now engaged in the to and fro movement to this point, but these are not the same individuals as the green marked bees, who are still working on the first supply, and he marks these in red.

We thus have two distinct sets of bees, and we see that the y can distinguish two directions which form a very acute angle. We seem to have here a special directive sense which does not reside in the antennae but probably in the cerebroid ganglia. Other facts may be cited in evidence of the directive sense of bees.

HOW A RACOON THINKS.

An Instance Which Shows That They Do Not Reason.

That animals do not reason is the uncompromising conclusion reached by Mr. E. T. Brewster in an article printed in McClure's Magazine. Incidentally, he finds that men do not often reason, and that many of the processes which they dignify by that word are not reasoning at all. Some of the experiments on which his conclusions rest are amusing as well as instructive—this one, for instance, with a raccoon.

The animal was fed from a box with an outward swinging door, which he learned to open in one second after it had been fastened by a bolt on the left side. The bolt was removed, and the door closed by a lever on the right side. Imagine for a moment what a man would do; then compare this with what the coon did.

Although the bolt had been removed, the coon continued to work away at the place where it had been, trying to push something where nothing was. He rolled over and over in the violence of his efforts, until he actually stood on his head to work. Then by accident his left foot slipped off the corner of the box, and hitting the lever, released the door.

The next time he was hungry, like a wise coon, but not like a wise man, he got in front of the box, stood on his head, and pawed the corner of the box until his foot slipped again. Eight times he followed this procedure; then he discovered that, after his hind foot struck the lever, an added push with his fore paws helped to expedite matters. At the twenty-eighth trial he discovered that standing on his head was not an essential part of the process. Nevertheless, he still persisted in putting his hind foot on the lever before pushing it down with his fore paws.

In short, the coon hit upon the proper action by pure accident. Then, being a clever little beast, he kept repeating as many of these random movements as he could remember. Being clever, he used his hand to help out his foot. Being also scatterbrained, he forgot on the twenty-eighth attempt to stand on his head.

Obviously the coon did not reason. Yet if the right man had seen him for the first time when he was making the hundredth trial, and after he had forgotten to stand on his head, and forgotten to use three paws, and forgotten everything else except to put out one hand and push, what a story it would have made!

Stella: "Did she keep him at arm's length?" Bella: "Worse; she held him at hat's width."

The Home

CANNING AND PRESERVING.

Canning Help.—Line the fruit cupboard and wrap the canned fruit in newspaper, and the thermometer may go to zero and the fruit not freeze.

Don't Skim Jellies.—Skim fruit cover—Just fill jelly glasses or glass jars with fruit and scrape off the skim with a silver knife before sealing. It is much easier and quicker than skimming while cooking.

Cherries.—When preparing cherries for canning you will find it a much quicker way and cherries will look much nicer in cans if you take a penholder, putting a pen in point down in holder, and use the other end for stoning. You will find results good.

Cucumber Pickles.—Five medium sized cucumber pickles, sliced fine and round, and four good sized onions. Slice and salt alternate in stone jar. Let stand over night. Then add two ounces of mustard seed, one red pepper, one-half tablespoonful of celery seed, one quarter pint of olive oil, and three pints of cider vinegar. Be sure and put olive oil on first, as then the vinegar cuts it.

Seedless Jam.—Small seeds may be removed from fruit by crushing the fresh berries through a sieve. To do this by hand is tedious. A rotary flour sifter will perform the work quickly, effectively, and with cut staining the hands. The sifter costs 35 cents.

Canned Cherries. — Cherries canned this way keep perfectly and preserve their delicious flavor unimpaired: Stone the cherries and to two pounds of the fruit allow a pound of sugar. Put one layer of cherries, then sugar, and so on; have sugar on top layer. Let stand over night and you will be surprised at amount of juice. Put in stove and let come to a boil and can.

MIDSUMMER DAINTIES.

Chilled Peaches.—Pare ripe yellow peaches, remove stones, and cut the fruit in quarters, dusting it generously with powdered sugar. Pack in a tightly covered mold and bury in ice and salt for an hour. Serve with whipped cream.

Unique Sandwich.—Pound yolks of three hard boiled eggs with one ounce butter, season with salt, a dash of cayenne, and grated cheese. Spread on brown or white bread which has been buttered, trim sandwiches into any preferred shape, garnish with parsley, and serve.

Molded Farina.—Cook farina the preceding day and mold in pound baking powder tins. When ready to serve for breakfast, unmold, cut in thick slices. With a spoon remove enough of each slice to leave a sort of cup. Fill with bananas cut fine, chopped dates, stewed figs, peaches, or berries. Cover with cream. Serve ice cold.

