

IOWA REPUBLICANS.

Gov. Larrabee Named for Re-election—Lieut. Gov. Hull Also Renominated.

Enthusiasm Manifested Over the Name of Senator Allison—Text of the Platform.

[Des Moines special.]

The Iowa Republican State Convention closed a harmonious session on Wednesday afternoon, of which there were 999 included in the roll, and all present except three. Although there was no very spirited contest as to platform or ticket, the occasion brought forth the foremost men in the party in the various delegations, and occupying seats of honor upon the stage were Governor Larrabee, the burden of party work and leadership for over thirty years.

Among the notable men present were Senators Allison and Wilson, Governor Larrabee, ex-Governors Gear, Sherman, Stone, and Merrill, Congressman Henderson, State Auditor Fuller, Hon. James W. Keene, and a very large majority of the members of the late General Assembly. The speeches were pitched to a high key of party sentiment. The centring address was John Brennan, the eloquent Irish attorney of Sioux City, the temporary Chairman, abounded in strong arguments in favor of the renomination of Allison; the name of the former evoked applause, but when reference was made, incidentally, to Senator Allison, that gentleman occupied a prominent position on the stage and given a perfect ovation. This spontaneous outburst showed unmistakably the popular strength of Iowa's senior senator within the ranks of his party.

There are no signs here that Senator Allison will have any self-doubt as to his re-election. Mr. Brennan referred to all the principal issues, dividing the parties. He sharply arraigned the Democratic party for its position in regard to the favor of home rule for Ireland while denying it to the people of Dakota.

The nomination of Gov. Larrabee for a second term was carried without a dissent and in response to numerous calls he appeared and made quite an extended address. It was devoted largely to a review of his administration and compared the expenses of State government in Iowa with that of neighboring States. He said that the total amount of the State debt was a reduction of about \$89,000 of outstanding warrants, and the whole amount would be wiped out by the end of the year. He also took strong grounds in favor of the prohibitory law, and said he believed the man had not yet been born who would live to see the repeal of the law.

J. A. T. Hull, the present incumbent, was then renominated by acclamation as Lieutenant Governor. Cleveland Adams, the nominee for State Superintendent, was born in Pomfret, Conn., in 1829, entering Amherst College at the age of 20, graduating with honors in 1852, and returning to Iowa in 1851. He has lived in Clinton for the last sixteen years, and has always been an enthusiastic worker in the cause of education.

established as a monopoly regardless of public interest.

This Government, saved from destruction by the patriots and valor by the Union soldiers, cannot afford in justice or honor to deal less than justly with them. It should and promptly bestow an obligation of the Government and not as a charity liberal pensions to all disabled or dependent soldiers, and to the dependent widows and parents of soldiers, thus preventing any suffering and want from coming to those whom the nation owes a debt it can never repay.

Iowa has no compromise to hold with the saloon. We decline in favor of the faithful and vigorous enforcement of all parties of the State of the prohibitory law. The pharmacy law and county permit law should be so amended as to prevent the drug store or wholesale liquor law from becoming in any manner the substitute or successor of the saloon.

We express our sympathy with the people struggling for liberty and honor, whether it be the Irish people, led by Gladstone and Parnell, seeking to escape from a long-time oppression in Ireland, or the other patriotic patriots in this country deprived of home rule by the partisan injustice of the Democratic party.

We approve of the State administration of public affairs in Iowa, and especially commend Gov. Larrabee for his courageous denials of the people from the extortion of railway monopolies and for his protest in behalf of Iowa against Cleveland's attempted surrender of the rebel battle-flags.

SKECHES OF THE CANDIDATES.

William Larrabee was born in Connecticut in 1817. When 14 years old he removed to Iowa, and began a successful business career. Judicious investments in wheat and real estate brought him a comfortable independence, which placed him in a high position among the leading citizens of his adopted State. His earliest experience in politics was as an unsuccessful candidate for Congress. In 1856 he became a member of the State Senate, to which he had been re-elected continuously until two years ago, when he was elected Governor.

