WHERE IS HOME?

Home is where affection bands Gentle hearts in unison Where the voices all are kind, Holding sweet command at

Hono is where the realt can rest Sate from nario cold orrow Where the friends we have the host

Home is where the friends that royu To our hearts are given Where the blessings from above Make It seem a beaven?

In the skies ab ve as Peopleg brightly through the vine Trained by those who love us !

Yes, its home where soules of cheer Wreathe the brows that greet us , And the one of a limit dear Ever comes to meet us !

A LESSON OR TWO FROM BALAAM.

BY THEO. L. CUYLER, D.D.

It was one of the most contemptible characters mentioned in the Bible who first uttered that beautiful and world-known wish, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like ins. Balaam was not contemptible in point of intellect. He was a man of brains; a poet and prophot among the people of Midian. He was a di-viner, and had no little meight into mention things; and he claimed that his superior gifts came from God. Balaam has always been a puzzle to most Sunday school teach ors, who hardly know in what category to place him-whether he were almost a saint or almost a devil. He was neither. He was a shrewd, superstitious, selfish man, who had a knowledge of God far beyond most of his countrymen. When sent for to pronounce a curse upon God's people, and thus to devote them to destruction, he astonished his royal employer by pronouncing an oulogy. He gazes at the imposing array of God's host in their myriads of tents, and exclaims: "How goodly are thy taberna-cles, O Israel," He talks like a man who is almost converted. He goes further. He breathes out that devout aspiration, "Let me die the death of the righteous; let my last end be like his."

We are ready to see him abandon his en' chantments and join the hosts of the Lord-But we read on a little further, and find that Balaam rose up, and returned to his own place." That is the last of his short-lived devoutness. He pronounces a patrouzing eulogy upon God's Israel, and then presently joins in a plot for their destruction. He blesses them, and then seeks to crush them. After breathing the sublime prayer that he may die the death of a saint, he dies the death of a dog. Like some "almost Christians" in our congregations, he talks promisingly for a time, and then goes back to his old practices, and dies just as he had lived.

There are two or three sharp practical lessons to be gathered off the "barren fig tree of a man who made a goodly show of leaves and bore no good fruit. Balaam is a representative character. He is a type of that class of people who know what is right, and yet refuse to do it. They have an intellectual faith in the religion of the Bible. They admire it and praise it. They even "patronize" the Gospel of Christ by jaying for its support and squotimes for its pre-pagation. Christianity, especially in the milder glories of the New Testament, and as exhibited in the life of its Divine Author, commands their admiration. They enjoy a good sormon and field down under elequent and pathetic preaching. Religious rites touch them tenderly.

An eminent American statesman, whose mighty voice defended the fugitive state law, used to be so susceptible to these religibits oapusm of a child or hear certain hymns sung without melting into tears. Ho did not hesitate to deliver a commontary on south to the acquirement of useful named to Write a commontary on south book in the Word of Godd. Alus! his own correct was a commontary on south correct was a common of the correct was a correct was a correct was a common of the correct was a common of the correct was a co coreer was \$ c. must they confluctrath that able that the same would be the case with a man may know and even admire a great the large number who, without any special deal more of the holy religion of Jesus than trades, are simply "day laborers." These has a willing to recation

whother it is wise or right to dwall so, often tin the pulpit or in prayer meetings) on Bible rele on as merely a preparation for death. Is not this condition and blessed and beneficent rangian of Jesus too often prenation. He came to purify and ennoble and curren and sanctify our daily lives. Ha make death saffr and easier.

The Bible as very little about dying bones, and gives but few " double-bed experances The man who lives for Chris will die in Christ and go to dwell with Will the it Christ and go to agest well-Chert. But work Word lays its most sol-cum cupioses a living to Goo." Form, to I'vo + Christ, exclaims its hoblest hero. The sequence of this life of faith and solidemini and rich usefulness is: "To din is gain.'

I find but one solitary case of repentance and faith in the dying hour. And that was in the case of a poor creature who may never have known of his Savigur before, I mad also a most terrable history of a may who did know his duty, did who forem prayed, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and yet perished in his Kind reader, are you quite sure that he Balaam walks in they own shoet?