Lemon Cream.—Beat yolks of four eggs light, add four tablespoonfuls of sugar, juice and grated rind of a lemon, and two tablespoonfuls of hot water. Cook in double boiler till it thickens. Remove from fire and fold in whites of eggs beaten stiff and sweetened. Serve cold with sponge cake.

Plum Snowballs.—Take large blue plums, remove pits carefully, refill with finely chopped nuts and pulverized sugar; dip each one into the well beaten white of an egg and roll into freshly grated cocoanut.

SANDWICHES.

Emergency Sandwich—Chop fine with a knife or put through the food chopper one pound of dried beef. Remove the stems and seeds from two large green peppers and chop with the beef. Spread thin between buttered slices either of white or graham bread and your guests will wonder where you got the idea for those delicious "Mexican" sandwiches.

Nut and Cheese Sandwiches — Chop English walnut meats fine and mix with cream cheese and a little chopped watercress, seasoning with salt and a little mayonnaise if desired. Spread on thin slices of bread or on thin toast and serve with a garnish of sprigs of watercress.

Crystallized Fruit Sandwiches.—Butter lightly thin slices of crustless white bread. Chop crystallized fruit fine and spread a thin layer of it on the bread and cover with a layer of thick cream. Lay another slice of bread on top and press together.

Cream Cheese and Olive Sandwiches.—Stone a dozen large olives and chop fine. Mash a Canadian cream cheese into a paste with a large silver spoon and work into it the minced olives. Spread on rounds of steamed brown bread.

Japanese Sandwiches.—Chop cold boiled chicken fine and season highly with black pepper and salt. Add a one-third part of chopped green pepper and a little mayonnaise. Spread on thin slices of unbuttered bread and serve.

Tartare Sandwiches—To half a cup of boiled ham add three boned and skinned sardines and chop all together. Add three small sour pickles, also chopped, and half a teaspoonful of mustard, walnut catsup and vinegar. Season highly with salt, pepper, and a little cayenne and spread thin on slices of bread cut in finger lengths.

Pecan and Honey—Split cold soda biscuits which have been made extra small in halves, butter and spread with a mixture made of four tablespoonfuls of thick honey mixed with two tablespoonfuls of chopped pecan meats.

Orange and Date Sandwiches — To one-half cupful finely chopped dates add two tablespoonfuls of orange juice and mix well. Spread between buttered slices of whole wheat bread.

Chocolate Sandwiches—Carefully melt sweetened chocolate over hot water and stir into it half a cupful of chopped almonds. Pour on to crisp unsweetened wafers and set another wafer above the chocolate before it hardens.

SOME SUMMER DISHES.

One and one-half tablespoonfuls of sweet cream with one square of cream cheese, cut or chop pimentos and spread between lettuce leaf on bread for sandwiches.

Creamed chicken with mushrooms wafers: One egg, one teaspoonful of sugar, one pint of milk and flour to make batter as thin as batter for pancakes. Dip rosette iron into hot lard to heat before dipping it into the batter, not letting the batter come over the top of the iron. Return it to the hot lard, thoroughly covering the iron with same for at least twenty seconds and not over thirty-five seconds. These wafers will keep for months and can be served cold or heated in oven and served hot.

Shredded lettuce leaves in bird nest shape filled with sliced hard boiled eggs, sliced radishes, chopped celery, raisins and sweet mayonnaise dressing served on lettuce leaf with sweet pickles and olives.

Shredded cabbage, pimentos cut in fine cubes, mayonnaise dressing, and walnuts.

Tomato shells filled with cube shaped pineapple, red raspberries and whipped cream.

Grape fruit, pineapple and oranges pressed through potato ricer, put back in grape fruit shells and sweeten to taste.

CLEANING.

To Wash Black Goods.—To make black silk, alpaca, serge, and lawn dresses look like new: For the undertaking get 10 cents' worth of soap bark and boil it in one quart of hot water. Let it steep a while and then strain into a basin for use. Now take the whole dress apart and rip off trimming, brush off all loose dust first, and then with a sponge dipped in the soap bark decoction wipe over each piece thoroughly, folding up as you proceed. Now have your irons hot and smooth each piece on the wrong side, even the silk trimmings, and when put together you will be surprised to see the results. Instead of your old dress you will have one that looks like new.

Cleaning Woodwork.—For natural finish woodwork that has become scratched or dented there is nothing better than a coat or two of shellac. It is prepared at home by adding the dry yellow flakes to about 95 per cent. alcohol. It shaken occasionally it will dissolve in a few hours. Shellac is a convenient form of varnish to have in a house, as it readily covers any mark on furniture.

