

CONSOLATION FOR TOILERS.

Comfort and Hope for the Trials and Disappointments of Life.

A despatch from Washington says—Rev. Dr. Thainage, president of the following text:—“So the carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that smoothened with the hammer, him that smoth the anvil.”—Isaiah xlii. 7.

You have seen in factories a piece of mechanism passing from hand to hand, and from room to room, and one mechanic will smite it, and another will flatten it, and another will chisel, and another will polish it until the work is done. And so the prophet describes the toils of olden times as being made, part of them by one hand, part of them by another hand. Carpenters come in, gold-beating comes in, and three or four styles of mechanism are employed. “So the carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that smoothened with the hammer, him that smoth the anvil.” When they met, they talked over their work, and they helped each other on with it. It was a great business, and it was making idols which were an insult to the Lord of heaven. I have thought if men in had work can encourage each other, ought not men engaged in honest artistry and honest mechanism to speak words of good cheer. Men see in their own work hardships and trials, while they recognize no hardships or trials in anybody else's occupation. Every man's burden is the heaviest, and every woman's task is the hardest. I think I will speak of some of the trials of mechanics, and then offer encouragements.

One great trial that you will feel is physical exhaustion. There poor athletes who go out to their work at six or seven o'clock in the morning and come back at night as fresh as when they started. They turn their back upon the shuttle or the forge or the rising wall, and they come away elastic and whistling. That is the exception. I have noticed that when the factory bell taps for six o'clock, the hard-working man, who has been in his work for six months, and starts for home. He sits down in the family circle resolved to make himself agreeable, to be the means of culture and education to his children; but in five minutes he is sound asleep. He is fagged out—strength of body, mind, and soul, utterly exhausted. He rises in the morning, only half rested from the toil. Indeed, he will never have any perfect rest in this world until he gets into that narrow spot which is the only rest for the human body in this world. I think they call it a grave! Has toil frosted the color of your cheek? Has it taken the spontaneity from your laughter? Has it subtracted the spring from your step and the lustre from your eye, until it has left only half the man you were when you first put your hand on the hammer, and your foot on the wheel? Tomorrow, in your place of toil, listen, and you will hear a voice above the hiss of the furnace and the groan of the founder, and the clatter of the shuttle—a voice not of machinery, nor of the task-master, but the voice of an all-sympathetic God, as he says: “Come unto me, all ye who labor, and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.”

Remember also, men and women of toil, that this work will soon be over. Have you not heard that there is a great holiday coming? Oh, that home, and no long walk to get to it! Oh, that bread and no sweating toil necessary to earn it! Oh, those deep wells of eternal rapture and no heavy bucket to draw up! I wish this morning you would come and put your head on this pillow stuffed with the down from the wing of all God's promises. There remains a rest for all people of God. I wonder how many tired people there are in the house today? A thousand? More than that? Two thousand people who are tired, tired out with the life, tired in hand and foot and back and heart. Ah! there are more than two thousand tired people here today, supposing all the rest to be in luxury and ease. If there are any people in this world who excite my commiseration, it is the sewing women of our great cities. You say, “We have sewing machines and our trouble is gone.” No, it is not. I see a great many women wearing themselves out amid the hardships of the sewing machine. May God comfort all who toil with the needle and the sewing machine, and have compensation on those under the fatigues of life.

Another great trial is privation of taste and sentiment. There are mechanics who have their beautiful homes, who have all the best fruits and meats of the earth brought to their table. They have their elegant libraries. But they are the exception. A great many of the working people of our country are living in cramped abodes, struggling amid great hardships, living in neighboring hoods where they do not want to live but where they have to live. I do not know of anything much more painful than to have a taste, for painting and sculpture and music and glorious sunsets and the expanse of the blue sky, and yet not be able to get the dollar for the orchestra, or to get a picture, or to buy one's way into the country to look at the setting sun, and at the bright heavens. While there are men in great abundance who have the means all week at their disposal, and who are able to appreciate the beauties of nature, their pictures seem to be by a man who is blind to the beauties of the world.

CHINESE AS JOKERS.

