FRANCE street railway employes will hold In Virginia City, Va., a school teachers'

New York has a Hotel and Restaurant lovers' Association. NEW YORK car-drivers have left the K. of t, and formed an open union.

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.) working girls a few days ago held a mass meeting. THE Atlanta (Ga.) Federation of Trades has taken steps to organize the surface rail-

THE compositors of Crakow and Lemberg, in Poland, are on a strike for ten hours per day and \$3.50 per week.

Tax Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has donated \$500 towards erecting a Labor Temple in Indianapolis, Ind. Work on the buildings of the Columbian Exhibition, at Chicago, Ill., is being carried on at night by the aid of electric lights.

A BILL for the supervision and regulation of shops and factories has been introduced into the Parliament of New South Wales.

THE labor organizations of Rhode Island have commenced an agitation for a legal eight-hour day to be instituted by the State

The first chair of labor ever instituted in Europe was decreed by the Paris Municipal Council last July. Henri Reville has been maned as professor. He will lecture at the Hotel de Ville.

Ir is estimated that there are now about 1,300,000 women workers in the United States, of whom 200,000 are employed in New York. Of all these fewer than 5000 belong to infor organizations.

The Polish Count Graborki is a fireman one Pan Handle locomotive. He is a manly and well educated young fellow, with an excellent record of service in the German army, but he is thoroughly content with his

cens., has called a Congress of the labor reministions of Tennessee to be held at that ity not later than January 15th, 1892, to oasider the convict labor and other vital stations now agitating the population of

THE Central Labor Union of Nashville

A saw fraternal organization has been formed in San Francisco; Cal., composed of the sives of engineers of the Southern Pacis Ballway. Its name is the Mrs. Leland funford Auxiliary, No. 106, and it is autiliary to the Brotherhood of Locomotive inches whose entire order has over twenthese the same members, and more than a hunged branches.

Facus 1803, when the first workingmen's union was organized in this country by, the just may men ship wrights of New York, to 1800 the unions were merely mutual benefit of letter. Then they developed into trade unions, demanding higher wages and less more. Hinse 1870 the tendency has been severile national and international federation and centralization; but the latest development, being in 1880, was towards wolfficial action.

The Liquor Question in Charleston. CHARLESTON, S. C., [Special.]—The mobibition question is revived here, and the legislature will hear from Charleston hen it meets. The advocates of prohintis say, however, that they are mostly signatures of women and children, and on the other hand, the wholesale liquor dealers and the retail grocer association and the German Turn Verein are prepar-ing codofer petitions, and have a joint committee, one charged with the mancommittee, one charged with the man-He Has Taken His Last Degree.

HALIPAX, NOVA SCOTIA, [Special.]-The Hon. Samuel Chipman, who celebrat-ed his 101st birthday on October 18, died this morning in Cornwallis, Kings county. He is believed to have been the oldest ee Mason in the world, taking his de-

florence Bank Fails.

A Florence, Ala, special says: The bask of Plorida failed to open its doors. fficers refused to make a statement and the assets and liabilities cannot be as-

The actual length of the new St. Clair Tunnel is 6026 feet. It cost \$1,460,-

## Catarrh

ismal Kemedy, Readily Reaches and Cures it.

"A sense of grailinde and a desire to be selfs those selected, prompts me to recommend Hood's Sarsacella to all who h we entern. For many years I ran troubled with catarrh and indigestion and gen-ral debility. Igot so low I could not get around the a. I tried about everything I saw recommended the but falling in every instance of being

Very Much Discouraged. That I decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and be-made sat relief. Thave now used, within two years, the or twelve bottles and I feel better than have for years. I stiribute my improvement wholly to

Hood's Sarsaparilla Crias Russe, Corner York and Pleasant Streets.

Taking butter from milk was known in the earliest times. It was left for our time to make a milk of codliver oil.

Milk, the emulsion of butter, is an easier food than butter. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is an easier food than cod-liver oil. It is rest for digestion. It stimulates, helps, restores, digestion; and, at the same time, supplies the body a kind of nourishment it can get in no other way.

SCHIT & BOWNE, Chemists, 130 South 5th Avenue, Tour druggest keeps Scott's Employee of cod liver to druggest keeps Scott's Employee of cod liver

ADVICE TO WOMEN From Would protect yourself Suppressed of Irregular Men-

## BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

Caurensville, And S. 1861. certify that two mumbers of my family, after having suffered for Memetrani Afrogularity, ELD REGULATOR CO. 

