L'octry.

The Builed Door.

God is knocking. Ever kunching. At the heart's thrice bolted door, Which we're looking, Ever looking, of have done-before And we hear, yet hearing, head not. While we facter bolt the door.

He is culting. Ever calling, In a soft and centle tors, To the fallen And the falling. To the weary and the lone; Still they miswer not the summons, Till the Spirit voice has flown.

Wate antrasting. E'er entreating, By His mercy, by His care, Enorking, knocking, And repeating, Calling, calling, this His prayer; "Let me enter i Hear it, morta. Open wide the sin locked portal, Hear it, mortal, open quickly, God is waiting at the door

Be in Earnest.

Life is brief, its days are fleeting As the bird on swiftest wing, As the pearly dews of morning, Or the rill from mountain spring, Hastes the bird through skips of acure Down exhalos in morning's sun, Down into the grand old ocean, Mountain streams unceasing run

He in samest souls are dying, Souls for whom a Savior died, Satan with his wiles is trying To increase the blinded tide, Who by night and day are pressing Downward to the realms of earth. Where the wail of woos distressing, Upwards floats on every breath

Be in carnest, hourly nearer Comes the solomn judgment day, When, with vision purer, clearer, We'll review life's winding way. Vainali effort then to borrow.
One excuse for sloth while here, Still more yain zomorse or sorrow-Just our sentence will appear

Be in earnest, it is glorious On life's battle-field to stand, With the Spirit's sword victorious In our waiting, willing hand. Soon the flores and flery struggle In the flesh with sin shall cease, Following close the din of battle Diwns the day of rest and peace

Mr. Spurgeon as a Student.

Any one who has had the pleasure of vis iting his library and 'workshop" at his beautiful home, as it was mine to do, must at once be convinced that not the least noliceable fact concerning this wonderful man, is his systematic habits and methods of study. Everything about his large "study" indicates work, it is not a fancy place, the evidences of hard, plodding work are all about you. And how could it be otherwise, when you think for a moment of his literary labor ? Errst, there are his published sermons to revise. Second, his great work on the Psalms, which has already reached the fourth volume. And who has looked without wonder into that marvellaous compendium, consisting of exposition, criticism, homitetics and a choice selection of the entire literature of the Psalmsof it translated out of the Latin and Greek of the early Pathers, and the later writers as well-without being impressed with the vast amount of labor he has expended? Third, he has just finished a large volume which he calls The Expositor, and which is a digest of the whole Bible, so collocated as to make Scripture expound Scripture, with all the practical hints and comments which he has thrown in to quicken the thought and imagination of the family circle, for whose daily reading it is designed. Fourth then what shall we say of such extra books at "Morning by Morning," "Evening by Evening," "John Ploughman," and the like? Fitth, the monthly editorial care and reviews of and for the "Sword and Trow by a new sense of exhaustion.
el." Here is enough literary labor to tax certain amount of irritatility the entire energies of any ordinary man, and yet it is only a fithe of his work. -.

Treatment of Babies.

A baby is a very tender thing, people say, but most of them are very far from knowing how tender. Imagine how nervous you are in certain states—when recovering from illness, say, when a fall of a book or the slam of a door makes you guiver and feel faint, as if some one gave you a blow. That is the way a young baby feels at its best. A puff of wind will set it gasping, its little brooth guite blow. puff of wind will set it gasping, its makes breath quite blown away. A noise makes it shiver, a change of summer air makes it turn death cold. A haby is the most neryous of beings, and the tortures it suffers in going to sleep and the tortures it suffers in going to sleep and being awakened by careless sounds when just "dropped off," are only comparable to the seme experience of an older person during an route nervous