EIGHT HOURS WORK AND TEN HOURS PAY.

For the past few weeks the city of New York has been passing through a revolu-tion, which, though stamped with none of the nets of lawlessness which have too offen characterized similar uprisings, is sifeteed ing in energing results which may produce important and material changes in the relations of capital and labor throughout the land. Organized bodies, representing nearly every industry in the city, have boldly, firm-ly, and earnestly domanded the enforcement of a law which is deemed necessary to pro-tect the rights of the working man to afford him opportunities now denied him for relaxation of self improvement, and to amohorate a condition ander which he chases, and to which, it is claimed, he has been driven by the encronchments of capital. Questionable advantages, it is true, has been taken of a critical point of affairs. The employer with his yearly contracts un completed sees rum staying him in the face in case of their non-fulfilment, and is consequently forced into nequipescence to de-mands which he would otherwise unheathtingly reject. But even in the face of this nction, although it has doubtless engendered butter feelings, we cannot but look with satisfaction on this comparatively peaceful revolution in contrast with the acts of 'atrocity which have rendered the methods of coercion, adopted by the Sheffield and other English organizations, a reproach on the whole system of trades' unions.

The unanimous inevenent of nearly our entire industrial population, numbering almost forty thousand souls, towards one fived object must undoubtedly overcome all present opposition, but it remains a question as to what benefits will eventually be attained. To this, the answer can be found, not in the mioracular ovortenient of the present, but in the future when the contest is over and the ordinary pursuits of byery day life are in peaceful progress.

It as claimed that the working man when working to hours per day has no time for reclient in a set, heating, and that owing to magnificant distances" which he appearally has to travel in this city to reach his place of work, his hours of rest are even further contailed. Rapid transit will even-tually obviate the last mentioned difficulty; but without animalteesson on the laboring clussed in gon ral, it is but fair to ask who

May I not just here raise the austion | This we consider an assumption of nower which is both illegal on the part of the Unions and impits towards their exercial members. Not only dues it embits the feed between employers and employed, but it tends to destroy what seems to us the homemeent roughon of thems to often prescatt diseased to firspoint of the policy of insurques
for the wild to come? Is not to rangel
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ing the present difficulty and preventing
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to make the place of the prepared to the control of the first of the control of the present difficulty and preventing
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the condensate of the present to make the close of the present difficulty and present difficulty and present in the condensate of the present difficulty and present difficul

> We uphold the right of working mon to associate and form Trades' Unions or Co-operative Societies as they think proper, but when they essay to restrict the right of every one to sell his labor to whoever will pay him most for it, to place the poorest work on a level with the best, or to dictate as to the amount of work which shall be performed in any space of time, we maintain that their action is both arbitary and unjust, and that its tondency is only to defeat that cause which it should be their sole aim and endeavor to promote.

WAS IT CHANCE?

I was in the habit of visiting a decent widow, as paralisis made it impossible for her to attend church. She was tended by a very dutatul daughter, who, working at a flux null in the neighborhood, toded hard, and contented herself with plain diess and simple fare that she might help to maintain her mother. Before leaving the cottage for her work, she was in the habit of heaping up the refuse of the mill in, the grate and kindling it. She placed her helpless mother in a chair right before the fire, and as this fuel barned slowly away, the old waman was kept coinfortable till hor return

It happened one day that I left my mause, and skirting the walls of the old churchyard; and passing the corn mill, with its busy sound and flashing whool. I took my way down the winding deli to the cittage of the old woman, which stood in its garden unbowered among trees. But. having met a parishioner with whom I had some subject of interest to talk about, I called a halt, and sitting down on a bank of thyme we entered into conversation. Lie the subject was half exhausted, the widow rose to my recollection. I felt. somehow, that I must cut it short, and hasten away on my visit. But the idea was dismissed, and the conversation went on. However, it occurred again and again, till, with a feeling that I was neglecting a call of duty as by an uncontrollable lithius. I rose to my feet and made haste to the cottage. Opening the door, a sight met my