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

BE KIND TO YOUR HORSE. Don't start your horse off with a cut of the whip. Speak to him, and then if he is slow touch him lightly as a reminder. A few lessons of this kind and he will be prompt about getting away, but not too hasty, as is apt to be the case if he has been started with a severe cut .- Rider and Driver.

TO KEEP A SILO FROM ROTTING.

How to keep a silo from rotting is what the Wisconsin professors have been studying. The best remedy seems to be ventilation. It is well known that a plank must be kept either constantly soaked with water or else free from water, to prevent it from rotting. It is the act of wetting and drying that does the damage. As it is not practical to keep the planks of a silo always wet, the next thing to do is to keep them dry by ventilation, such as dead air spaces, with a slight opening for a current of air to move in .- American Dairyman.

PASTURE TREES.

There are more pastures in this country witaput trees than those that are provided with these blessings to livestock. There need not be many, but a few trees scattered over a farm not only add to the beauty of the landscape but carry with them the idea that the owner is merciful to his beast. The shade-tree may be productive of more than a shelter from the burning sun in midsummer, for in autuma it may bear a load of nuts that will gladden the hearts of the boys who have none too many things to cheer them in their life upon the farm. Chestnuts, butternuts, shagbark walnuts all furnish toothsome nuts for the winter evening, while protecting the sheep or kine in summer. A farm with trees sells better than one without shade. We have noticed that the treeless farm is most apt to be in the market. The farmer who plants or protects no shade-trees lets other important things escape through his fingers. -American Agriculturist

PLANTING AN ORCHARD.

In planting an orchard for profit the varieties should not be many. It will commonly be found that the profit is mainly derived from one or two thoroughly trustworthy tinds best adapte I to the soil and climate, and whose wellknown excellencies and good-keeping qualities always insure them a demand. There are a few varieties, and only a few, that seem to succeed fairly well under greatly varying conditions. In general, however, each one of widely separated sections seems to have its own favorite varieties of the apple. Consequently the orchardist who is upon the ground can best determine the kinds he should plant, but there are a few points that may be considered as of general application.

High elevation or the vicinity of large bodies of water are especially desirable sections on account of their greater imitionists have prepared a petition, which munity from frosts. Apple trees should not be crowded. A distance of forty feet between the trees will seem great when first planted, but when full grown, in most sections, not too much. Soil only moderately fertile is to be preferre i to a rich loam, and that from which an old orchard has just been cleared off should be avoided. Cultivation between the trees for a few years will be benederal rather than hurtful, provided the original tertility is maintained by manuring. After an orchard begins to bear other crop-bearing on the same ground should cease. As between planting in the fall or spring, either one is likely to succeed if carefully done. In a mild climate fall planting is thought the best. Spring planting should be as early as the groun i will admit .- New York World.

STIMULATING FOWLS.

We believe in stimulating fowls, but we want the stimulants to consist of such articles as will build up rather than tear down the constitution. We believe in rusty iron in the drinking water during damp weather or changing of seasons. We likewise believe in a piece of assifætida, about the size of a hazeinut, wrapped up in muslin /a regular sugar teat), and placed in the drinking water when there are signs of colds in the fowls. We believe in an occasional feed of chopped raw onions at night to maintain health. We believe in a varied diet of good, sound grain and green food for egg production. Grit-good sharp grits the article that gives good health. Look at the number of cases of indigestion, all owing to the fact that the fowls have not the proper material to musticate the food. Indigestion is often taken for cholera Lime makes eggshells. Along with the material to of lime is found in the grains, but we ment on a small scale. liberally feed oyster shells to supply the

Keep the birds in a good condition - Building Macadamized Roads in the neither too fat nor too lean and there will be less sickness and more eggs. Half-starved hens can neither remain healthy nor lay eggs. It is false economy to cut down the rations. Less corn and more wheat is better policy. The science of feeding is not in stinting the fowls, but in getting them as much as they can eat of the proper feed. In other words, for eggs, stimulate the hens with such grains as wheat and oats -as tal of 150 miles of first-class roads. The much as they will eat up clean. For growing flesh give them all the corn lated upon this splendid illustration of they wish. Stimulation in the right was their broad-minded business judgement, is the proper thing to do. - Homesteal.