A Writer Tells of Their Ideas of Honesty and Practical Jokes.

A writer in the London Sketcher, who speaks of having spent several years in China, writes of Chinese manners and their ideas of honesty and practical jokes.

“The most striking sign preceding the present outbreak,” says the writer, “was that the ‘boys’ in Tien Tsin left their masters, as they are also doing now in the south of China. A Chinese ‘boy’ is a faithful servant, and when he leaves his master for no cause there is sure to be mischief abroad, generally with a secret society at the bottom of it. If a master in China trusts his ‘boy’ implicitly, the servant generally responds by being absolutely honest; but if the master thinks he can take care of his own valuables he finds that he is mistaken. I had at Hong Kong a first-class ‘boy,’ whom generations of subalterns had nicknamed ‘Scamp,’ the only name I ever knew him by. ‘Scamp,’ if treated with money, would always account for it to the utmost farthing. One day it was just before the Chinese New Year, the only time at which the Chinamen make holiday and spend their savings—I brought home some bank notes and put them in a drawer. The next afternoon I looked in the drawer for the notes, but they had vanished. I called ‘Scamp,’ who appeared with an absolutely impassive face. He knew nothing about the notes, and instead of allowing me to lecture him, read me a lesson. ‘Master,’ he said, ‘go this side, go that side; he no savvy what he do with his money. More better next time, give Scamp take care of.’ I took his advice and never lost any more money.”

ANY MORE MONEY.

“The Chinese ‘boys’ are not at all averse to having a joke among themselves at their master's expense. Sitting at dinner one day in the Hong Kong Club, I noticed a gentleman who had come down from some northern port become excited. He had been brought a letter by a solemn-faced Chinese butler, and he saw something on the outside of this letter which sent him downstairs two steps at a time to interview the butler. When he came back he told us what was the matter. The hall porter had inscribed on the envelope in Chinese, for the information of the butler, ‘This is for the old baron with white hair.’ Unfortunately for the hall porter, the little gentleman was a first-class scholar in the Chinese language. He discovered later a joke which the crier sign painter of the island had played on the European residents. All the officials and the professional men had their names in English and in Chinese, inscribed on a board at the gates of their houses. The sign painter had used his ingenuity to make the Chinese letters which represented the sound of the English name mean something insulting. Thus, a diminutive doctor's name was twisted to mean ‘the Chinaman Shriping near the ground,’ and so on. The finest joke of this kind was the historical one played on Lord Elgin, who, when he sailed up the Pei-Ho to Peking as a conqueror, was given sails, with on them, so the Mandarin said, an honorific inscription. What the inscription really meant was, ‘A barbarian bearing tribute.’”

SAGE ADVICE OF A FATHER.

Counsel That All Young Men Should Heed.

“My son,” said the fond but wise parent, “you are saving me to go out into the world. I have nothing to give you but advice. Never tell a lie. If you wish to put one in circulation, get it published. A lie cannot live, but it takes one a blamed long time to fade out of print.”

“Always read your contract. A man might consider he was getting a sinecure if he were offered a position which blossomed of a century plant, but you see, he would get a remunerative occupation if he were paid on piece work.”

“Do not overcritical. Even the most ordinary sort of a genius can tell where the other fellow is making a fool of himself.”

“Remember that the young man like the angler's worm, is rather better being visibly alive. Be careful in the choice of your surroundings. Environment will do a great deal for a man. For example, flour and water in a china jug is cream sauce; in a pail on the sidewalk it is billicker's paste.”

“Don't forget that there's a time for everything and that everything should be done in its proper time. Never hunt for bargains in umbrellas.”

“You may make enemies. If you know who they are do not mention them. Silence is golden; it saves the money that might otherwise be spent in defending a libel suit. If you don't know who they are—well, abuse lavished on a concealed enemy is like charity indiscriminately bestowed. It's a good thing wasted.”

MARRIAGE LAWS.

Blessed is the bride on whom the sun never sets.

Never read the marriage service entirely over.

A bride should never kiss in her wedding clothes.

There is an old superstition against May marriages.

December 31st is a favorite wedding day in Scotland.