The crection of mill refuse which had been built from the hearth some feet up the open, wide chimneys, having its foundations eaten away, had fallen, and prethe helpless paralytic within a circle of fire. The accident took place some minutes before I entered. She had cried out; but no car was there to hear, nor hand to help. Catching the loose refuse about her, on and on, nearer and nearer the flames crept. It was a terrible sight for the two Wigtown women-multiyrs staked far out on the sands of Solway Frith, to mark the seafoam, crawl nearer and nearer them; it was torrible still for this lone woman, for to dia far. to sit there and see the fire ereceping closer, drawing nearer and nearer to had almost peached her, where she sat motionless, speechless, pale as death, look-ing down on the fire as it was about to seize her clothes and burn literite a cinder. Ere it caught. I had no more, time, and to make one bound from the door to the hearthstone, and spiring her, chair and all, in my arms, to pluck her from the jaws of a cruel, fiery death.

By whitelaw of nature when I lingered on the read, was I moved, without the re-motest idea of her danger, to cut short ngulust all'iny inclinatione, an isteresting conversation, and harry on to the house, which I reached just in the nick of time one or two finitutes later, the flantes had caught her clothes, and I but found her in

LADY JANE GREY.

A little more than three hundred years ago there lived in England a young girl whom the world yet remem ers for beauty, her goodness, and her said deaft.
Her name was Lady Jane Grey, and she was the daughter of Houry Gray, Marques of Dorset, and great-granddaughter of Henry VII., former King of England.

Though the Lady Jane was searcely more than a child in years, she was an expert needleweman, an accomplished musician, could speak and write French, Italian, Latin, and Greek, and knew something of Hebrew and Arabic also. She leved study so well that it was with difficulty she could be persunded to join in sports suited to her youth and station.

We see her as she is carnestly reading a Greek book written by Plato, a wise plateso pher who lived more than two thousand years ago, of whom meany of my young readers have probably never heard. Near by stands her tutor, Roger Ascham, a wise and kind man who is very proud of his pupil, trying to persuade her to put aside her book and join the limiting party which is just crossing her father's park. But the studious young girl replies as she shakes her head:

"All the sport in the park is but a shadow of the pleasure I find in Plate.

When she is sixteen, she is mairied to Guilford Dudley, a boy of seventeely, the tourth sou of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. This marria, o was not of her own choice, but she consented to it because it was the desire of her friends. When the cereitony was overshe begged to be allowed to return home to her mother antil she and her young husband should become alter, and to this they consented.

When my young readers gut older they will rend about the wacked king, Henry VIII., of England, who had six wives, and divorced or killed five of them. This king, when he med, left one son and two daughters. son, a mere boy and in delicate health, was now king. If this king should not live it was uncertain whether his sisters would be considered by Parliament as entitled to the throne. If Parliament refused to recognize either of the young princesses as a proper successor to her brother, then the legal heir to the throne of England was this young analden, the Lady Jone Greji A low weeks after the Lady Jane sparringe, King Edward VI. died. Her husband's father sent for her, and upon her arrival the great lords of the royal council dashed in, and kneeling of her feet, proclamad her macen-

She was so shocked at this sudden news of the death of the king, her distant consin and her dearly loved companion, that the fainted away. When she recovered from her fainting fit she refused to accept the crowns asying she had no right to it while the princesses Mary and Elizabeth were alive. But she was tell that the late king had signed a decree making her hir successor. Then with modesty humility, and picty, she accepted the crown, though she would much rather have been left in her quiet, retured, and studious life.

And now we see the reason why her marringe was forced upon her. Her father-in-law, the Duke of Northumberland, expected by this marriage to make his son a king. When she discovered that this was his intentical shapositively refused to populit it to be done, and said to her husband, who began to whimper over his disappointment:

"The crown is not a plaything for boys and girls. I can make you a duke; none but Parliament can make you a king.