FEEDING THE HORSES.

are condensed for the New York Voice from an article by Veterinary Surgeon C. H. Michener, published in a special county subscription to new railroad enreport of the United States Department of Agriculture:

In the horse digestion takes place principally in the intestines, and here, a n all other animals, and with all foods. we find a certain part only of the provender has been digested; another portion is un ligested. If the horse receives too much food a large portion of digestible food passes out unacted upon, entailing not enly the loss of this unused food, but calling for an unnecessary expendi-

Foods selected for the horse must be could do would have a greater effect. vholesome, clean and sweet; the hours of feeding regular and the mode of preparation found by experience to be lest for the animal must be adhered to. Cleanliness in preparation and administration must be observed.

The length of time occupied by ston ach digestion varies with different foods. Hay and straw pass out of the stomach more rapidly than outs. Out should

processe in lack- ing a farm to

Rapid or severe labor cannot be performed by the horse on a full stomach. For such horses food must be given in small quantity and, if possible, about two hours before going to their work.

The disproportion between the size of the stomach and the amount of water drank tells us plainly that the horse should always be watered before feeding. Never feed too soon after a hard day's work. A small quantity of hay may be given but grain shoul! be withheld for

an hour or two. Do not feed concentrated food entire Bulky food must be given to detain the grains in their passage through the intestinal tract; bulk also favors distention and thus mechanically aids ab-

For horses that do slow work for the greater part of the time, chopped or cut hay fed with crushed oats, ground corn, etc., is the best kind of feed, as it gives the required bulk, saves time and alf the labor of feeding.

Sudden changes of diet are always dangerous. Change the fool gralually. A full meal of corn fed to a horse accustomed to oats, will almost always sicken him

If a horse is to do less work or to rest see that he receives less food. If this was observed even Saturday night and Sunday there would be fower cases of ·Monday morning sickness."

Food should be more of a laxative nature when a horse is to stand for some Above all things avoid feeding musty or moldy fooder These are frequent

causes of lung troubles and other diseases. The digestive organs also suffer. Musty hay is generally considered to produce disorder of the kidneys, and all know of the danger to pregnant animals from feeding from ergotize! grasses or

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. A fence being a necessary evil, cconomy in its construction has always been

considered important. Never feed raw corameal to every young chicks. Crumbled stale bread is lways good for them. It is important to have thrifty, vigor-

ous breeding birds if you expect thrifty, vigorous caickens. Now is the time to be making the selections. The cost of wintering poultry can nearly always be greatly reduced by proper

care now in securing and storing away a sufficient supply of food to last until With proper care in selecting out and keeping the best of the fowls each year for breeding, they can be gradually improved at a very low cost. Get a stand-

ard breed at the start. Providing warm, dry quarters is one of the essentials necessary to induce the hens to lav eggs during the winter; eggs pay a better profit during the winter than at any other season.

When the hens are kept separate fromthe roosters not only will they lay beteggs are stored away those from hens where there are no roosters are the

While in many localities it is best to close up the poultry house at night during the day the doors and windows should be opened every day that the weather will admit, so as to secure a good Because you have no bone mill is no

reason you should not get scraps from the butcher's bone box and give the hens a chance to have some fresh meat during the moulting season. You might crack the bones some with an old ax or hatchet and help the heas to a little of A ditch here and a load of dirt there

may prevent lots of mud and filth in the stable yards during the com' ag winter. You can not mut in an extra hour or two to better advantage than to see what improvements you can make in or about your stables. Devote a half day to this purpose alone and you will not regret it.

"What is worth doing at all is worth doing well." This proverb will nowhere apply better than to the care of poultry. Without constant attention and thorough. ness, success is not expected. Some kinds of business may be occasionally slighted without serious harm, but in this occupation one mishan may blast the hopes

A Missouri farmer is said to have hung his seed corn in his smoke house and smoked it as long as he did his hams. It is alleged that every kernel grew and that it was not troubled by ground squirrels, gophers, mice or blackbirds, while some corn, not smoked, that was planted beside it was entirely destroyed. As the manufacture the egg, lime must be given smoking would probably not injure the to make the shells. A certain per cent. corn it make the well to try the experi-

Jefferson county, Als., is taking the lead of all other Southern counties, if not of every county in the United States, in the vigor which it is displaying in macadamizing its roads. It has already 110 miles of macadamized roads, 30 more now under construction, and contracts are soon to be let for seven miles additional, which will give that county a topeople of that county are to be congratuand it is to be hoped that their example will be followed by every county in the South. Good roads are essential to agri-The following hints on horse-feeding cultural prosperity, and they are just as important to the South as new railroads; in fact, it is a question whether the terprises would not in the long run yield still better geturns if invested in good macadamized county roads. Every mile of good roads constructed would enhance the value of all adjacent farm property increase the profits of farmers, attract the best class of settlers, and help to increase the prosperity of the whole State. The Birmingham Age tells the story when it "The best of it is, wherever these roads lead out from Birmingham, the cotton patch is disappearing and diversified farming is taking its place" It is ture of vital force on the part of the time for the South to inaugurate a road horse, and keeping him poor in flesh. building period, and nothing that it upon its general prosperity