Young babies ought to pass the first months of their lives in the country, for its stillness, no less than its fresh air. But where silence is not to be commanded, baby may be southed by folding a soft napkin, yet in warmash water, lightly over the top of its head, its eyes, and ears. It is the best way to just nervous babies to sleep. I have tried it handreds of times for a child so irritable that paregume and soothing syrup only made it more wide awake. A fine towol would be wet and laid over its head, the ends twisted a little, till it made a sort of shull-cap, and it, agh buby sometimes fought against be 130 bladdided in this way, five minutes usually sent him off into deep and blissful simular. The compress cooled the little feveral brain, deadched sound in his ears, and hat cat everything that took ins ears, and that the overything that took line attended, but at sleep trokelim una-wares, trainer ballet fluid this very comforting, for the honds are the line, and their is a conditional in the arteries each line. The Need of Acids.

sea, there will When rauch fut park is es says the report of the Massachusetts Board The demand for acid is a gonume call for the system, but there is no aspeoial call for the strong noids, such as raw lemons or pickles, if one has from day to day the proper supply of moderately sour fruit. Hall of the doctors would find their occupation gone, it apples were treely used as an article of food. Fruit has never done ns the good it might have done, because it has been eaten at improper hours, between meals or in the evening. It has actually been turned into a fee to good digestion by the process of picking and preserving. The old-fashioned "pound for pound" preserves are too sweet to serve the purpose of and fruit, and too rich to have the noarish-ing effect of juicy, sweet fruit. They are simply sweetineats, to be eaten with can-Canued fruit is excellent, but tresh fruit is best whenever it can be obtained. The good effect of fresh fruit is often spoiled by the excess of sugar used with it.

When there is a craving for sour food, for pickles or for lemons, it is generally a strong indication that the system has a real need of acide, and lemons or vinegar are sometimes the best medicines to ours billausnoss and resters a failing appetite.
A year or two ago I saw a child pass
through one of these poor spells. He lost
his appetite, and could not bear the sight or smell of food, until he caught sight of a dish of dried apple sauce, and then he was seized with a desire for some of the juice. This seemed to refresh him, and he ate for his next meal bread soaked in the juice of stewed dried apples. After that, cannod tomato, cooked with bread, helped forward the cure. Before this ill turn, he had for a few weeks lived almost entirely, without fruit, contrary to his usual habit.

It is a common mistake to use fruit at the table only in the form of a sauce at the evening meal, or incased with rich crusts, as pie, for dinner. In the latter case the ilieffect of the pie-crust is often greater than the good effect of the fruit inside the pie. As for the fruit sance on the teatable, it is better than a heavy supper of meat, but comfort. But they were asleep. Why, there is some sensy in the old saying that, we think as we hear this, should a God cially the strong kinds. Because the juice of a lemon may be an excellent cure for by no means tollows that school girls can twere the children of this man. Surely thrive upon their unity use. In former athers was laid on Himsthe griefs, the sorin fashion, it was not a very uncommon thing for sury guila to try to reduce their weight and ruddy hue by frequent sips of vinegar, and many a looble women and many an early: death has been the result of such tampering. A variety of vegetables and fruit, well cooked and eaten as appetite calls for them, will satisfy the natural demand for both sour and sweet loud.

The Overworked Man of Business.

The London Seminary Becord, in an inman who is overtasking his powers:

work has become an effort, a toil rather than of exhaustion and fatigue envelops his clos. other? ure of the day's work, and the last columns of figures have presented difficulties hitherto unknown, and the last pile of letters has seemed more trying than of yore. Anything new, of an unwonted character, making special demands upon the higher faculties, ecomes ardvous and distasteful, revealing the fact that the higher powers are first commencing to give way, to announce their inability; while the more routine matters, which have almost become automatic, or even habitual, can still be effectively dis-charged. But in time even these lower processes are effected, and the last half hour at the office is a distinct trial, and is followed by a new sense of exhaustion. There is a combined with the sense of exhaustion, that irritability which is ever found along with the ex-haustion of nerve matter; this irritation, mes almost amountin: marke-the-commencement of nervous exhaustion and tailure. While work seems to become more irksome, the usual sources of pleasure no longer afford their wonted soace and sausfaction. There is a brightened susceptibility to any little trivial annovance. domestic matters are felt more keenly, the dinner is not so satisfactory, the cinidren are noisy; the more necessity for rest, and the more distinct this craving for comfort and quiet, the less seems forthcoming. There is an emotional exaltation which reveals the irritability of the exhausted nerve centres; the newspaper is stupidiand uninteresting, the piane wants tuning, servants are deteriorating, children are less obedient, and wives less sympathizing than of yore. The mind is as sensitive as is the skin after a blister; the slightest touch produces pain.