Endy Jane and her boy husband. So, soyen months after she ascended the throne, this queen of him days intend herself accused of high treason, a prisoner in the Tower and

done is to remove the old paper, if there is but one thickness on the wall, it is not necessary, as this will not do any harra. It is only where layer after layer is put on that the apartment becomes offensive from the condensation of supports, occurationing with years until at leasthey become langerous sources of discuss. This is a well established fact, as recent investigation by a board of Health in Land in disclosed that the everal layers or thicknesses of wall paper, in houses id a crowded part of the city, were absolutely damp with mesome deposite accrumg from defective ventilation.

To remove the old-paper, take a common whitewash beash and a pail of water. Wash the wall all over and you can easily tear the paper off in long sheets, and so render the surface clean again. Care must be taken not to remove or break the surface of the under leyer, or ground; for if this is done, there will be a ridge or scam wherever it is forn that will show badly if your new paper has a light ground; if it is dark and the paper to in arabesque, it matters little; as it will not show.

Having cleaned or removed the old paper, take a roll of the naw that you desire to apply and hold it up to the wall; errange it so that the pattern will show evenly at the top and bottom, if possible, and then cut off one length. Have ready a table or a board long enough to take the whole piece; then use the first strip cut as a guide, and match all the rest to it. You may cut all the paper up for the straight part of the wall, leaving the intervals over the door and windows to be dene at leisure, or with the waste pieces that always accumulate. In cutting the length, he careful to cut the buttoms and tops perfectly square across, and not zigzag, or at hap-hazard, for it looks badly to see the pattern mismatched, or a ragged end where it meets the wash-board. There are two white edges or selvages on wall paper, one of which must be cut off. Be sure and cut off the right one, or the one that you metend to apper from and cut all the others atione time. In applying the paper, you will doubtless find that between the doors and windows the pattern will not come out right, leaving a hand's breadth or so to fill up between the frame and the last piece applied. This is of no consequence, as it can be easily filled up by a piece specially cut for it. Be careful and set that you do not reverse the paper or get it upside down in hanging. You can easily tell the right side up it the patterns in rines, leaves, or goometrical shapes, by noticing which side the shading of the figures is on,

Having out all the paper roady to apply, roll it up and lay each piece on one side, or lay their all im a pile. Have ready a sincoth boiled pasto of wheat flohe isound flour, not court, whitewash brush, and a hour, not sour, whitewash brush, and a board, or table, long enough to otake the whole she is not ength. Make the paste quite thin, not thicke than molasses and as smooth as a custard. Have a char, step hadder, or table ready on which you can which you can which and reaches to the top of the wall. Then take your tirst plots of apapeal lay it oxitio table and apply the lightesmost too thickly, liging particular, he touch the edges and top and bottom wells. Then lake the sheet by the top, raise it off of the table and support it with one arm ton the right of dry side of coursel, and put it up to the wall. Keep it entirely clear or the wall will be a fasten the head of the sheet, but provious to thus, run your eye down the side and see if this, run your eye down the side and see if it hangs square will the door frame. If it does, have a clean towel or cloth ready, and move it horizontally in wavy strokes the sheet until the bottom is testched, but do not in any case rub up and down or draw the paper in folds; it you do, there Though she was scarcely more than a will be ndeserous distrible, die remained firm in her decision, against the remoistrances of the duke, her father-in-law, and the upbraidings of the the rin-law, and the upbraidings of the duchest, his wife.

When the was proclaimed queen all the people received her with joy. Only one there was a law devel to distribute and to lest there are no toric. Success described that you thatch the people received her with joy. Only one person, a loy, dared to elifect, and he lost figures properly. Specess dependent this, his ears in consequence. Nevertheless, in but nine days after, the English people proclaimed the princess Mary, the eldest daughter between the pattern, up and down the wall ter of Henry VIII., the rightful heir to the threne, as she undoubtedly was.

After Mary became queen she reluctantly come evenly to the apposite wall, it is bettieft the warrant for the death of the Lady Jane and her boy husband. So, sayon months after she ascended the throne, this you endeavour to make the sheet reach round, you will make a bad jel of it. Alondemned to die.

On the morning of their execution, that 13th of February, her husband sent for high to take a Japan Japan will run or kriudge, and to take a Japan Jap

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