... THE ALABAMA CAZPAIGN

Governor Jones Enters the Active

Canvass Personally.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., [Special.] - The primary election for delegates to the next . more rapidly than oats. Oats should state convention takes place in this countries begins after hay lasted of two December 21sts. Governor Jones has arrived and will specifie week in speaking among the mining camps. He maestines before being accel on by the addressed a meeting at Pfile, mines. Captain Kolb, alliance candidates will be Captain Kolo, alliance candidates will be captain. Experiences configure this. here next week and go over the same frace is another reason was large should ground. It is the first time since the was series likely particularly it was a series and that a governor has gone into a canvass of a reroundation, that having local regression. The my requirement like a renomination, that having local regressions, indicates proper works. making this the beground. Per Cent Dividend No. (Special ) The Bull

REV. DR. TALMAGE

The Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon

TEXT: "Great is Diana of the Ephesians."

-Acts xix. 34. We have landed this morning at Smyrna, city of Asiatic Turkey. One of the sever churches of Asia once stood here. You read in Revelation, "To the church in Smyrna write." It is a city that has often been shaken by earthquake, swept by conflagra-tion, blasted by plagues and butchered by war, and here Bishop Polycarp stood in a crowded amphitheater and when he was asked to give up the advocacy of the Christian religion and save himself from martyr dom, the proconsul saying: "Swear and I release thee; reproach Christ," replied; "Eighty and six years have I served Him. and He never did me wrong; how then can revile my King and Saviour!

When he was brought to the fire into which he was about to be thrust, and the officials were about to fasten him to the stake ne said: "Let me remain as I am, for He who giveth me strength to sustain the fire will enable me also without your securing me with nails to remain unmoved in the fire." History says the fires refused to con-sume him, and under the wind the flames bent outward so that they did not touch his person, and therefore he was slain by swords and spears. One cypress bending over his grave is the only monument to Bishop Poly-

But we are on the way to the city of Ephe sus, about fifty miles from Smyrna. are advised not to go to Ephesus. The bandits in that region have had an uzly practice of cutting off the ears of travelers and sending these specimens of ears down to Smyrns, demending a ransom. The bandits suggest to the friends of the persons from whom the ears have been subtracted that if they would like to have the rest of that if they would like to have the rest of the body they will please send an appropriate sum of money. If the money is not sent the mutilated prisoners will be assassinated. One traveler were carried off to the robber's den, and \$7500 was paid for his rescue. The bandits were caught and beheaded, and pictures of these ghastly heads are on sale in the shops of Smyrna for any person who may desire to have something to look at on their way to Ephesus.

There have been cases where ten and twenty and thirty and forty thousand dollars.

wenty and thirty and forty thousand dollars have been demanded by these brigands. We did not feel like putting our friends to such expense, and it was suggested that we had better omit Ephesus. But that would have been a disappointment from which we would never recover. We must see Ephesusassociated with the most wonderful apostolic scenes. We hire a special railway train, and in about an hour and a half we arrive at the city of Ephesus, which was called "The Great Metropolis of Asia," and "One of the Eyes of Metropolis of Asia," and "One of the Eyes of Asia," and "The Empress of Ionia," the capi-tal of all learning and magnificence. Here as I said, was one of the seven churches of Asis, and first of all we visit the ruins of that church where once an ecumenical council of two thousand ministers of religion was held. Mark the fulfillment of the prophecy Of the seven churches of Asia four were commended in the Book of Revelation and three were doomed. The cities having the four commended churches still stand; the cities having the three doomed churches are wipe lout. It occurred just as the Bible said it would occur. Drive on and you come to the theatre, which was 660 feet from wall to wall capable of bolding 56,700 spectators. Here and there the walls arise almost unbroken,

but for the most part the building is down.
As I took my place at the centre of this
theatre and looked around at its broken layers of stone, gallery upon gallery, gallery upon gallery, and piled up into the blear skies of that winter day, and thought that every hand that swung a trowel on thos walls, and every foot that trod those stairs. and every eye that gazed on that amphi-theatre, and every voice that greeted the combatants in that arena had gone out of hearing and sight for ages on ages, I felt a thrill of interest that almost penetrated me amid the ruins.