J. A. T. Hull, renominated for Lieutenant Governor, served in the war, and afterward conducted a newspaper at Birmingham, Iowa. Later he bought the *Davis County Republican*. He served for several terms as Secretary of the State in Iowa, and was then elected Secretary of State, and two years ago was nominated and elected Lieutenant Governor. At that time he was prominently mentioned for Governor, and although a comparatively young man, his circle of acquaintances is extensive and his personal following is large.

William Robinson, the nominee for Supreme Judge, was born in Illinois in 1813. He was a farmer boy, and when 18 years of age, through the accidental death of his father, was called upon to support the family. He afterward went to Iowa and resided at Brighton. When the war broke out he enlisted, and was wounded several times. He attended college and graduated at Bloomington, Ill., and also graduated in law at the State University. He was elected to the State Senate, and re-elected in 1885. He was also for six years a director of the State Normal School.

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MARYLAND REPUBLICANS.

The State Convention the Largest and Most Enthusiastic Held for Many Years.

The Ticket and the Platform—Prominent Democrats Pledge Their Support.

[Baltimore special.]

The State Republican Convention met on Wednesday in this city, and was the largest and most enthusiastic gathering of Republicans held in Maryland for many years. Hon. J. M. Gurney presided. A platform was adopted. It starts out:

Resolved, That the Republican party of Maryland, adhering to the principles affirmed by its national convention in respect to the rules governing appointments to office, declares that for the reform of the government of this State the co-operation of the legislative with the executive department of this Government, and that Congress shall so legislate that fitness, ascertained by proper practical competition, shall admit to public service; that the tenure of office shall be made secure during good behavior, and that the power of removal for cause shall accompany the power of appointment.

That the principles thus declared with reference to the National Government shall be applied in their full force to the government of the State of Maryland and the city of Baltimore. That the President of the United States, by his action in regard to the Federal appointments in this State, has given conclusive evidence that his professions of devotion to civil-service reform are hollow and delusive, and that his failure to call the Federal officeholders to account for their open and shameless disregard of his own declaration that they should conform to the principles of civil service, and that it is the imperative duty of Congress to pass the measure known as the Blair bill, or some equivalent provision for preventing discrimination in the public schools against colored children; regulating and educating the masses of labor and the industrial; the abolition of the system of enforced idleness; the passage of such laws as will protect the American laborer and American society from the influences of the pauper and criminal classes of other countries and the competition of convict labor; the re-organization of a constitutional convention at the present time; condemning the schemes of the Democratic party and the destruction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and its removal as a competitor with railroad monopoly; favoring the passage of more stringent laws against the use of money at elections; for an equitable system of taxation, a revision of the revenue laws, and the reduction of the tax burden; and a revision of the laws regulating procedure in the courts so as to lessen the expense for suing the surplus in the State Treasury to the extent of the State debt as far as possible, and the refunding of the remainder by offering it in the market so as to secure the best price for the same.

Nominations were made as follows: Governor, Walter B. Brooks, of Baltimore; Comptroller, K. T. J. Hixon, of Annapolis; Executive Miller. After the business of the convention was concluded a sensation was caused by the appearance on the floor of John K. Cowen, a prominent Democratic lawyer and leader of the reform movement in the Democratic party. He was introduced, and in one of the strongest speeches ever listened to in this city pledged to the Republican ticket the full support of the independent Democrats of all other parties.

He was and always should be a Democrat, but that he was tired of waiting for the fulfillment of reform promises made by Governor Gorman and the "ring Democracy" of the State. W. W. Marburg, a Democratic lawyer and member of the Crescent Club, also addressed the convention and promised to aid in electing the Republican ticket.

INDIANA FINANCES.

The Democratic Administration Charged with Falsifying the Records.

[Indianapolis special.]