A bride must wear nothing green.

That color is emblematic of evil.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON II, THIRD QUARTER, AFTER-NATIONAL SERIES, JULY 14.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. iii. 1-15. Memory Verses, 14, 15. Golden Text, Rom. vi. 20—Commentary Prepared by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

13. This is our introduction to the great enemy of God and man, the old serpent, the devil and Satan (Rev. xii. 9), prince of the power of the air, the spirit that now worketh in the children of disobedience (John xiv. 30; Eph. ii. 2). He would break up the fellowship and rob man of his inheritance, and to do this he comes in the guise of a friend, using the wisest and perhaps the fairest of all the biases of the field as his medium, for it is evident from verse 14 that it was something new, and the result of the curse, for the serpent to go upon his belly and eat dust. From this chapter to Rev. xx we see the devil in conflict with God and man, yet tolerated by God until the time shall come to put him in the pit and later in the place prepared for him—the lake of fire. [We are taught to resist him, give him no place, to stand against him (1 Pet. v. 8, 9; Eph. vi. 11, 12), but we cannot yet do this if we are ignorant of his devices. Therefore we are here and elsewhere made acquainted with him and his ways that we may recognize him and resist him and overcome him with the shield of faith and the sword of the Spirit even as our Lord Himself did in the wilderness. In His first temptation He refused to be tempted by the devil, and He said, ‘I will not give the word of God, and when any one from that day to this questions the word of God he is for the time being in the service of the devil. He questions the love of God, suggesting to the woman that if God loved them He would not keep them from even the fruit of one tree.’”

14. In the company of Eve and listening to the adversary the woman quickly becomes deceived and blinded and led astray. She adds to the word of God verse 3 and actually seems to think that her evil counselor is right and God is wrong, and she desires the fruit which now seems to her so pleasant, and she took it and ate it and gave it also to her husband, and he ate it. Thus by Satan's hand sin entered into the world, and death by sin and by the disobedience of one man were made sinners (Rom. v. 12, 19). Their fellowship with God was broken, they were afraid of Him and sought to hide from Him, they lost their glorious garments of light and made for themselves as a substitute aprons of fig leaves. As their being clothed with light they were made to be clothed with God, and Pa. clv. 2 says that God covers Himself with light as with a garment. This does not conflict with Gen. iii. 25; for as to putting on clothes they were naked. How seemingly small, but how great and far-reaching their sin, affecting all mankind, for “in Adam all die” (1 Cor. xv. 22).

15. And the Lord God called unto Adam and said unto him, Where art thou? The first recorded question of God in Scripture shows Him to us seeking the lost that He may forgive and restore them. It was evidently His custom to walk and talk familiarly with Adam and Eve in Eden, but a change came over man because of sin, and we have the sad and sorrowful sight of the man seeking to hide from his loving Creator. Man's sin only makes more manifest the love and loveliness of God, and we see Him who afterward came to earth as God manifest in the flesh to seek and save the lost (for every manifestation of God is through His Son, John i. 18), lovingly seeking His erring ones. He is still doing this, and His question to each one still is, Where art thou? Happy are those who can gratefully reply in Christ, redeemed by His precious blood.