Standing there we could not forget that in that building once assembled a riotous throng for Peni's condemnation because what he preached collided with the idolatry of their national goddess. Paul tried to get into that theatre and address the excited multitude, but his friends held him back, lest he be torn to pieces by the mob, and the recorder of the city had to read the riot act among the people who had shricked for two mortal hours till their throats were sore and they were black in the face, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians."

Now we step into the Stadium. Enough of its walls and appointments are left to show what a stupendous place it must have been when used for foot-races and for fights with wild beasts. It was a building 680 feet long by 200 feet wide. Paul refers to what transpired there in the way of spectacle when he says, "We have been made a spec-tacle." "Yes," Paul says, "I have fought with beasts at Ephesus," an expression usually taken as figurative, but I suppose it was literally true, for one of the amusements in that Sta ium was to put a disliked man in the arena with a bungry lion or tiger or panther, and let the fight go until either the man or the beast or both were slain.

It must have been great fun for these haters of Christianity to hear that on the morrow in the Stadium in Ephesus the missionary Paul would, in the presence of the crowdelgalleries, fight a hungry lion. The people were early there to get the best seats. and a more alert and enthusiastic crowd never assembled. They took their dinner with them. And was there ever a more unequal combat proposed? Pau!, according to tradition, small, crooked backed and weak eyed, but the grandest man in sixty centuries, is led to the center as the people shout: There he comes, the preacher who has nearly ruined our religion. The lion will

make but a brief mouthful of him." It is plain that all the sympathies of that crowd are with the lion. In one of the underground rooms I hear the growl of the wild beasts. They have been kept for several days without food or water in order that they may be especially ravenous and bloodthirsty What chance is there for Paul? But you cannot tell by a man's size or looks how stout a blow he can strike or how keen a blade he can thrust. Witness, heaven and earth and hell, this struggle of Paul with a wild beast The coolest man in the Stadium is Paul. What has he to fear? He has defied all the powers, earthly and infernal, and if his body, tumble under the foot and tooth of the wild beast, his soul will only the sooner find dis-

enthrallment. But it is his duty, as far as possible, to preserve his life. Now, I hear the bolt of the wild beast's door shoved back, and the whole audience rise to their feet as the fierce brute springs for the arena and toward its small occupant. I think the first plunge that was made by the wild be stat the apostle was made on the point of a sharp blade, and the snarling monster, with a howl of pain and reeking with gore turns back. But now the little missionary has his turn of making attack, and with a few well directed thrusts the monster lies died in the dust of the arena. and the apostle puts his right foot on the ion and shakes him, and then puts his left oot on him and shakes him-a scene which Paul afterward uses for an illustration when he wants to show how Christ will triumph over death-"He must reign till He hath put all enemies under His feet'-yes, under

Paul told the literal truth when he said: I have fought with beasts at Ephesus," and as the plural is used I think he had more than one such fight, or several beasts were let loose upon him at one time. As we stood that day in the middle of the Stadism and looked around at the great structure, the whole scene came bac's uppn us. But we pass out of the Stadium, for we are

n haste for other places of interest in Ephe-To add to the excitement of the day ie of our party was missing. No man i ife in that region alone unless he be armed in 1 know how to take spre aim and 1 re. Our companion, Dr. Louis Kloosch had gone out on some explorations of his own, and through the gate where Paul had walked again and again, yet where no man after some time had passed and every min-ute seemed as long as an hour, and we had time to imagine everything horrible in the

way of robbery and assessination, the lost traveler appeared, to receive from our entire party a voiley of expostulation for the arousal of so many anxieties. In the midst of this city of Ephesus once floated an artificial lake, brilliant with painted boats, and through the river Capster it was connected with the sea, and ships from parts of the known earth floated in and out, carrying on a commerce which made

Ephesus the envy of the world. Great was Ephesus! Its gymnasia, its hippodrone, its odeon, its atheneum, its forum, its aqueducts (whose skeletons are still drawn along ducts (whose skeletons are still drawn along the city), its towers, its Castle of Hadrian, its quarries, which were the grantle cradle of cities; its temples, built to Aponio, to Min-erva, to Neptune, to Mercury, to Baccius, to Rercules, to Casar, to Fortune, to Jupit-er Olympus. What history and noctry and caused find canvas bugs not presented has come up at the call of furchasologists' powder blast cand churche.

