THE ONLY TRUE RELIGION

Find Out Whom You Have Wronged and Then Stand Before God.

"If I have taken anything from any man by false accusation, I restore him fourfold."

Every day we see how difficult it is to repair evil. It is easier to mend a twisted limb than to repair wrong, when justice and truth have been distorted. It is not only in the case of ordinary possessions and the common honesty that appertains to money and material wealth that reparation is painful. It is especially in spiritual possessions that it is difficult to repair the evil that man does to man.

You have been calumniated, lies have been circulated about you, at first in small matters, then wholesale; nothing is done with greater ease. Have you noticed the impatience of public attention to learn of some scandal and its patience when waiting for the hour of reparation?

When a man is executed, condemned, when he falls within the grasp of a too rapid justice, whether it be the justice of individuals or the justice of the State, with what fury his poor honor is torn to pieces. But what trouble he has in finding the different bits when he wishes to put it together again! Those who make such haste when it was a question of dishonoring and ruining him are somnolent and slow when it is a matter of giving him back his good reputation.

Public law is no equitable on this point. The reparation offered to a man for an error made in regard to his person is not equal to the harm done, and does not take into account his torments and suffering. That is a rotten spot in the conscience of men, in private as well as in public life. Look upon this chief of the publicans. He realizes what reparation means and he also understands what it is to become converted.

Let us take care! There is a certain relation that is taught us by the Old and New Testaments, a reparation according to which the man who has done evil to man also wrongs God. Nothing is more true. But what conclusion do we draw from it? We confess ourselves to God, we go to Him in public or private confession and we acknowledge ourselves to be guilty. That is right, but it is not enough.

To ask God's forgiveness after having ill-treated man and not to try to repair the evil we have done, to which we cannot be indifferent. We cannot say, We the men of to-day, that our way of thinking refuses to assimilate these facts.

The luminous and flaming honesty that devours darkness, and dishonesty, as fire devours all impurities, had sprung forth from that man's heart, because it was brought into contact with Christ. When that passer-by's gaze fell on him, his eyes that had taken pleasure in counting out gold, and perhaps even ill-gotten gold, were filled with shadows. They could no longer bear the idea of enjoying these riches all along, and, above all, the thought of retaining anything that was not worthy of the infinite goodness of the gaze that rested upon him. As soon as Christ had shown him the greatness of true life, "salvation came to his house."

We are all strayed souls seeking our salvation in certain compromises and wretchedly trivial combinations that might at times be compared to the ruses of animals. We do not realize that a man's salvation is in the freedom of his soul. It consists in breaking away from shameful bonds that are unworthy of us; it consists in living under the gaze of the One who gives us true life, in the practice of honesty, justice and goodness.

My brethren, I wish you to take this away with you in your hearts, not as a platonic impression, but as a virulent leaven that will work into your deepest feelings and will end by making you a new creature. Amen.—Charles Wagner.

BEER CONSUMPTION.

The statistics of beer consumption, which are available for only seven countries, show a total consumption of 5,601 million gallons annually. In 1901 Germany consumed 1,783 millions; the United Kingdom, 1,501 millions; the United States, 1,194 millions; Austria, 492 millions; France, 289 millions; Hungary, 281 millions; and Italy, 51 millions.

CLUB OF DEAF WOMEN.

One of the most curious clubs on record has recently been formed by society ladies in Berlin. The principal condition of membership is that the applicant must be deaf. The club has over a hundred members, who meet regularly once a week in handsomely furnished rooms in the Wilhelm Strasse, where they converse by means of ear-trumpets and the sign language and drink tea.

CONTINENTAL ARMIES.

The armies of Continental countries are the first branch of the service. The cost of the French army is $135,000,000 per annum. Germany can put into the field a vast, well-equipped army for $160,000,000 a year. The Russian army, another tremendous machine, costs $200,000,000 a year. Including India, Great Britain is paying $265,000,000 a year.

SURVIVAL OF CHILDREN.