More crooked transactions in the management of State finances by the Democratic officers during the last four years were discovered to-day. It has been found that in 1885 they collected from the counties \$249,546 of revenue that legally belonged to the next fiscal year, and this was not properly credited on the books. They also charged to increased receipts \$600,000 of temporary loans, which represent a refunding transaction at 4 percent. In 1886 they also anticipated the revenues to the amount of \$213,047.15. By these methods they succeeded in making it appear that the State was in a better condition financially at the end of the Democratic administration than it really was. As a matter of fact, they took charge of State affairs with a balance of over \$500,000 in the treasury, and left it worse than bankrupt. It is believed that other illegal transactions will be discovered.



A Budget of Breezy Gossip Relating Exclusively to the Fair Sex.

Accompanied by Some Notes on the Ever Changing Styles in Feminine Attire.

The Newest Costume.

THE sometime ago we learned there was a deal of humbuggery at large in the world, but one of the greatest delusions we are allowed to embrace is the "beauty unadorned" fiction. My dear girls, do not believe one syllable of that nonsense. If you want to test it, just notice and you will find the shabbily dressed girl neglected. You will see that the girl with rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes will lose both the color and the sparkle unless she backs them up with pretty ribbons and well-made up dry-goods.

No, my dears; don't hug such a delusion to your hearts, or it will be the last thing you will have to hug to it. The fair complexion and rosy cheeks of the hands and feet will grow yellow and repulsive if not constantly cared for by good gloves and shoes; and softening curls will grow tousled and unshiny if not constantly brushed.

There are certain rules that custom and nature demand we should obey, and we must conform to some conventionalities in dress and many details of toilet. The world is full of beautiful things, and it is fustly-mustly nonsense to believe we must not make use of them and keep ourselves up to the standard they set before us.

There is no longer anything romantic in setting one's self up as simplicity personified and going against society's usages. But, to be more definite, the hair is woman's crowning glory, and she cannot give it too much attention. It should be brushed with a soft brush, smoothed with her own soft hands, shaken and aired, twisted and curled ad libitum.

Ladies with heavy, long tresses of hair are much exercised over keeping it freshly washed or shampooed. It is a very tiresome thing to do one's self; but most of them try to do it. They break their backs, they say, bending over a basin for a half hour, only to swing their arms off faunting it dry the ensuing hour. Then, nine times out of ten, they do not get it thoroughly dried, give up exhausted, "let it dry itself," and wake up next morning with a terrible cold in their heads.

Consequently when a bright little woman said to us the other day, "I wash my hair every week, my bang sometimes every day, and it only takes less than five minutes to dry it," we went down upon our knees and besought her to reveal the howlithal she did it.

"Perhaps you will not want to try it," she said, "but all the fashionable hair-dressers recommend it, and I have tried it and find it makes the hair soft and fluffy, cleanses the scalp thoroughly, and the heaviest head of hair can be washed and dried in ten minutes."

"Gladly," we fairly shrieked. "That dreadful smelling stuff? You would never get the odor out of your hair in your life."

"Yes, I do. It is all gone by the time you can shake your hair out thoroughly, leaving not a trace behind. The odor is certainly pretty strong while you are using it, but not stronger than ammonia, which so many ladies use. Ammonia and gasoline are the only cleansers you can use which will keep light-colored hair in its natural shade. There is no brand of soap but will make it darker. No lady who has once used gasoline will ever bother with anything else. You had better try it."

Well, shampoo your hair how you will, if you make any pretensions to youth and style you must adopt the new "Diana" coiffure as we illustrate it front and back. The hair is brushed up very high and fastened with an invisible comb, not in the middle of the head as formerly, but almost over the forehead and then arranged there in a bunch of loops and curls, with small light curls all around the forehead and ears. The long back hair in three or four heavy curls is held closely at the nape of the neck by a fancy pin.

This coiffure may be dressed in two ways. If the hair is short or thin all the hair should be brushed up in the front, and for the curls at the back false hair will be necessary, or if the hair is thick, the front may be divided for the topset or front bunch, and the back strand left to fall in the curls at the neck.

How They Bathe.

The New York girl, when she bathes at all, attentively with half her slightly clad person out of water, looking for all the world like a merry mermaid.

The Baltimore beauty plunges boldly

in and is generally seen head under water with symmetrical incarnadine hosiery waving high above the water's blue.

