## **REV. DR. TALMAGE**

# THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUN-

### DAY SERMON.

TEXT: "Forasmuch as thou knowest how we are to encamp in the wilderness."-Num.

Night after night we have slept in tent in Palestine. There are large villages of Bedou-ins without a house, and for three thousand years the people of those places have lived in black tents, made out of dyed skins, and when the winds and storms wore out and tore loose those coverings others of the same kind took their places. Noah lived in a tent; Abraham in a tent.

Noah lived in a tent; Abraham in a tent. Jacob pitched his tent on the mountain. Isaac pitched his tent in the valley. Lot pitched his tent toward Sodom. In a tent the woman Jael nailed Sisera, the general, to the ground, first having given him sour milk called "leben" as a soporific to make him sleep soundly, that being the effect of such putrition as modern travelers can testify sleep soundly, that being the effect of such nutrition, as modern travelers can testify. The Syrian army in a tent. The ancient battle shout was "To your tents, O Israel" Paul was a tent maker. Indeed, Issiah, mag-nificently poetic, indicates that all the human race live under a blue tent when he says God "stretcheth out'the heavens as a curtain and spreadeth them out as a tent to dwell in,"and Hezekiah compares death to the striking of a ezekiah compares death to the striking of a

Hezekiah compares death to the striking of a tent, saying, "My age is removed from me as a shepherd's tent." In our tent in Palestine to-night I hear something f never heard before and hope never to hear again. It is the voice of a hyena amid the rocks near by. When you may have seen this monster putting his month between the iron bars of a menagerie he is a captive, and he gives a humiliated and supressed our. But condor in the wid month between the iron bars of a menagerie he is a captive, and he gives a humiliated and suppressed cry. But yonder in the mid-night on a throne of rocks he has nothing to fear, and he utters bimself in a loud, re-sounding, terriffic, almost supernatural sound, splitting up the darkness into a deeper midnight. It begins with a howl and ends with a sound something like a horse's whining. In the hyena's voice are defiance and strength and bloodthirstiness and crunch of broken bones and death. of broken bones and death.

and strength and bloodthirstiness and crunci of broken bones and death. I am glad to say that for the most part Palestine is clear of beasts of prey. The leopards, which Jeremiah says cannot change their spots, have all disappeared, and the lions that once were common all through this land, and used by all the prophets for illustrations of cruelty and wrath, have re-treated before the discharges of gunpowder, of which they have an indescribable fear. But for the most part Palestine is what it origi-nally was. With the one exception of a wire thread reaching from Joppa to Jeru-salem and from Jerusalem to Nazareth and from Nazareth to Tiberias and from Ti-berias to Damasens, that one nerve of civili-zation, the telegraphic wire (for we found Ourselves only a few minutes off from Brook-yn and New York while standing by Lake Giallice, with that one exception Palestine is just as it always was.

Galilee), with that one exception Palestine is just as it always was. Nothing surprised me so much as the per-sistence of everything. A sheep or horse falls dead, and though the sky may one min-ute before be clear of all wings in five min-utes after the skies are black with eagles cawing, screaning, plunging, fighting for room, contending for largest morsels of the extinct quadruped. Ah, now I understand the force of Christ's illustration when He said "Wheresoever the carcass is there will the eagles be gathered together." The long-evity of those eagles is wonderful. They live fifty and sixty and sometimes a hundred years. Ah, that explains what David meant years. Ab, that explains what David mean when he said: "Thy youth is renewed like the eagles." I saw a shepherd with the folds of his coat far bent outward, and I wondered his coat far bent outward, and I wondered what was contained in that amplitude of ap-parel, and I said to the dragoman: "What has that shepherd got under his coat?" And the dragoman said: "It is a very young lamb he is carrying; it is too young and too weak and too cold to keep up with the flock." At that moment I saw the lamb put its head out from the shepherd's bosom and I said:""There it is now. Isaiah's description of the tender-ness of God—he shall gather the lambs with his arm and carry them in his bosom." Passing by a village home, in the Holy Land, about noon I saw a great crowd in and around a private house, and I said to the

Lato, about noon ' saw a great crowd in and around a private house, and I said to the dragoman: "David, what is going on there?" He said: "Somebody has recently died there, and their neighbors go in for several days after to sit down and weep with the be-reaved." There it is, I said, the old scrip-tural custom, "And many of the Jews came to Martha and Mary. to comfort them con-