Out of every thousand children born 889 survive their fifth year in New Zealand, 850 in New South Wales, and 844 in Victoria, as against 837 in Ireland, 762 in England and Wales, 751 in France, 614 in Austria, and 571 in Spain.

About one million telegrams are sent over the world's wires daily.

COTTON GROWING.

Results Obtained in the British Colonies.

At the Imperial Institute in London there is an exhibition just now whose purpose is to show the results obtained so far in the experiments in growing cotton which are in progress in various parts of the British Empire.

It does not appear that very great practical advance has been made yet, but, as Prof. Wyndham Dunstan explains, several years of careful experiment must elapse before a country new to cotton cultivation can become a successful and permanent contributor to the supply of the raw material. Broadly speaking, the exhibition indicates that the experiments for the revival of cotton cultivation in the West Indies give promise of success, while some advance appears to have been made in various other directions.

The most valuable of all commercial cottons, the sea island product, which derived its name from the West Indies but was allowed to die out when it was introduced into United States, may be expected to become a feature in reviving the drooping fortunes of the Caribbean islands, and in India the chief problem is the cultivation of a finer staple suitable to the needs of the manufacturer.

In the course of time it is expected that India will become the principal contributor of raw cotton to Great Britain, although at present it is outclassed, in quality at least, by the Egyptian product. The experiments carried on in the Sudan suggest that it will soon take important rank as a producer. Egyptian cotton presents certain features which render it more valuable to the manufacturer than the ordinary product of the Southern States.

In West and East Africa the conditions of successful cotton cultivation are being ascertained by carefully planned experiments which are necessarily slow, but, as in other parts of the empire, the recent tests show that cotton of the Egyptian type will probably be successfully grown on a large scale in several localities.

Placed conveniently in one large frame are the products of the cotton plant from all the countries where it is being laid down; the older established countries are also represented, even Peru, but the Argentine representative is a notable absentee, though a neighboring map shows that the commodity is already being produced in that republic.

In the frame can be seen at a glance what is wanted. It is the long fibre, the fine silky lint; and here we see the great advantage possessed by United States, sea island and the Egyptian. They lead their rivals distinctly. The sea island specimens average two inches in length, the Egyptian 1¼, while the others range between ¾ inch and 1¼ inches.

One of the most instructive object lessons of the whole exhibition is that of the use of the waste materials discarded during the process of manufacturing the cotton. Samples of waste are shown from the seeding machines, carding engines, spinning machines, roving frames, looms and the like, and there are even dirty looking floor sweepings. The last are used for spinning dross yarns. The cleaner machine waste is used for blending and spinning with wool in the manufacture of artificial silk. The other specimens of waste are used in the manufacture of wadding, of paper, of explosives and for various other purposes.

FAMOUS SLAVE RAIDER.

Death of the Arab Chief, Tippoo Tib, Stanley's Friend.

A telegram from Zanzibar announces the death of Hamed bin Mohammed, better known by the nickname of Tippoo Tib, the notorious Arab slave trader of the Upper Congo.

More than thirty years ago the name of Tippoo Tib first reached the ears of Europe through the famous explorer Livingstone.

It was in the early months of 1867 that Livingstone, while travelling in the Tanganyika Lake region, first made the acquaintance of the great slave raider, who rendered him considerable assistance. Eventually, however the cruelties of the Arab followers forced the famous missionary to part company from him.

When Stanley started on his quest of Emin Pasha in 1887, he met Tippoo Tib at Zanzibar, and had a conference with him. The Arab chief agreed to furnish 600 porters for the transport of the ivory collected by Emin in the Equatorial stations for the Egyptian Government.

This even had a tragic sequel. Major Barttelot, who commanded a separate column of the expedition, was shot dead in August, 1888, by one of Tippoo's people—"a victim of his perverseness," as Stanley put it.

Emin Pasha found it necessary to come to terms with the famous Arab, who for long exercised immense influence throughout Central Africa. In fact so great was his power that King Leopold, on the advice of Stanley, made him Governor of the Falls district of the Congo Free State.