The New Jersey girl is timid and usually requires a pair of stout arms to hold her. If there is no gallant on hand to toss her through the breakers she hugs the rope.

The Virginia girls at Old Point and Cape May swim and tumble like dolphins, and love to swim out to the life boat, and clambering into it, take a long dive, coming up close to the shore.

The fashionable Philadelphia girl is very particular to have somebody "nice" go in with her, and is usually so excited that she won't even bathe in the same ocean with any one not of her set. The Boston belle prefers to take her ablutions in private, but her favorite wrinkle at Narragansett is to lie at the edge of the surf, and when it wets her on one side then roll over and get wet on the other.

French maids at the seaside hotels, as a rule, put on an old skirt, without stockings, and go trooping into the ocean about dusk.

Timely Topics.

HERE is no gainsaying that in the midst of the life of a season we are in the death of it. The hot suns of August fairly upon us, we are treated to a few hints on autumn fashions. It is authoritatively announced the great favorite is to be dark moss green trimmed with black. Black braiding is placed either around the extreme edge of jupe or in panels at each side pointing up toward the waist. Of course the black moire vest is worn as usual. Combination kid boots with green cloth tops, a lighter shade of green stockings, and tan suede gloves complete the walking outfit, with a black felt hat and a plume or a dainty green coupe of velvet or felt or both combined. Another color, more used for house wear as a demi-toilet or simply visiting dress, is the so-called Bois de Rose, a soft, ruddy brown like the mellow shading of the autumn leaf.

Black is to be used to trim everything, and a great comfort it will be to small purses, for it allows a black hat, umbrella, gloves, and boots, and does away with countless accessories as necessities.

In some of the present house dresses, broad-striped woolen materials are neatly combined with plain-colored fabrics. In one, navy blue camel's hair cloth composed the basque and drapery, the skirt, which was made plain, being of a red and blue striped canvas cloth. This skirt was fully visible upon the sides, where the draperies were looped to the hips, and the stripes were run vertically. In front, however, the long, gracefully draped *tablier* almost entirely concealed it, the back draperies having the same effect in the rear. The basque was trimmed with cuffs having fine red braid embroideries upon them, a collar and narrow revers of the same being white. The latter inclosed a plated white chemiselet. Silvered metal buttons were worn.

Dresses of white muslin, trimmed with embroidery and pearl buttons, with the occasional addition of lace, are exceedingly popular, and for coolness cannot be surpassed. The sleeves are usually left unlined, and in many cases the sleeves, together with round spaces on the throat and shoulders, are of lace. The latter fashion is not, however, commendable for its good taste.

A tasteful trimming for a round straw hat may be formed by drawing a broad band of dark-colored velvet about the base of the crown. Over this draw a band of cream-colored lace of exactly the same width. Ribbon of cream color, and of the same tint as the velvet, should be made up in bows or knots, which are then placed one above another, upon the front, to the height of the crown. A wing, or a sprig of forget-me-not, marguerites, or similar simple blossoms completes the hat.

Heliotrope continues in favor for millinery purposes, all the colors employed being of the more delicate shades, as befits the season. Charles X. and "English" pink remain in favor, and the shades of green are particularly varied and numerous.

All straw shapes are most favored, and, with sailor hats and some turbans, almost monopolize the field of millinery. The capote is, however, difficult to vanquish and still remains fashionable, though these styles are not much worn by young or unmarried ladies. They seem to best suit matronly heads. The variety of capote most used is a helmet shape which comes to a sharp point just above the center of the forehead.

Our readers may like to see how the Queen of England and the Princess of Wales were dressed at their last drawing-room reception. They went to be photographed in these toilets, and the pictures here given were drawn from those portraits, and first published in the *Chicago Herald*.

Restaurant Calls.