How to become Happy.

Many young, persons are ever thinking many young persons are ever thinking over new years of alding to their pleasures. They always look for changes for more "fun," more go. Quee there was a wealthy and proverful king, full of care, and very pushappy. He heard of a man facted for his on the borders of the valderness.

"Holyman," said the king, 'I come to learn how I might be happy.

Vithout making a reply, the wise man

led the king over a rough path, till he top of which an eagle had built nor nest.

Why has the eagle built her nest you

"Doubtless, answered the king, "that

it may be out of danger"
"They emits to that bird," said the wise "build thy lines in honron, and thon shall then have peace and happiness."

7. 15th

soru tu conct n

The Watch of Une Hour-

Nearly two thorsand yours ago a dozen men were nesembled at supper in the appor room of a house in deresalem. They were laborers, coarsely bred and coarsely clad, each as may be met in the streets of any Eastern city to day; men who but a year or two ago had known no better work than to carry fish to the market or to collect taxes, who indeed scarcely now know any better use than these to make of their lives. There was one man among them, the con of a carpenter whom they knew, that they had followed in this year or two with a blind affection and wonder at his difference from themselves; they had a vague belief that a terrible en was coming vague benef that a terrible en was coming to his strange life; some among them were stunned with grief; but there is no reason to think that they suspected that in their fell within with Him, the hand of God had touched them; when He should be dead, nothing was left for them apparently but to go back to their nets and boats, as they did so, they had no thought that increase. did go; they had no thought that instead of selling fish to people as poor as them-selves, they were to become the great teachers of the world for all future time. They were men not tacking in intellect or in a passionate affection for their leader. but like the rest of us, the first idea with them was that they had their hving to earn; they must fish or collect taxes to be clothed and fed; they were only dull and selfish so far that clothes and food came between them and their great work.

And presently, in the night on which He was betrayed, He took blead and wine also, and gave to them, saying that this was His body and blood, which was given for them, bidding them do this hereafter in re-membrance of Him. When he went out into the night they followed Him. Outside of Jerusalem there is a bleak hill, inclosed by a low wall, where yet stand eight olive trees computed to be more than two thousand years old. Their trunks have grown to the same dead hue as their gray. Beneath these trees the Saviour nassed through the agony from which even the sacred historian turns away in silence. Again and again He comes to His companions, as if for a word of strength or "Fruit is golden in the morning, silver at come to men for strength or comfort? Wo noon, and lead at night. Perhaps any are so apt to forget that He was, too, a kind of fruit or vegetable may be used to man. A man within whose soul surged excess, or in too large a proportion as com- actual human affection and terribly human pared with the rest of the diet. Certainly woes. We all understand the agony of a acids should be used in moderation, espe-1 mother when the son whom she has nursed npon, her breast becomes a drunkard or dies a shameful death. But all the people bilitousnessfor flatuience or other diseases, it, in the world, victors, or sick, or in misery, when pale and slender maidens were | rows, the iniquities of us ail. He loved His mother and His friends, and He was going from them to judgment and to There is nothing more awful an its pathos in the story of our Saviour than His going back in the extremity of His. pain to the men for whom He was giving His life, and finding them askeep. This world of living guilty people, the generations to comperowding on His sight, towards whom He stretched out His hand to-" Their eyes save, were a blank to them. were heavy. They could not watch with