With the extension of Belgian dominion, however, the Arabs became restive, and finally rose in battle against the Free State troops. They were thoroughly defeated, however, and their power broken.

Tippoo Tib was exiled in Zanzibar, where he had lived for many years past practically as a prisoner.

FEW FLOWERS SMELL SWEET.

Of 4,300 species of flowers cultivated in Europe only 420 possess an agreeable perfume. Flowers with white or cream colored petals are more frequently odoriferous than others. Next in order come the yellow flowers, then the red, after them the blue, and, finally, the violet, of which only thirteen varieties out of 300 give a pleasing perfume.

The Home

PIES AND PATTIES.

Mince Patties—Chop a cold veal kidney and some fat. Add an apple, orange, candied lemon peel, fresh currants, a little wine, cloves, brandy, and vinegar. Fill the patty cases, bake, and serve cold.

Ox Cheek Pie—Line a deep pie dish with puff paste. Boil the ox cheek with seasoning, cut into small pieces; lay in the dish and throw over them one ounce truffles, the yolks of three hard boiled eggs, one cup mushroom pickles, one-half cup asparagus tips, and several force meat balls. Season with pepper and salt, and fill up the pie with the gravy in which the cheek was boiled. Cover it with the crust, and place in the oven. When done allow to cool.

Princess Patties—Fill the cases with this mixture: Place one pint stock broth, one-half pint milk, seasoning, a little grated nutmeg and thyme in a saucepan; boil five minutes, add a little soup and the liquor from one tin mushrooms; boil until it becomes thick. Chop the meat of a fowl, one-half pound lean ham and mushrooms finely, add to the sauce, simmer a little while and cool.

Ham and Veal Patties.—Chop six ounces lean veal, three ounces ham, put in a stewpan with one ounce butter rolled in flour, two tablespoons veal stock, nutmeg, a little lemon peel, paprika, salt, and lemon juice. Stir over fire and when cold fill the patty cases.

Chicken Patties—Cut the white meat of a chicken into small pieces. Place in a saucepan one-half pint stock and two ounces lean ham chopped fine; let simmer. Mix a spoonful butter and one of flour, boil the broth to about half the original quantity; strain into a half pint measure and fill up with cream; stir this into the flour and butter; when thick add the chicken. Keep at the boiling point five or six minutes. Set aside to cool. When cold fill the patty cases. Garnish with sprigs of parsley.

Salmon Patties—Flake one-half can salmon, mix with one-half pint cream thickened with a spoonful of butter rolled in cornstarch; season with salt, pepper, anchovy sauce, and a few olives; chopped fine. Allow to cool and fill the patty cases.

TWO GOOD BREADS.

Whole Wheat Bread—Select whole wheat flour free from outside bran. Pour one pint of boiling water into one pint of sweet milk. When lukewarm add one compressed yeast cake (one-half ounce) dissolved in two tablespoonfuls of warm water and one teaspoonful of salt. Mix and stir in sufficient whole wheat flour to make a batter that will drop from a spoon. Beat well, cover and stand in a warm place (75 degrees Fahrenheit) for three hours until light. Then stir in more flour, enough to make a soft dough. Knead lightly, until the greater part of the stickiness is lost. This whole wheat bread cannot be made dry like the ordinary white bread, so must be handled quickly and lightly on the board. Now mold it into four or six loaves, according to the size of your pans. Place in greased pans. Cover and stand aside again in a warm place for one hour. Bake in a moderately quick oven thirty-five to forty minutes.

Boston Brown Bread—Mix together one cup of Yankee rye, one cornmeal, and one of whole wheat flour. Add a level teaspoonful of baking soda to a pint of thick sour milk; when foaming add a half cup of molasses. Turn this into the dry ingredients, add a level tarspoonful of salt; turn the mixture into a greased brown bread mold, and steam continuously for five hours.

WITH HONEY.