Straw Hats.—Make a warm suds with any white soap and a little ammonia; lay hat on table, and using a small rug brush, scrub hat with suds; rinse well, then put a cord through top with knot on outside, hang in a barrel or box, so it can swing freely. Have ready pieces of sulphur cloth, which may be done by dissolving sulphur in old tin and laying strips of cloth in it until covered. Lay these on an old pie tin and place under the barrel and light with a match, and when hats become dry they will look like new.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Big Increase in Number of Visitors —Some Recent Bequests.

Last year no fewer than 734,413 visits were paid by the public to the British Museum, and of these 74,324 were on Sundays. These figures show a big increase in the two previous years. The number of visitors to the reading room gives a daily average of 761. The annual report just issued, mentions that two important bequests were received during the year—the original autographs of Beethoven's sonata for violin and pianoforte in G, and the late Miss Harriet Plowden, and four MSS. from the late Sir Thomas Brooke, of Hudderfield.

The most valuable M.S. is a Latin psalter containing a portrait of the Emperor Lothaire (840-855) and two other miniatures with explanatory verses. As early as the 10th century the psalter belonged to the Abbey of St. Hubert in the Ardennes, and it remained there till the French Revolution. The other three MSS. are monastic chartularies, viz., of Cockersand Abbey, Lancashire, 1,268; Fountains Abbey, York, 15th century; and Selby Abbey, York, 14th century.

6,000 MILES FOR A BRIDE

LOVER SAW HER PICTURE ON A POSTCARD.

British Columbian Miner's Romantic Wooing—Girl Lived in Cornwall.

A bridegroom who travelled 6,000 miles to woo a girl whose face he had seen on a picture postcard were married recently at Tregrehan, a little village near St. Austell, Cornwall, England.

A strolling photographer was Cupid's agent in the matter. He took some photographs of the village festival last summer, and in one of the groups, which appeared subsequently on a picture-postcard, there was the photograph of Miss Rosina Harper, a laughing girl of sixteen.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The next move was made by Mrs. Phillips, one of the villagers. As her daughter's picture also appeared in the postcard, she sent a copy to her son, working in a miner's camp in British Columbia. It passed around the camp, as postcards from home are wont to do, until it reached "Tony" Metassa, a handsome six-foot Neapolitan—who was, however, a naturalized British subject.

Even "the lady passing by" of whom Herrick sings, could not have captivated her swain more suddenly than the picture of smiling Rosina Harper captivated young Metassa.

He asked his friend Phillips whether he might send a line to Cornwall in the next letter home. Phillips readily consented, and so Miss Harper received her first letter from her unknown lover.

VISITS ENGLAND.

There were other letters to and from the miners' camp. At last there came one to Cornwall which spoke of a coming visit to England. Metassa said how anxious he was to see the sights of the country; but when he landed close in the wake of his letter he did not seem particularly anxious to visit the Tower and Stratford-on-Avon. Instead, he hurried down to Tregrehan, which is quite out of the track of the ordinary tourist.

It was not very long afterwards that Tregrenan was formally told what it had known all along, and preparations began for a good old-fashioned village wedding. The village was a mass of flags, fancy mottoes, and confetti, and the whole population was at the church to see the bridegroom take away his Cornish bride.

THIEF AS POLICEMAN.

Had Been Active on London Force For Over a Year.

The fact that a convicted thief has been acting as a policeman in London since April last was revealed at the London sessions.

After John Fuller, who joined the force on April 26, went to live at the Kentish Town section house numerous small thefts occurred in the house. Suspicion did not fall on Fuller, but on other policemen. In one case a vest was removed from one locker to another, apparently with the object of casting suspicion on another policeman.

Eventually Fuller was caught stealing a bank book belonging to a detective. His finger-prints were taken, and it was discovered that in 1905 he was bound over for stealing a bicycle, and that in 1906 he underwent three months' imprisonment.

It was stated that the references he produced when he joined the force were satisfactory, and that he had left the army with a good character.

A detective who had been present when Fuller was previously convicted corroborated the finger-print evidence, and sentence of twelve months' imprisonment was passed.

Fuller, who had strongly protested his innocence, left the dock smiling.

It is understood that in consequence of the case the finger-prints of all future applicants for admission to the force will be taken.

A STUDY IN CONTORTIONS.

Teachers are supposed to be as exact in practice as in precept, yet sometimes they become careless. A Brooklyn teacher recently brought a smile from her scholars by her utter disregard of diction.

One of the girls of her class was busily chewing gum, in defiance of school law. To make her crime the more heinous she was sitting with her feet sprawled out in the aisle.

The teacher entering the room suddenly, was quick to call attention to the misbehavior.

"Jennie Jones," she said sharply; "take that gum out of your mouth and put your feet in!"

"Algy dear," remarked a young wife to her husband, "I wish you would taste this milk and see if it is perefctly sweet. If it's the least bit sour I mustn't give any of it to dear little Fido!"