The dinner in cheap restaurants is often puzzled by strange orders shouted by waiters. The customary waiter lays his ears back and howls an order to the kitchen, as if for the purpose of letting the whole congregation know what each member of it intends to eat; then saunters to the porthole opening into the culinary department and converses with the cook. If he would communicate the order in a confidential tone and yell his conversation with the cook it would please the clients better; but a waiter on \$6 a week cannot afford to own or at least to exhibit all the graces of high society. Like the stage and the gypsy camp, the cheap restaurant has its peculiar slang and idiom, and it speaks a language that few of the public know. Here are a few of the nouns in its vocabulary, with the definitions thereof in every-day English:

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THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

Notes on the Lesson for September 4.—"Trust in Our Heavenly Father."

[From Chicago Standard. By Rev. J. M. Coon.]

The subject for the lesson for the 4th of September may be found in the sixth chapter of Matthew, from the twenty-fourth to the thirty-fourth verses. Time, summer, A. D. 28. Place, Mount of Beatitudes.

SPECIAL MENTIONS.

The Sermon on the Mount.—It is claimed by some that no analysis can be made of this discourse of Christ, and that none should be attempted. But we may be quite sure that this greatest sermon by the greatest of preachers is not a mere throwing together of incoherent and broken parts, however good in themselves. The following is one of the best outlines of the whole sermon:

The book of Matthew presents Jesus as Messiah-King as does no other book of the Bible. It seems unmistakably to be constructed around this idea.

In the first chapter we have the King's genealogy, allowing his hereditary right to the throne. In the second are the facts of the King's birth. In the third and fourth chapters, the King returning to his father's house, is introduced into office by baptism and temptation. In the fifth, sixth, and seventh we have the King's "inaugural address," setting forth the principles, or laws, of citizenship in His Kingdom.

I. The citizen of the kingdom.
1. His character (Matt. 5: 1-12).
2. His influence (Matt. 5: 13-16).
II. The law of the kingdom as to morals.
1. As to immutability (Matt. 5: 17-30).
2. As to murder (sixth commandment) (Matt. 5: 21-26).
3. As to adultery (seventh commandment, Matt. 5: 27-30).
4. As to divorce (Matt. 5: 31, 32).
5. As to oaths (Matt. 5: 33-37).
6. As to retaliation (Matt. 5: 38-42).
7. As to hatred (Matt. 5: 43-48).

III. The law of the kingdom as to religion.
1. Amalgam (Matt. 6: 1-4).
2. Prayer (Matt. 6: 5-15).
3. Fast (Matt. 6: 16-18).
4. The law of the kingdom as to secular life.

I. Covetousness (the sin of the rich, Matt. 6: 19-23).
2. Anxiety (the sin of the poor, Matt. 6: 25-34).
a. Contrary to nature—needless (Matt. 6: 25-30).
b. Contrary to the lessons of revelation—boastfulness (Matt. 6: 31-33).
c. Contrary to the whole scheme of providence—futile (Matt. 6: 34).

V. The law of the kingdom as to social life.
1. Charity in judgment (Matt. 7: 1-5).
2. Discrimination in association (Matt. 7: 6).
3. Persistence in working (Matt. 7: 7-11).
4. Justice in acting (Matt. 7: 12).
VI. The law of the kingdom as to official life.

1. The teacher must be a citizen of the kingdom (Matt. 7: 13, 14).
2. The teacher must not be false but true (Matt. 7: 15-20).
3. The teacher must practice what he preaches (Matt. 7: 21-23).
VII. The law of the kingdom applicable to all.
1. Obedience secures salvation (Matt. 7: 24, 25).
2. Disobedience incurs destruction (Matt. 7: 26, 27). (W. H. Bates, in *S. S. Times*.)