Sandwiches.—Cut thin slices of bread, butter every other slice with butter beaten to a cream, and spread the other slices with honey. The buttered slice is laid on the honeyed slice, crusts removed, and the sandwich cut into triangles.

Gingerbread—Sift one pint flour and stir into this one-half pint sour cream or milk. If the latter is used one tablespoon butter should be added. Sift with the flour one-half teaspoon ground ginger and the same of fine cinnamon, then stir in two tablespoons sugar and two of strained honey. Mix and beat the batter thoroughly and when ready for the oven stir in one-half teaspoon soda dissolved in a little warm—not hot—water. Bake about three-quarters of an hour, taking care not to burn, and then cut into squares and serve with plenty of hot honey.

THE LAMPS.

Should be filled every day and the chimneys, shades, and burners cleaned whenever their condition demands it. The lamps should be filled nearly to the top of the reservoirs, leaving just space enough to allow for possible expansion of the oil. If too large a space is left air may enter, mix with the gas collected there, and cause an explosion. The wick should be soft and loosely woven, and must fill the burner, but not crowd it. If loosely fitted it will admit air to the reservoir.

The chimneys, if smoked, should be wiped with soft paper and then washed with ammonia and water or alcohol and water, because soap is likely to make them cloudy. They should be thoroughly dried or they will break when heated.

New chimneys are made more durable by the following treatment: Place them in a kettle of cold water and add one tablespoon of salt to each gallon of water. The water should completely cover the glass. Bring the water slowly to the boiling point, then remove the kettle and let the chimneys cool in the water. It is wise to buy several chimneys at a time, and thus have a stock against accidents.

The wick should be cut only at the corners. Then open the burner, turn the wick down almost level with the brass, and wipe it with a piece of old cloth. Turn the wick a little higher and wipe it again. Repeat the process until all the charred portion has been removed, then wipe all parts of the burner and put the cloth in the fire. Oily cloths should never be left about the house. They may be safely kept in a covered tin pail.

If lamps give out a bad odor when lighted it is necessary to cleanse the wick and burner in a more energetic way. Oftentimes it is best to replace the wick with a new one. If there is enough of the old wick left to make it worth while place it, with the burner, in strong soda water and boil them until the oil and dust are removed. Rinse them in hot water and place the wick where it will dry. Rub the darkened portions of the burner with sand soap and rinse it again in hot water. The clearness of the light entirely repays one for this added labor.

It is important that the perforations around the base of the burner should be kept clean, or the necessary supply of the air will be cut off and imperfect combustion result.

THE FLOOR.

A hardwood floor always have the floor carefully planed, scraped and sandpapered, then filled and stained the desired color.

If a shiny or glossy surface is desired a thin coat of shellac is put on, and this is followed by one or more coats of varnish. While this makes a neat looking floor it will not keep its appearance as well as a floor finished by the shellac and wax process. On the floor finished with the varnish scratches and heel marks are easily made and show white.

When it is desired to freshen up this finish take raw linseed oil and turpentine in equal parts and apply with a soft cloth, rubbing off with a second cloth all superfluous oil. This preparation cleans and partially fills the scratches; it also removes soil that is not affected by water.

In the shellac and wax method several coats are put on, each one being sandpapered after the next is applied. The last coat of thin wax is laid. This is put on in the form of a liquid and may be put on with a brush and then rubbed off with a cloth. This process gives a smooth and shiny floor, but not so glossy as varnish, and heel marks and scratches show little.

To renovate this finish put on another coat of the wax, rubbing it off carefully. If the floor becomes dingy and perhaps greasy wash with turpentine. And after all the wax and turpentine have been removed down to the shellac may be put on a new coat of wax in the same manner as at the first treatment.

In washing hardwood floors do not use much water. It is better to wipe the floor completely with a damp cloth, Japanese fashion, than to wash it freely with soap and pail.

DON'TS FOR MOTHERS.

Don't try to put a baby sit up till it does so of its own accord. It will do this without any showing or teaching when the spine is strong enough. Don't take young infants out in mail carts. They are very good for children over three, but younger ones need a bassinette or perambulator.