But what has this tragedy in a Syrian teresting article on "Overwork, gives the city of long ago to do with us? Why following-graphic picture of the business ishould the mystery of that awful passion nan who is overtasking his powers: In the garden be brought into the columns "Sooner or later he finds that his day's of a daily laper, and made common by ork has become an effort, a toil rather than contact with accounts of trade, and theft, a delight; the last hour has become a strain and murder, of a famine in one quarter, only maintained by determination: a sense and an epidemic of icentiousness in anand an epidemic of licentionspess in an-We say impatiently that we are not Peter nor John asleep on the hillside while the Son of God takes upon himself the burden of humanity. These are mut-ters for Sunday reading. In the meanwhile the old world turns around just as it did then, not filled, as we are apt to talk of it, with masses of Caucasians, Maiays, Africans, but as Jesus saw it, with men and women, half-inchned to do well, and halfto do ill, waiting for the finding hand, with anxious mothers, erring sons, with selfish old men, frivolous women, with slave and his master, the murderer and his victum. Meanwhile their cry for help comes to us, not through the rustling of clive trees, but in myraid tongues through the columns of this very paper. Human problems which we can help to solve offer themselves to us at every turn; the Indian on our border, the freedman on our streets, the Chinaman in San Francisco, the beggar at our door, the wife and children at our fireside, to whom, in our hurry to be fich, we have grown a stranger. Not across the waste of ages, but here, and now the voice of Christ calls to us, "Can ye not watch with me one hour?" He is to day recognized. as never before, as the God of love, of brotherhood, of humanity-alive, actual. The Jewish fishermen and taxgatherers travelled to help with his work from town to town. We have a thou and messengers to carry the story to the ends of earth. But we we go a fishing The work which is to redeem the world, and which only makes the next life real, is left for Sunday's sermon, while we take care of our clothes and food .- New York Tribune.

Him one hour.

How to keep Friends.

When Goldsmith once talked to Johnson of the difficulty of living on very inti-mate terms with any one with whom you differed on any important topic, Johnson replied, "Wily, sir, you must shun the subject is to which you disagree. For instance, Loan live very well with Burke : I love his knowledge, his genius, his diffu-sion and effalsence of conversation, but I would not talk to him of the Reckingham. party."

Mr. Helps, in his admirable work Friends in Council, well observes. A rule for hying happily with others is to avoid having led the king over a rough path, till he stock subjects of disputation. It mostly brought him in front of a high rock, on the happens, when people live much together, top of which an eagle had but not nest.

This beather to have certain set topics, around which, from frequent dispute, there is such a growth of angry words, mortified vanity, and the like, that the original dif-

must not hat i toa much to logic, and sup posing everything is to be settled by sufficient reason. Dr. Johnson say this clear-iv with regard to married people when he said, 'Wratebed would be the pair, above all names of wretchedness, who should be doomed to adjust by reason, every mornmg, all the minute details of a demostic day. But the application should be much more general than he made it. There is no time for such reasonings, and nothing that is worth them. And when we recollect how two lawyers, two politicians, can go on conteiling, and that there is no ead of one-sided reasoning on any subject, we shell not be sure that such contention is the best mode for arriving at truth. But certainly it is not the way to arrive at good temper.'

The Most Deadly Disease

The most deadly acute disease from which the people of the United States are to-day suffering, is pneumonia. There are not less than 2000 cases at this hour in the city of New York, alone. Many are nearly down with it, who do not suspect it, and these can bring it on by a single act of indiscretion. Ten minutes on the street corner in the cold wind, a glass of brandy or whiskey; late hours and exposure at night; an evening in a badly youtdated church or theatre, any of these may permit the latent disease to manifest itself.

The disease attacks the lungs, but is not as generally supposed, a species of hasty consumption. There is very little expect cration in pneumonia, and in many cases none at all. The cold settles on the lungs, the air passages fill up with mucous, and death is due to the impossibility of breathing, or to the weak...ess which the disease brings on, as cautious dieting is necessary. When the trouble in the lungs is overcome the patient is often left in so low a condi ion that it is impossible to make him rally It is a rather singular phase of this deadly disease that the percentage of cases is as four to one in favor of men. Women very seldom suffer from it. This may be due to the greater exposure to which man are sub-jected, and to the more sedentary life of women, who do not suffer from such constant changes and such shocks to the lungs. The best preventive against pneumonia is to keep the mouth cosed when coming from a hot place to a cold, and breathe through the nose. It comes like a flash of hightening there is no preparation or means of averting it. One may go to bed healthy, to all appearances, and wake up with the disease in full blast. Then it is amply a question of constitution. Medical skili avous but little, and physicans pursue but one course—to keep the patient in a warm, equal temperature, to give reme-dies as much as possible to clear the lungs, and to seek to keep up the proper anima heat. The patient ordinarily partly looses consciousness on the third day, and the crisis is reached on the seventh. If not dead then, there is a small chance of recovery, and all depends on the strength of Passimonia is far more fatal with us that