16. The man, the woman and the serpent each are brought before Him, and He pronounces judgment upon the serpent, the woman and the man, but in His word to the serpent He tells of a coming deliverer. In this verse (15) we have the new birth of humanity with the conflict between the unrighteous and the righteous (thy seed and her seed), and the humanity of the Saviour (the seed of the woman). His divinity and glorious victory (He shall bruise thy head) at least a foretold abundant statement of the great redemption. In the sentence upon Adam the word is included, and thorns and thistles grow as a result of the curse. Thus the creation was made subject to vanity not willingly; it had no voice nor choice in the matter, and it shall yet be delivered and made to rejoice in the liberty of the glory of the children of God (Rom. viii. 20, 21); for the curse shall be removed from the earth (Rev. xxi. 3). The result of the work of Christ the whole earth shall yet be filled with righteousness and peace and the glory of the Lord (Num. xiv. 21; Isa. xli. 9; Hab. ii. 14; Isa. xxxii. 1, 17). If we would see and share this glory, we must be able to say from the heart at least the first four clauses of the Lord's prayer (Matt. vi. 9-12), and we cannot do this unless we see the significance of verse 21, the shedding of the blood of the sacrifice, providing redemption (clothing for Adam and Eve typical of the garments of salvation, which He has provided for us by His great sacrifice taking our place and dying in our stead). Adam and Eve, with their fig leaf aprons represent all sinners in their sins, having nothing but their own morality, if any, or fancied righteousness, which if they cling to are like those in Rom. x. 3. The Lord God Himself without any help from mortals provides the righteousness He demands, and that freely to all who are willing to drop their fig leaf aprons (Rom. ii. 24; Phil. i. 11; 2. 13). Ever was the latter time was lifted from them, and we have every reason to believe that it continued all the redeemed. The flaming sword points to the way out of Eden, and the cherubim guard the entrance to the garden of the Father's house, and the whole earth shall be filled with the glory of the Lord (Rev. vii. 9, 10). The fig leaf aprons represent all sinners in their sins, having nothing but their own morality, if any, or fancied righteousness, which if they cling to are like those in Rom. x. 3. The Lord God Himself without any help from mortals provides the righteousness He demands, and that freely to all who are willing to drop their fig leaf aprons (Rom. ii. 24; Phil. i. 11; 2. 13). Ever was the latter time was lifted from them, and we have every reason to believe that it continued all the redeemed. The flaming sword points to the way out of Eden, and the cherubim guard the entrance to the garden of the Father's house, and the whole earth shall be filled with the glory of the Lord (Rev. vii. 9, 10).

Canada Makes A Bid.

(Special by Martha Craig.)

It is now generally acknowledged that the Ontario mineral exhibit is the finest of that class at the Pan-American. Premier Ross, Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and F. W. Gibson, of Toronto, Director of the Bureau of Mines of Ontario, decided to show the economic area and minerals of Ontario on a scale that would convince visitors of the real importance and abundance of those resources of the province. All the ores have been taken from working mines and represent the ordinary run of ore from those mines. Mr. Frank N. Speller, B. A., Sec. of Toronto, was appointed superintendent in charge of the collection and installation of this notable exhibit. Mr. Speller is the right man in the right place; he understands his work thoroughly and deserves to be congratulated on the results attained. The exhibits are well displayed and artistically grouped.

Occupying a prominent place is a large map of Ontario, 1830 feet. It is geologically colored, and was prepared by the Bureau of Mines and executed by Elliott & Sons, of Toronto. The map shows the location of the principal mineral deposits of the Province and has been pronounced by artists the finest piece of artistic decorative work in the building. A second map of Ontario, 10 x 15, shows in particular (the mineral and forest resources about the region of Sault Ste. Marie. The lines of communication are shown by colored lines, and the map is very complete. It was prepared by order of F. H. Clerque, General Manager of the Lake Superior Power Company, of Sault Ste. Marie.

The nickel-copper exhibit shows the ore from the Sudbury region. Every working mine is represented here. The weight ranges from 1,000 to 10,000 pounds per specimen. The entire pile contains about 17 tons of ore. Every stage of the operation of the reduction of nickel and copper from the ore is illustrated by samples. The final operation of the reduction process is shown from samples from the Ontario Copper Co. of Sudbury. This illustration completely shows the manner in which the nickel and copper are extracted from the ore. The Nickel-Copper Co. of Ontario, have attractive exhibits showing the new French process in detail. The average visitor appreciates the details by the lucid manner in which it is illustrated. Copper ores of the north shore of Lake Superior are shown on a similar scale, every mine being represented. The pieces weigh from 1,000 to 3,000 pounds, the pile weighing 12 tons in all. It is evident that modern machinery must be used in these mines to raise and transport such great masses. The Lake Superior Power Company have collective exhibits of iron ore from Michipicoten. Copper and nickel ore are also shown, besides building and ornamental stone and pig iron; also a large assortment of enlarged photographs showing the work and mills of this company. Ferric nickel made by the new electrolytic process is shown in the form of bars, and is attracting the attention of steel men who know the value of nickel-steel.