Don't give young children pickles, condiments, strong tea, or any kind of alcohol. Such things are very injurious to little ones. Don't leave bottles of medicine, liniments, disinfectants, or pills within reach of children. Childish curiosity is a thing to be reckoned with, and even the fear of punishment will not deter them from sampling the contents of forbidden bottles and boxes. Don't give children medicine that has been ordered for a grown up. This is always dangerous, as what has only a very mild effect upon the system of an adult is sufficient to upset a child for weeks afterwards.

THE LORD IS KING.

The Lord is King, His throne is set
Among the stars that gleam
Above this whirling ball and yet
He mindeth where we dream
And watcheth where His children go
In earthly pathways to and fro.

The Lord is King, He rules in state
Behind the veil of stars
The worlds that wander vast and great
Beyond these prison bars.
And yet He notes the sparrow's fall
And hearkens to the faintest call.

The Lord is King, He reigns on high,
On every wing that blows
He sends a message floating by
In perfumes of the rose
To tell all earth how great the love
He showers on us from above.

The Lord is King of land and sea,
Of stars and moon and sun,
Of all that vast immensity
Through which the planets run.
And yet He tints the summer rose
And watches where the daisy grows.

LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON.

Mr. Gotrox—When I was your age, sir, I didn't have a dollar.

Cholly Gotrox—Well, dad, when I am your age I probably won't have a dollar.

Mrs. Startuppe—"Ah, professor, and how is my daughter getting on with her music? Do you think she will ever become a great singer?" Professor—"Madam, it is very hard to say. Mrs. Startuppe—"But surely she possesses some of the qualifications?" Professor—"Yah, madam; she haf a mouth."

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JULY 23.

Lesson IV. The Gracious Invitation. Golden Text Isa. 55:6.

LESSON WORD STUDIES.

Note.—These Word Studies for this lesson are based on the text of the Revised Version.

An Invitation to Individuals.—In chapter 54 the prophet has set forth the future joy of Zion reunited to Jehovah in a new and everlasting covenant, which is one of the fruits of the salvation brought by the Messiah. He now proceeds to call upon members of the nation as individuals inviting them to make the fruits of this glorious redemption their own by personally accepting the blessings of this salvation.

Verse 1. Ho, every one that thirsteth—Compare the similar figure in 12. 3, "Wells of salvation," and in 41. 18, where a promise is given of a miraculous fountain opened by Jehovah for the relief of His people.

Come ye—Literally, Go. So throughout this chapter.

No money—In some parts of the Orient, as in Palestine, water is scarce and therefore an exceptionally great boon. Access to a well has often to be paid for. This salvation offered in the prophet's message, though in value like unto that which is most precious and necessary, is still to be obtainable without money and without price.

2. Spend money—Literally, weigh silver.

Your labor—Or earnings.

That which satisfieth not—The life apart from God and his salvation is a life of continual spending without any real satisfaction or lasting profit.

Let your soul delight itself in fatness—"And in this mountain will Jehovah of hosts make unto all peoples a feast of fat things" (Isa. 25, 6; comp. also Isa. 58, 14).

3. Incline your ear—Give heed, and come unto me—Jehovah; hear and your soul shall live—The message and invitation are of vital importance. The offer made is that of an everlasting covenant.

The sure mercies of David—The mercies promised to David and his seed (comp. 2 Sam. 23, 5). These same mercies which were promised to David are here offered to everyone who thirsteth. "Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness" (Matt. 5, 6).

4. Him—David, for a witness to the peoples—A man after God's own heart. David occupied in the heathen world of his time a representative position as the standard bearer of Jehovah, the God of righteousness and mercy, and as such became also a leader, or prince, and commander, that is, an example and ruler, to the peoples (comp. Psa. 18, 43).

5. Behold thou, Messiah, shalt call a nation that thou knowest not—A nation that thou hast not acknowledged or dost not now acknowledge as thine. "I never knew you: depart from me" (Matt. 7, 23).