"Why, I have only five hundred dollars in come a year " arys some one. Then spend four hundred dollars of it in living, and ten per cent. of it, or fifty dollars, in benevo-lence, and the other fifty in beginning to dig your own well. Or if you have a thou-sand dollars a year spend eight hundred dollars of it in living, ten per cent. or one hundred dollars, in benevolence, and the re-maining one hundred in beginning to dig your own well. The largest bird that ever flew through the air was hatched out of one egg, and the greatest estate was brooded out of one dollar. I suppose when Jacob began to dig this regions round in which the holy cross—the very two pieces of wood on which Jesus was supposed to have been crucified—was carried as a standard at the head of the Christian host, and that night closing my eyes in my tent on the plain of Eadraelon—for there are some things we can see better with eyes shut than open—the scenes of that ancient war come before me. The twelfth century was closing and Saladin at the head of eighty thousand mounted troops was crying: "Ho! and the greatest estate was brooded out of one dollar. I suppose when Jacob began to dig this well, on whose curb we are now seated this December noon, it was a dry season then as now, and some one comes up and says: "Now Jacob, suppose you get the well fifty feet deep or two hundred feet deep and there should be no water to fill it, would you not feel silly?" People passing along the road and looking down from Mount Gerizim or Mount Ebal near by would laugh and say: "That is Jacob's well, a great hole in the rock, illustrating the man's folly." Jacob replied: "There never has been a well in Palestine or any other country that once thoroughly dug was not sconer or later filled from the clouds, and this will be no excep-tion."

was closing and Saladin at the head of eighty thousand mounted troops was crying: "Ho! for Jerusalem!" "Ho! for all Palestine!" and before them everything went down, but not without unparalleled resistance. In one place one hundred and thirty Christians were surrounded by many thousands of furi-ous Mohammedans. For one whole day the one hundred and thirty held out against these thousands. Tennyson's "six hundred," when "some one had blundered," were eclipsed by these one hundred and thirty fighting for the holy cross They took hold of the lances which had pierced them with death wounds, and pulling them out of their own breasts and sides hurled them back again at the enemy.

own breasts and sides hurled them back again at the enemy. On went the fight until all but one Chris-tian had fallen and he, mounted on the last horse, wielded his battle ax right and left till his horse fell under the plunge of the jave-lins, and the rider, making the sign of the -cross toward the sky, gave up his life on the point of a score of spears. But soon after the last battle came. History portrays it, poetry chants it, painting colors it, and all ages ad-mire that last struggle to keep in possession the wooden cross on which Jesus was said to have expired. It was a battle in which min-gied the fury of devils and the grandeur of For months after Jacob had completed the

For months after Jacob had completed the well people went by, and out of respect for the deluded old man put their hand over their mouth to hide a snicker, and the well remained as dry as the bottom of a kettle that had been hanging over the fire for three hours. But one day the sun was drawing water, and the wind got round to the east and it began to drizzle, and then great drops splashed all over the well curb, and the heavens opened their reservoir and the rainy season poured its floods for six weeks, and there came maidens to the well with empty gled the fury of devils and the grandeur of angels. Thousands of dead Christians on this side. Thousands of dead Mohammedans on the other side. The battle was hot-

on the other side. The battle was hot-test close around the wooden cross upheld by the bishop of Ptolemais, himself wounded and dying. And when the bishop of Ptol-emais dropped dead, the bishop of Lydda seized the cross and again lifted it, carrying it onward into a wilder and fiercer fight, and sword against javelin, and battle ax upon helmet, and piercing spear against splinter-ing shield. Horses and men tumbled into heterogeneous death. Now the wooded cross on which the armies of Christians had kept their eye begins to waver, begins to descend. It falls! and the wailing of the Christian host at its disappearance drowns the huzza of the victorious Moslems. But that standard of the cross only seemed there came maidens to the well with empty pails and carried them away full, and the camels thrust their mouths into the troughs and were satisfied, and the water was in the well three feet deep, and fifty feet deep, and two hundred feet deep, and all the Bedouins of the neighborhood and all the passersby realized that Jacob was wise in having his own well. My hearer, it is your part to dig your own well, and it is God's part to fill it. You do your part and He will do His part. Much is said about "good luck," but peo-ple who are industrious and 50° denying al-most always have good luck. You can af-ford to be laughed at because of your appli-cation and economy, for when you get your well dug and filled it will be your turn to laugh. But that standard of the cross only seeme o fall. It rides the sky to-day in triumph