But I became to unwel the chief woulder of this chiefshopt clies. In 1875, in her the patronness of this Karlagh Government, Mr. Wood the Chiefshopt in great at Rosesment feel along under the great at Rosesment feel along under the great at great depter for roads for vealing for toward and

celebrated than all else besides the temple of the goddess Diana, called the sixth wonder of the world, and in 1889 we stood smid the ruins of that temple, measuring its pillars, transfixed by its sculpture and confounded at what was the greatest temple of idelatry in all time.

As I said, "What earthquake rocked is down, or what hurricane pushed it to the earth, or under what strong wine of centuries did the giant stagger and fall? There have been seven temples of Diana, the ruins of each contributing something for the splender of its architectural successors. I'wo hundred and twenty years was this last temple in construction. Twice as long as the United States have stood was that temple in building. It was nearly twice as large as St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Lest it should be disturbed by earthquaker which have always been fond of making those regions their playground, the temple was built on a marsh, which was made firm by layers of charcoal, sovered by fleeces of wool. The stone came from the quarry near by.

After it was decread to build the temple it

was thought it would be necessary to bring the building stone from other lands, but one iay a shepherd by the name of Pixodorus, while watching his flocks, saw two rams fighting, and as they missed the interlocking of their horns and one fell his horn knocked a splinter from the rock and showed by that splinter the lustrous whiteness of the rock. The shepherd ran to the city with a piece of that stone, which revealed a quarry from which place the temple was built, and every month in all ages since the Mayor of Ephesus goes to that quarry to offer sacrifices to the memory of that shepherd who discovered this source of splendor and wealth of the cities of Asia Minor:

In removing the great stones from the quarry to their destined places in the temple, it was necessary, in order to keep the wheels, which were twelve feet in diameter, from sinking deep into the earth under the unparalleled heft, that a frame of timbers be arranged over which the wheels rolled. To put the immense block of marble in its place over the doorway of one of these temples was so wast and difficult an undertaking that the architect at one time gave it up, and in his chagrin attempted suicide, but one night in his sleep he dreamed that the stone had settled to the right place, and the next day be found that the great block of marble had, by its own weight, settled to the right

The temple of Diana was four hundre ! and twenty-five feet long by two hundred and twenty-five feet wide. All Asia was taxed to pay for it. It had one hundred and wenty-seven pillars, each sixty feet high, and each the gift of a king, and inscribed with the name of the donor. Now you see the meaning of that passage in Revelation, just as a king presenting one of these pillars to the Temple of Diana had his own name chiseled on it and the name of his own country, so says Christ, "Him that over-cometh will I make a pillar in the temple of My God, and I will write upon him the name of My God and the name of the city of My God, which is New Jerusalem, and I will write upon Him My new name." How suggestive and beautiful!

In addition to those pillars that I climbed over while amid the ruins of Diana's temple, saw afterward eight of toose pillars at Constantinople, to which city they had bee removed, and are now a part of the Mosque of St. Sophia. Those eight columns are all green jasper, but some of those which stood in Diana's temple at Ephesus were fairly drenched with brilliant colors. Costly matals stood up in various parts of the temple, where they could catch the fullest flush of the sun. A flight of stairs was carved out of one grapevine. Doors of cypress wood which had been kept in glue for years and bordered with bronge in has relief awang against pillars of brass and resounded with cho upon echo, caught up and sent on and hurled back through the corridors.

In that building stood an image of Diana, the goddess. The impression was abroad as the Bible records, that that image had dropped plumb out of heaven into that temple, and the sculptors who pielly made the image were put to death, so that they could not testify of its human manufacture and so deny its celestial origin. It was thought by intelligent people that the ma-terial from which this idol was formed might have dropped out of heaven as an aero' We have seen in the British museum, and in universities of our own west blocks of stone red off from other worlds. These aerolites were seen to fall, and witnesses have gone to the landing places, and scientists have pronounced them to be the product of other

But the material out or which the image of Diana was tashioned contradicts that noti on. This image was carved out of ebony and punctured here and there with openings kept full of spikenard so as to hinder the statue from decaying and make it aromatic, but this ebony was co vered with bronze and alabaster. A necklacs of acorns coiled grace-fully around her. There were four lions on each arm, typical corrects. Her head was coroneted. Around this figure stood statues which by wonderful invention shed tears. The air by strange machinery was damp with descending perfumes. The walls multiplied the scene by concaved mirrors. Fountains tossed in sheaves of light and fell

in showers of diamonds. Praxiteles, the sculptor, and Apelles, the painter, filled the place with their triumphs. Crossus, the wealthiest of the ancients, put here and there in the temple golden beifers. The paintings were so vivid and lifelike that Alexander, who was moved at nothing of terror shuddered at one battle scene on these walls, and so true to life was a painting of a that when Alexander's horse was led up to it he began to neigh, as one horse is accastomed to greet another. One painting in that temple cost \$193,730. The treasures of all nations and the spoils of kingdoms were kept here for safe deposit. Criminals from all lands fled to the shelter of this temple. and the law could not touch them. It seemed almost strange that this mountain of archi tectural snow outside did not malt with the fires of color within.