SPECIAL PROVIDENCE.—As a history, the Bible is a continuous record of God's direct guidance of His people, and strength in each of the first of the Patriarchs to that of the last of the Apostles, we have an unbroken series of special providences. The innumerable exhortations which we find in Scripture to trust in God, and pray to Him for guidance and daily blessings, are based upon this truth of God's special providence. Such exhortations as "Commit thy way unto the Lord," "Rest in the Lord," "Wait patiently for Him," etc., would be meaningless without the certain knowledge that God does direct the affairs of men. We can go to Him with confidence, seeking light and strength in each of our needs, because we have the assurance from Him that all our times are in His hand. (Ps. 31: 15). But the special providence of God is not merely shown in the history and implied in the exhortations to trust which we find in the Bible; it is also explicitly stated: "A man's heart deviseth his way, but the Lord directeth his steps." "The care of the Lord is to make them perfect; therefore is of the Lord." Most emphatic of all are the words of Christ himself on this point: "With those of our present lesson compare the words of the Lord in *Exodus* and *Genesis*." "Gleanings of the Field"—The scarcity of wood in Palestine is very great, especially in the southern part, so that the people are obliged to resort to the use of almost everything that is capable of being burnt, in order to procure the means of warming their houses in winter, and of preparing their daily food. They not only cut down the shrubs and larger kinds of grass, but gather the common wintered grass itself, and the wild flowers, of which the fields display so rich a profusion. It is from this source that the Savior derives the beautiful illustration which He employs for the purpose of representing an undue solicitude on the part of His followers respecting the wants of the present life. (Fr. Hackett.)

The *Lily*.—This flower is very rare, and the three inner petals meet above, and form a gorgeous canopy, such as art never approached, and king never sat under even in his utmost glory. And when I met this incomparable flower in its lowly place, among the oak-woods around the northern base of Labor and on the hills of Nazareth, where our Lord spent his youth, I felt assured that it was to this he referred. We call it "Bible lily" because it was here that it was first discovered. Its botanical name, if it has one, I am unacquainted with, and am not anxious to have any other than that which connects it with its neighborhood. It is, indeed, also this identical flower to which Solomon refers in the Song of Songs, "I am the rose of Sharon, and the lily of the valleys." (Thomson.)

LESSON LINK.

After teaching his disciples how to pray, he tells them how to live, especially emphasizing the putting and keeping all they do in their right places and relations (vs. 19-23). There can be but one supreme devotion, in the nature of the case. The important thing, then, is to choose a worthy object. We are cautioned against choosing the world as such supreme object because (1) it brings care, (2) it corrupts the soul, (3) it is unsubstantial and fleeting. We are also cautioned against trying to choose the world and God, also, for it has a double vision it is worse than total blindness. The lesson opens with another illustration of the same law.

EXERCISES AND REM-THOUGHTS.
1. Every one serves some master (v. 4).
2. If you do not choose for yourself, the world will choose for you.
3. Regeneration is both a philosophical and a Christian fact (v. 24).
4. Choice is the most kindly and potent exercise of the human soul.
5. Lessons of grace and trust from the book of nature (vs. 28-29).
6. Christ does not condemn the riches themselves, but their abuse.
7. Both Christ and Satan desire and demand the unmediated service of the soul.
8. There is no commoner temptation to the believer than a chronic practical distrust of God.

Subject of the lesson for Sept. 11: Golden Precepts, Matt. 7: 1-12.

The Force of Habit.

It's an awful thing, force of habit. It's accountable for a great deal of misery and a great deal of happiness. Most things are done from force of habit. Betting, drinking, loving, hating, all become habits, and can't be got over. A fellow goes courting, and it's awfully pleasant. At first it's novelty and fun, then it becomes habit, and they think it is love. The girl goes away for a month. He pines for a week, and when she comes back she's got out of the habit, and he's got into the habit of courting another girl, and it's all up.

Restaurant Calls.

The dinner in cheap restaurants is often puzzled by strange orders shouted by waiters. The customary waiter lays his ears back and howls an order to the kitchen, as if for the purpose of letting the whole congregation know what each member of it intends to eat; then saunters to the porthole opening into the culinary department and converses with the cook. If he would communicate the order in a confidential tone and yell his conversation with the cook it would please the clients better; but a waiter on \$6 a week cannot afford to own or at least to exhibit all the graces of high society. Like the stage and the gypsy camp, the cheap restaurant has its peculiar slang and idiom, and it speaks a language that few of the public know. Here are a few of the nouns in its vocabulary, with the definitions thereof in every-day English:

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The Sermon on the Mount.—It is claimed by some that no analysis can be made of this discourse of Christ, and that none should be attempted. But we may be quite sure that this greatest sermon by the greatest of preachers is not a mere throwing together of incoherent and broken parts, however good in themselves. The following is one of the best outlines of the whole sermon:

The book of Matthew presents Jesus as Messiah-King as does no other book of the Bible. It seems unmistakably to be constructed around this idea.