Five hundred million souls, the mightiest army of the ages, are following it, and where that goes they will go, across the earth and up the mighty steeps of the heavens. In the laugh. But look up from this famous well and the plain between But look up from this famous well and see two mountains and the plain between them, on which was gathered the largest religious audience that ever assembled on earth, about five hundred thousand people. Mount Gerizim, about eight hundred feet high, on one side, and on the other Mount Ebal, the former called the Mount of Eless-ing and the latter called the Mount of Eless-ing and the latter called the Mount of Cursing. At Joshua's command six tribes stood on Mount Gerizim and read the blessings for keeping the law, and six tribes stood on Mount Ebal reading the curses tor oreasing the law, while the five hundred thousand people on the plain cried welfth century it seemed to go down, but in the nineteenth century it is the mightiest the nineteenth century it is the mightiest symbol of glory and triumph, and means more than any other standard, whether in-scribed with eagle, or lion, or bear, or star. or crescent. That which Saiadin trampled on the plain of Esdraelon I lift to day for your marshaling. The cross! The cross! The foot of it planted in the earth it saves, the top of it pointing to the heavens to which it will take you, and the outspread beams of it like outstretched arms of invitation to all nations. Kneel at its foot. Lift your eye to its victim. Swear eternal allegiance to curses for oreaking the law, while the five hundred thousand people on the plain cried Amen with an emphasis that must have made the earth tremble. "I do not believe that," says some one, "for those mountain tops are two miles apart, and how could a voice be heard from top to top?" My answer is that while the tops are two miles apart, the bases of the mountains are only half a mile apart, and the tribes stood on the sides of the mountains and the air is so clear and to its victim. Swear eternal allegiance to its power. And as that mighty symbol of pain and triumph is kept before us, we will realize how insignificant are the little crosse we are called to bear, and will more chesr

Must Jesus bear the cross alone, And the world go free? No, there's a cross for every one, And there's a cross for me. of the mountains, and the air is so clear and the acoustic qualities of this great natural amphitheatre so perfect that voices can be distinctly heard from mountain to mount-As I fall asleep to-night on my pillow in the tent on the plain of Esdraelon reaching from

distinctly heard from mountain to mount-ain, as has been demonstrated by travelers fifty times in the last fifty years. Can you imagine anything more thrilling and sublime and overwhelming than what transpired on those two mountain sides, and in the plain between, when the responsive service went on and thousands of voices on Mount Gerizim cried, "Blessed shalt thou be in the city, and blessed shalt thou be in the fields, blessed shall be thy basket and thy store," and then from Mount Ebal, thousands of voices responded, crying: "Cursed be he that removeth his neighbor's landmark! Cursed be he that maketh the blind to wan-der out of the way," and then there rolled up der out of the way," and then there rolled up from all the spaces between the mountains that one word with which the devout of earth that one word with which the devout of earth close their prayers and the glorified of heaven finish their doxologies, "Amen! Amen"— that scene only to be surpassed by the times which are coming, when the churches and the academies of music and the audi-toriums of earth, no longer large enough to hold the worshipers of God; the parks, the mountain sides, the great natural amplithe-atresof the valleys, shall be filled with the outpouring populations of the earth and

# THE FARM AND GARDEN.

WORN-OUT APPLE TREES. An orchard needs manuring as well as

cornfield, and the cause of the failure of the fruit is no doubt poverty of the soil. Small, gnarly fruit ndicates starvation of the trees. The trees should be well pruned as soon as convenient and a few loads of manure spread over the orchard. It would be useful to plow the manure in and in the spring sow clover, which may be turned under with a dressing of lime next fall. -New York Times.

HARVESTING THE APPLE CROP. The gathering of fruit is at all times an operation requiring care and tender handling. In the case of apples, a squeeze, or drop, hard enough to produce a bruise, renders them unfit for keeping purposes, on which much of value depends. There an additional reason for careful handling the present season, owing to the scarcity or the crop and the high price of the fruit. In picking from the trees, baskets with smooth bottoms should be used, and the apples laid, not dropped into them. By a rough handling of the basket in the interior of a tree or careless movements of the ladder around its outside, a careless picker can easily cause more loss in an hour than his wages for the entire day would be worth. The same man or the same ones, where more than one is required, should always receive the baskets and do the packing. Place the first two rows stem end down against the head to be taken out when the barrel is opened for sale or use. Uniformity in size should be observed as closely as possible. It is always best to make two qualities when barreling, and the present season, when even very inferior apples will sell, the latter, if packed at all, should make a third class. Leaves and twigs ought to be carefully excluded and the apples should be pressed in, so there will be no shaking when

> are filled and headed up .- New York World.

### GETTING RID OF QUACK GRASS.

Quack grass, or witch grass, is something not easily gotten r.d of. It may well seem a waste of labor to plow and cultivate this weed, for the more this is done intermittently the more it spreads. Every root will grow and make a new plant in the course of a few years after it has been nearly eradicated, being as bad as ever. Yet continuous culture during a single growing season will entirely destroy it. The cultivation must be often enough so that not a single spear of the tent on the plain of Esdraelon reaching from the Mediterranean to the Jordan, the waters of the river Kishon soothing me as by a lul-laby. I hear the gathering of the hosts for the last battle of all the earth. And by their representatives America is here and Europe is here and Asia is here and Africa is here, and all heaven is here and all hell is here, and Apollyon on the black borse leads the armies of darkness, and Jesus on the white horse leads the armies of light, and I hear the roll of the drums and the clear call of the clarions and the thunder of the cannonades. And then I hear the wild rush as of million of troops in retreat, and then the shout of victory as from fourteen hundred million throats, and then a song as though all the armies of earth and heaven were joining it, clapping cymbals, beating the time—"The kingdoms of this world are become the king-doms of our Lord and of His Christ, and He shall reign for ever and ever" grass reaches the surface. Where quack grass has grown unmolested several years it is a good plan to plow the piece just deep enough to throw to the surface the network of main roots which are found exactly on the hard pan left by the keel of the plow in previous years. It is often possible in this way, by careful plowing, to throw most of the main roots on the surface, where during the winter they will freeze and dry so that they can be raked up in winrows and burned. Continuous cultivation with some hoed crop will do the business in one season, though to make sure that none escapes it is better to plant in hoed crops the second year. Great care is needed to prevent the farm. It spreads by its roots, which sometimes penetrate potatoes, and are