The temple was surrounded with groves, in which roamed for the temptation of hunters, stags and hares and wild boars, and all styles of game, whether winged or fourfooted. There was a cave with statue so best of illustrated literary papers in addition intensely brilliant that it extinguished th eye of those who looked upon it, unless, at the command of the priest, the hand of the spectator somewhat shaded the eye.

No wonder that even Anthony and Alexander and Darius cried out in the words of

my text, "Great is Diana of the Ephe-

One whole month of each year, the month of May, was devoted to her worship. Processions in gards of purple and violet and scarlet moved through it, and there were torches and anthems, and choirs in white, and timbrels and triangles in music, sacrifices and dances. Kations voted large amounts to meet the expense of the worship. Fisheries of vast resources were devoted to the support of this resplendence. Horace and Virgil and Homer went into rhapsodies while describing this worships.
All artists, all archeologads, all centuries, agreed in saying: Great is Diana of the Ephesians." Paul, in the presence of this

Temple of Diana, incorporates in his figures of speech while speaking of the spiritual temple, "Now, if any man build upon this foundation, gold, silver, precious stones, etc.," and no doubt with reference to one of the previous temples which had been set on fire by Herostratus just for the fame of destroying it, Paul says, "If any man's work shall be burned, he shall suffer lost, etc., and all up and down Paul's writings you realize that he had not only seen, but had been mightily impressed with what he had seen of the Temple of Diana.
In this city the mother of Jesus was said to have been buried. Here dwelt Aquilla and Princilla of Bible mention, who were professors in an extemporized theological seminary, and they taught the eloquent how to be eloquent for Christ. Here John preached, and from here because of his fidelity he was exiled to Patmos. Here Paul warred against the magical arts for which Ephesus was famous. The sorcerer

of this city pretended that they could care diseases, and perform almost any mirabe by pronouncing these senseless words, "As a cataski Lix Tetrax Dampameneus A. But, all the giory of Epigesus I have de-

scribed has gone now. At some seasons of the year awful malarias sweep over the place and put upon mattress or in graves a large portion of the population. In the approximate marshes scorpious, centipedes and all forms of reptilian life crawl and hiss and sting, while hyenas and juckals at night slink in and out of the ruins of build ings which once startied the nations with their almost supernatural granden. But here is a lesson which has never yet been drawn out. Do you not see in 1 temple of Diana an expresworld needs. It wants a God who can povide food. Diana was a huntress

pictures on many of the coins she held a sta;

by the horn with one hand and a bundle of arrows in the other. Oh, this is a hungry world! Diana could not give one pound of meat or one mouthful of fool to the millions of her worshipers. She was a dead divinity, an imaginary god, and so in idolatrous lands the vast majority of people never have enough to eat. It is only in the countries where the God of heaven and earth is worshiped that the vast majority have enough to eat. Let Diana have her arrows and her hounds. Our God has the sunshine and the showers and the harvests, and in proportion as He is worshiped does plenty reign. is worshiped that the vast majority have So also in the Temple of Mana the war expressed its need of a subget of the last and the part of the last and the last and

ceration. But she sheltered them only a little while, and while she kept them from arrest she could not change their hearts and the guilty remained guilty. But, our God in Jesus Christ is a refuge into which we may fly from all our sins and all our pursuers, and not only be safe for time, but safe for eternity, and the guilt is pardoned and the nature is transformed. What Dlana could not do for her worshipers, our Christ accomplishes for us. accomplishes for us.