it was years ago. We may attribute the increased morality from this disease to a multitude of causes. Alcohol gives the disease more victims than all else. Other causes are steam-heating devices, bad vontilation, and tobacco-smoke. The devital ized heat of the steam-pipes is most injur ions to the lungs. The action of the heat on the iron coils sends off a deleterious gas, which seriously impairs the lungs and ren-ders the inhalation of cold air positively dangerous. Tobacco smoke dries up the mucous membrance of the throat, and air passes and dispois their healthy action. Alcould destroys the power of the stomach, and so lessous utanty that a simple 'cold' speedily becomes preumonia. These causes—added to the absurd custom of bunding up the throat while leaving the feet nearly without protection—are sufficient to account for the enormous morality from this disease. Hall & Journal of Health

Speerin' the Boys.

An English clergyman and a Lowland AN English clergyman and a Lowland Scotchman visited one of the best schools in Aberdeen. They were strangers, but the master received them civily and inquired. "Would you prefer that I should speer these boys, or that you should speer them yourself?" The English clergyman having ascertained that to speer meant to question, desired the master to proceed. He did so with great success, and the boys answered satisfactorily numerous interrogatories as to the Exouns of the Israelites from Egypt. The ciergyman then said he would be glad in his turn to speer the boys, and at once began, "How did Pharach die?" There was a dead sugues. In this dilemma, the Lowland gentleman interposed, "I think, sir, the boys are not accustomed to your Euglish accent; let me try what I can make of them." And he in quired in broad Scotch, " Hoo did Phawraoh dee? Again there was a dead silence; upon which the master said, " I think gentlenmen, you can't speer these boys; I'll show you how to do it!" And he proceeded, "I'at came to Phawrach at his hinner end?" The boys with one voice answered, "He was drooned;" and a smart little-fellow added: "Ony lassic could has told you that."—Exchange.

HE IS a wiser man who sees his own imperfections than he who discovers a planet, or is able to plan a compaign or build a fort. He is more a conqueror who quells the baser passions within and brings the animal nature into subjection with the moral, than he who subdues the worlds Ho is a stronger man who moulds society mentally and morally, who is able to direct the forces of the mind and soul, than he who successfully fight, with balls and bears or overcomes a gaint in mortal combat. He is more a brave man, a here, who dares to do right, to brave popular indignation, than he who stands mappelled at the canvanity, and the like that the original difference becomes the standing subject further his will all the his many stands mappalled at the candon his greatly ineversed the value of the quarrel; and there is a tendency in all non-smooth; the and is as far above the intherto despised sprat, and the humaness minor disputes to drift down to it. Again, other as the mind and soul are superior to likely to prove a more extensive one that it people wish to live wall together, they the body.

Scientific and Assign.

INDREASED OF MATTON OF LIFE

The following facts on the duration, life are given on what claims to be 6% authority: "In ancient Rome, during the period between the years 200 and 800 Li the average duration of his among h upper classes was thirty years. In the gas gent century, sucing the same altered people, it amounts to fifty years. In the sixteenth century the mass durations life in Geneva was 21.21 years, between 1814 and 1833 it was 40.69 years, and the present time as many people line. the present time as many people live seventy years of age as 300 years age had to the age of forty-three,"

CURE YOR TOOTHACHE.

It is said that drops prepared as follows will cure the worst tootheche ever known One ounce of alcohol, two drams cayenn popper, one ounce kerosene oil, let it start twenty-four hours after mixing.

READACHES.