In the first chapter we have the King's genealogy, allowing his hereditary right to the throne. In the second are the facts of the King's birth. In the third and fourth chapters, the King returning to his father's house, is introduced into office by baptism and temptation. In the fifth, sixth, and seventh we have the King's "inaugural address," setting forth the principles, or laws, of citizenship in His Kingdom.

I. The citizen of the kingdom.
1. His character (Matt. 5: 1-12).
2. His influence (Matt. 5: 13-16).
II. The law of the kingdom as to morals.
1. As to immutability (Matt. 5: 17-30).
2. As to murder (sixth commandment) (Matt. 5: 21-26).
3. As to adultery (seventh commandment, Matt. 5: 27-30).
4. As to divorce (Matt. 5: 31, 32).
5. As to oaths (Matt. 5: 33-37).
6. As to retaliation (Matt. 5: 38-42).
7. As to hatred (Matt. 5: 43-48).

III. The law of the kingdom as to religion.
1. Amalgam (Matt. 6: 1-4).
2. Prayer (Matt. 6: 5-15).
3. Fast (Matt. 6: 16-18).
4. The law of the kingdom as to secular life.

I. Covetousness (the sin of the rich, Matt. 6: 19-23).
2. Anxiety (the sin of the poor, Matt. 6: 25-34).
a. Contrary to nature—needless (Matt. 6: 25-30).
b. Contrary to the lessons of revelation—boastfulness (Matt. 6: 31-33).
c. Contrary to the whole scheme of providence—futile (Matt. 6: 34).

V. The law of the kingdom as to social life.
1. Charity in judgment (Matt. 7: 1-5).
2. Discrimination in association (Matt. 7: 6).
3. Persistence in working (Matt. 7: 7-11).
4. Justice in acting (Matt. 7: 12).
VI. The law of the kingdom as to official life.

1. The teacher must be a citizen of the kingdom (Matt. 7: 13, 14).
2. The teacher must not be false but true (Matt. 7: 15-20).
3. The teacher must practice what he preaches (Matt. 7: 21-23).
VII. The law of the kingdom applicable to all.
1. Obedience secures salvation (Matt. 7: 24, 25).
2. Disobedience incurs destruction (Matt. 7: 26, 27). (W. H. Bates, in *S. S. Times*.)

SPECIAL PROVIDENCE.—As a history, the Bible is a continuous record of God's direct guidance of His people, and strength in each of the first of the Patriarchs to that of the last of the Apostles, we have an unbroken series of special providences. The innumerable exhortations which we find in Scripture to trust in God, and pray to Him for guidance and daily blessings, are based upon this truth of God's special providence. Such exhortations as "Commit thy way unto the Lord," "Rest in the Lord," "Wait patiently for Him," etc., would be meaningless without the certain knowledge that God does direct the affairs of men. We can go to Him with confidence, seeking light and strength in each of our needs, because we have the assurance from Him that all our times are in His hand. (Ps. 31: 15). But the special providence of God is not merely shown in the history and implied in the exhortations to trust which we find in the Bible; it is also explicitly stated: "A man's heart deviseth his way, but the Lord directeth his steps." "The care of the Lord is to make them perfect; therefore is of the Lord." Most emphatic of all are the words of Christ himself on this point: "With those of our present lesson compare the words of the Lord in *Exodus* and *Genesis*." "Gleanings of the Field"—The scarcity of wood in Palestine is very great, especially in the southern part, so that the people are obliged to resort to the use of almost everything that is capable of being burnt, in order to procure the means of warming their houses in winter, and of preparing