Rock of ages cleft for me. Let me hide myself in thee:

Then, in that temple were deposited treasures from all the earth for safe keeping. Chrysostom says it was the treasure house of nations; they brought gold and silver and precious stones and coronets from across the , and put them under the care of Dians of the Ephesians. But again and again were those treasures ransacked, captured or destroyed. Nero robbed them, the Scythians scattered them, the Goths burned them. Diana failed those who trusted her with treasures, but our God, to whom we may in-trust all our treasures for this world and the next, and fail any one who puts confidence in Him He never will. After the last jasper column has fallen; and the last temple of earth has gone into rults, and the world itself has suffered demolition, the Lord will keep for us our best treasures. But notice what killed Ephesus and what has killed most of the cities that lie burisd in

the cemetery of nations. Luxury! The costly baths, which had been the means of health to the city became its ruin Instead of the cold baths that had been the invigora-tion of the people, the hot baths, which are only intended for the infirm or the invalid, were substituted. In these hot baths many lay most of the time. Authors wrote books while in these baths. Business was neglected and a bot bath taken four or five times a day. When the keeper of the baths was reprimanded for not having them warm enough one of the rulers said, "You blame him for making the bath warm enough: I blame you because you have it warm at all."

But that warm bath which inervated Ephesus, and which is always enervating ex-

cept when followed by cold baths ino reference, of course, to delicate contt was only a type of what went on in all de-partments of Ephesian life, and in luxurious indulgence Ephesus fell, and the last triangle of music was tinkled in Diana's temple, and the last wrestler disappeared from heavy nasiums, and the last racer took his grian in the Stadium, and the last plea was heard in her Forum, and even the sea, as if to withdraw the last commercial opportunity from that metropolis, retreated down the beach, leaving her without the harbor in which had floated a thousand ships. Brook yn, New York, London and all modern cit cisatlantic and transatlantic, take warn iet cisatiantic and transatiantic, lake warding! What luxury unguarded did for Ephesus, luxury unguarded may do for all. Opelence and splendor God grant to all the people, to all the cities, to all the land, but at the same time, may He grant the righteous

Gymnasiums? Yes, but see that the vigor gained in them be consecrated to God. Mag-nificent temples of worship? Yes, but see that in them instead of conventionalities and cold pomp of service there be warmth of devotion and the pure Gospel preached. Imposing court houses? Yes, but in them let justice and mercy rule. Palaces of journalism? Yes. but let all the printing presses be marshaled for happiness and truth. Great postoffice buildings? Yes, but through them day by day, may correspondence helpful, elevating and moral pass. Ornate dwelling houses Yes, but in them let there be alters of de votion, and conjugal, filial, paternal and Christian fidelity rule. London for magniude, Berlin for universities, Paris fashions, Rome for cathedrals, Athens for classics, Thetes for hieroglyphics, Memphis for tombs, Babylon for gardens, Echesos for dolatry, but what shall be the characteris tics of our American cities when they shall have attained their full stature? Would that "hollness to the Lord" might be inscribed upon all our persicipalities. One thing is certain, and that it that all idolates when come down. When the greatest god. me down. When the gre dess of the earth, Diana, ensurined in the greatest temple that ever stood, was pros-trated at Ephesus, it was a prophery of the overthrow of all the idolatries that have cursed the earth, and anything we have more than God is an ido!, and there is as much idolatry in the Nineseenth century as in the First, and in America as in Asia.

As our train pulled out from the station at Ephesus, the cars surrounded by the worst looking group of villains I evar gazad on, all of them seeming in a wrangle with each other and trying to get into a wrangle with us, and we moved along the columns of ancient aqueducts, each column crowned with storis, having built their nests there. and we rolled on down toward Smyrns, and that night in a sailor's bethel as we snoke of the Christ whom the world must know or perish, we felt that between cradle ac grave there could not be anything much more enthralling for body, mint and soul than our visit to Ephesus.

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One of the jopular raintings at the New York Academy of Design was a yard-long panel of Roses. A crowd was always before it. One art critic exclaimed, "Such a bit of nature should belong to all the people, it is too beautiful for one man to hide a way." The Youth's Companion, of Boston, seized the idea, and spent twenty thousand dollars to reprodue the painting. The result has been a triumph of artistic delicacy and color. The Companion makes an autuma gift of this copy of the painting to each of its five bundred thousand subscribers. Any-others who may subscribe now for the first time, an ! request it, will receive "The Yard of Roses," without extra charge while the edition lasts. Besides the gift of this be ratif it pict are all new subscribers will receive The Companion free from the time the subscription is received fill January First, including the Thanksgiving and Christmas Double Numbers, and for a full year from that date. The price of The Com-

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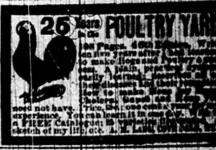
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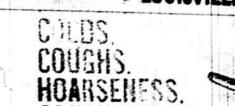
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