In the Medical and Surgical Reports we note the following formula for see headaches. Granulated muriate of ammonia, one teaspoonful, acetate of morphis, one grain; water, half a pint. Dose for a aduit, two teaspoonfuls avery ten munutes (precisely) until relief is obtained.

TO CURE HOARSENESS.

When the voice is lost, as is sometimes the case, from the effects of cold, a simpla pleasant remedy is furnished by beating u the white of an egg, adding to it the jun of one lemon, and sweetening with white sugar to the taste. Take a teaspooning from time to time. It has been known effectually to cure the ailment.

SALT IN SICKNESS.

Dr. Scudder remarks, "I am satisfiel that I have seen patients die from deprin-tion of common salt during a pretracte illness. It is a common impression the the food for the sick should not be season soned, and whatever slop may be given's almost innocent of this essential of life. L the milk diet that I recommend commo salt is used freely, the milk being bolk and given bot. And if the patient cann take the usual quantity in his food, I have it given in his drink. This matter is so portant that it cannot be repeated too offs or dwelt upon too long. The most man-ed example in this want of common sali! have ever noticed has been in surgical decase, especially in open wounds. Without a supply of sait the tongue would become broad, pallid, puffy, with a tenacious, put coat, the secretions arrested, the circulate feeble, the effusion at the point of injury sorious, with an unpleasant watery pay ichor. A few flays of free allowance of all would clinnge all this, and the patient ge

ROSEWOOD.

Many people have been puzzled to deck why the dark wood so highly valued in furniture should be called rosewood. It color certainly does not look much like rose, so we must:look for some other reson. Upon asking, we are told that when the tree is first cut the fresh wood possesses a very strong, rose-like fragrance, here the name. There are half a dozen or mon kinds af rosewood trees. The varieties at found in South America, and in the Est Indies and neighboring islands. Some times the trees grow so large that plant four feet broad and ten in length can out from one of them. These broad plants are principally used to make the tops of planofortes. When growing in the forest pianofortes. When growing in the forest the rose wood tree is remarkable for is beauty, but such is its value in manufactures as an ornamental wood that some d the treests whereat once grow abundants, in stancely a single specimen. It Madjus the government has pradently bil great plantations of this tree set out in or der to keep up the supply.-Proof She

THE VOICE OF THE SHELLS

When a shell is held up to the ear, then is a peculiar vibratory noise. Philosophic ally investigated, the peculiar sound thu recognized is a phenomenon that very much perplexed learned gentlemen for a lost white. The experiment is easily made is simply pressing a spiral sliell, common a selections, over the careful of the ear. If a large shell, the sound is very much his that of a far-off cataract. Now, while causes it? Every muscle in the body's always in a state of tension. Some in more on the stretch than others, partice larly those of the fingers. It is conceded that the vib- tion of the fibres of those " the fingers being communicated to the shell, it propagates and intensifies it, asthered hollow body of a violin does the vibralis of its strings, and thus the acoustic nerri receives the sonorous impressions, Muselin the lag heleman and the strings of the sonorous impressions. in the leg below the knee are said to vibrate in the same way, and if conducts to the ear, produce the same result.—Br

THE . SARDINE.

Many persons are in the habit of desping the little bardine, and yet that took some and delicate fall is regarded as a valuable article for consumption, the convergence of the best codding of the best codding of the principal sardine fishery is in the Mediterranes, where large quantities are caught, but the majority of sardines so-called are merely sprats. The trade in these fish amounts in early £200,000 in value per annum. The curing principle is quite simple. After being carefully washed and satted, they are dried in the sun or wind; they are then points boiling oil, after which they are placed in boxes, the lide soldered on, and the whole affair exposed to the action of stam. Great quantities of fish are taken of the coasts of Devenshire and Cornwall. Dr. Gutther, the eminent riaturalist of the Britant large of the part of the great and the coasts of Devenshire and Cornwall. Gubther, the eminont naturalist of the Bri tish Müssum, has declared the pilehard is belong to the same genus as the original sardine of the Mediterraneau. This opin on has greatly independed the value of the hithart death.