The Holy One of Israel—Jehovah—this phrase being in opposition with the preceding.

6. While he may be found—In the "acceptable time," in the "day of salvation" (comp. Jer. 29, 12-14; Isa. 49, 8).

7. The unrighteous man—Literally the man of evil.

His thoughts—Thoughts, determine character. As a man "thinketh in his heart, so is he" (Prov. 23, 7).

8. My thoughts—The thoughts of Jehovah include his purpose of redemption; they are "past finding out."

Are not your thoughts—Their vastness and sublimity are beyond the power of the thoughts of men to understand (comp. Mic. 4, 12; Jer. 29, 11). The character of Jehovah's purposes of redemption furnish a motive for eager and expectant hope as well as for repentance.

10. As the rain cometh down—A detail suggested by reference to "the heavens" in the preceding verse.

11. Void—Empty, in the sense of having achieved nothing (comp. 2 Sam. 1, 22).

12. Be led forth in peace—By Jehovah himself (comp. Isa. 40, 10; 52, 12; Mic. 2, 13).

The mountains and the hills . . . all the trees of the field—All nature shall rejoice with you.

13. For a name . . . for a sign—A memorial to Jehovah's praise. The glorious transformation of nature.

The fir trees and the myrtle trees which have supplanted the thorns and the briers shall remain throughout future ages as a testimony and monument of Jehovah's goodness and mercy toward his people whom he hath redeemed.

EASILY REMEDIED.

Next-door Neighbor (wrathfully)—"Couldn't you manage to have a little less of your daughters' duet-playing?"

Practical Parent—"I'll tell you what! You marry one of them; that'll soon stop it!"

THE DIFFERENCE.

"Pa," asked Tommy, "what's the difference between 'assurance' and 'insurance?'"

"Well, my son, one is what the agent has and the other is what he persists in trying to sell you."

OBVIOUSLY SO.

Mr. T—"Benedict says he thinks it's nice to be engaged."

Mrs. T—"Why, he's married."

Mr. T—"Of course. That's why he thinks so."

HEAT.

There are several kinds of heat, notably steam, furnace, summer, blood, fever, dead and prickly. Keep cool.

The Boss—"So you are looking for a job, eh? What can you do?" The Applicant—"Nothing in particular; but work is not so much an object as good wages."

SOME SPLENDID CHANCES

PRIZES OFFERED BY MANY NATIONS.

For Killing Off Cactus, Establishing New Business, Finding New Methods.

Many persons, no doubt, will conclude that there is practically no chance of securing such desirable prizes as the large sums of money—the prizes each worth £8,000 or over—set by the Nobel bequest, when it is absolutely needful to have attainments of both a learned and literature; yet, says London Tit-Bits, a study of the following list of prizes which are being offered to-day will show that there are splendid opportunities within the scope of most people.

Among the many varieties of cactus there is one which is known as the prickly pear; it is a tall tree-looking plant, but its stem is covered with hair sharp enough to pierce the hands of anyone so rash as to touch it. The cactus originally from Mexico, but it was introduced into Australia one or other into India, spread so rapidly and [illegible] that in some districts it practically destroyed cultivation. The Queensland Government is still offering a reward of £5,000 to any one who can devise a means by which it can be [illegible].

COMPLETELY ERADICATED.

The British Consul at [illegible] has since sent a despatch to the Foreign Office containing particulars regarding a premium offered by the municipality of Asuncion. In order to encourage industrial enterprise this premium is awarded to the individual who introduces some new industry. If the trade is to be established it will employ a minimum of 100 workmen. A further premium is paid for every additional 100 hands that are employed. These sums would be paid at the end of the year in which the industry was established.

One hundred pounds [illegible] received from the Government. As a matter of fact [illegible] are the most successful growers in the world. By cutting it in a certain way [illegible] alloy which [illegible] be [illegible] full of doing without the alloy?

[illegible] to learn how to [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]