COLUMN OF SOLID GRAPHITE.

from the Black Donald Mine, Renfrew County. It is made up of three large blocks, the lower one being 5x5x4 feet in size. A base three feet high of limestone of excellent quality from Queenston quarry, St. Davids, Ont., was provided by that company. On this pedestal the column is placed, a statue of Canada executed by J. W. Banks, of Toronto. Its dignity of pose and excellent treatment have created universal admiration among exhibition sculptors and artists. The Canadian Corundum Company have the largest display of this material ever made and have also a complete line of abrasive material made from Canadian corundum. The fine exhibit of the Crown Corundum Company demonstrates the increased importance of this industry to Canada.

The other and more prominent of the divisions represented are the gold, silver and iron ores, building and ornamental stones, and mica. The use to which this latter material is put in covering steam pipes and boilers is well shown on a practical scale by the Mica Toller Co. of Montreal. The contract for covering the boilers of His Majesty's ship Blanche, one of the most modern battleships under construction, was awarded to this firm. There is a great field for mica in this and for electrical purposes. Talc, pyrophyllite, mineral water and peat are also in evidence. The Milton Pressed Brick & Terra Cotta Company are represented by an arch, which is an excellent sample of the progress made in artistic decorative terra cotta work.

The excellent record made by the Province in the Mines building at Chicago is well remembered and the progress made in mining in Ontario during the past year is evident by the greater variety and importance of the Pan-American display. It is the best yet prepared by the Ontario Government. Those interested in Ontario mineral resources can obtain copies of the latter reports of the Bureau of Mines, the descriptive catalogue of the exhibit, and any further information by applying to the superintendent, Mr. F. W. Speller, at his office in the Mines building.

CHANGING HIS NAME.

His Mining.

Departments of the Government rank in their creation via War, Justice, Post, Interior and Agriculture. The various objects of historical value are displayed, which cannot be seen in the many historical articles in the State Department. The original Declaration of Independence with the original signatures of John Adams and Benjamin Franklin, including the old fashioned ink on which Jefferson wrote the original of the Declaration of Independence, is shown in the space allotted to the State Department. The many historical articles in the State Department are: The original Declaration of Independence with the original signatures of John Adams and Benjamin Franklin, including the old fashioned ink on which Jefferson wrote the original of the Declaration of Independence, is shown in the space allotted to the State Department. The many historical articles in the State Department are: The original Declaration of Independence with the original signatures of John Adams and Benjamin Franklin, including the old fashioned ink on which Jefferson wrote the original of the Declaration of Independence, is shown in the space allotted to the State Department.

Perhaps it is the remembrance of her own unfinished romance which made her heart particularly tender toward all lovers. Be that as it may she was the village confidante. Many awkward youths and shy maids blessed her for the kindly way in which she spoke of wooing. The next morning when Ellen Ann's brother with a flourish brought his hay wagon to a stand before Miss Deborah's door, he found her waiting, lunch basket, beside her.

The exercises were opened by a long and fervent prayer by Parson Elihu Griffin. Then Squire Cooper read and made some remarks, but detecting signs of restlessness among the younger people, he brought his remarks down to the pitch of his address. “Follow Townspeople: I have a surprise in store for you. Hearing that this day was to be of special interest to the inhabitants of this birthplace, one of our sons who has made a name for himself in the political world, yet has still retained

historic swords are displayed here. One of the Washington swords is the sword of General Andrew Jackson. The splendid sword and presents received by General Grant cannot fail to command admiration. Another exhibit is a medal presented by the Sultan of Turkey to the United States in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the discovery of gold in California. This medal is the work of goldsmiths that glitter with diamonds. There is a fine display of iron medals sent to this country by foreign potentates, some of them being very artistic and costly. Another object of interest is a large assortment of one-piece, 25,000 weavers of Lyons, France, which they displayed here. There is also a collection of medals presented by the Sultan of Turkey to the United States in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the discovery of gold in California. This medal is the work of goldsmiths that glitter with diamonds. 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