# The Gold Beit in Alaska.

#### most successful butter makers are thos who sell their butter as fast as made, and try to make the bulk of their butter be-

tween October and June. Whatever the cause of the trouble may be, we would suggest that when the milk

is put into the pans or cans to add to each four quarts of milk, one quart of water at 125 degrees, and if pos these cans in a tank of cold well water. Temper the cream evenly, and churn at the first sign of acidity. As soon as the cream breaks up into distinctive globules add two gallons of water and a half teacup full of salt to the chum before trying to remove the buttermilk. This will give a perfect separation of buttermilk and butter. Wash twice more with clear

water. Salt this wet butter with one and one-fourth ounces of saltito the pound and churn it in. Let it stand an hour and work over lightly. and pack into well-glazed crocks. Cover well with a cloth and a paste of wet salt; set in a cloth and a paste of wet salt; set in a cold does away. The only way to judge would be to stand over the bed and watch the particular place. cloth and a paste of wet said, see hit cool, dark place where the temperature is as near stationary as possible, and sell this butter every week, and if the cows this butter every week, and if the cows this butter every week and if the cows the dow't know how he is to tell what good or hurt he does. Sometime ago, you remean-ber, the Boston Globe sent out a reporter the bost of dow to be to be and watch the pro-burt he does. Sometime ago, you remean-ber, the Boston Globe sent out a reporter He went to are well fed and have wheat shorts and a little corn-meal it is not likely that the butter will fade or get salvey .- American Agriculturist. .

> FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. The income from sheep is always sure,

at least. Now is the time to weed your flock, if you have not done it before.

Overcrowding is a fertile cause of the breeder's worst enemy-roup.

Choose, if possible, for a poultry ranch slope to the south or southeast. There is nothing better for your tur-

keys than curds squeezed dry and crumbled. Unless care is taken, hogs will begin

to fail now, unless extra feed is supplied. Cool, sweet water is one of the most

important factors in the health of the flock. noving the barrels around after these In managing the teams it is best not to use unnecessary words in giving commands.

If you have not feed sufficient to keep the pigs growing, some of them should Do you believe the health of a horse

largely depends upon the cleanliness of his skin? A dairy school in every State would revolutionize the dairy and creamery

business. Better throw the grain feed among straw or leaves and make the fowls scratch

for their living. A small lump of pine tar in the drink-ing water supplied to the fowls will be found beneficial. In purchasing a horse, always reject

one that is not a good walker. It is an important quality. The failure to make sheep pay can, to

a considerable extent, be traced to failure to give proper care. Destroy old blackherry and raspberry

canes as fast as they become useless, and thus destroy insects.

Two full crops-one of weeds and one of grain or roots-cannot grow on the n one of these traps .- Courier Journal same soil at the same time.

Set out groves of sugar maple as windbreaks. In a few years you will have this plant spreading from one lot all over +both a windbreak and a sugar orchard. This is the month you will have to de-

A DOCTOR'S CONFESSION.

sible set

He Doesn't Take Much Medicine and Ad

vises the Reporter Not To. "Humbug? Of course it is. The so-called science of medicine is a humbug and has been from the time of Hippocrates to the present. Why the biggest crank in the In-dian tribe is the medicine nam." present. Why the biggest cran dian tribes is the medicine man." dian tribes is the medicine man." "Very frank was the admission, especially so when it came from one of the biggest young physicians of the city, one whose practice is among the thousands, though he has been graduated but a few years," says the Buffalo Courier. "Very cozy was his of-fice too, with its cheerful grate fire, its Queen Anne furniture, and its many lounges and easy obview. Ho strengt the fire hord birth

easy chairs. He stirred the fire lazily, lighted a fresh cigar, and went on." "Take the prescriptions laid down in the books and what do you find? Poisons mainly, and nauseating stuffs that would make a healthy man an invalid. Why in the world science should go to poisons for its remedies I cannot tell, nor can I find any oue who

and they are correct. Before it was too ate to negotiate we berated the man "How does a doctor know the effect of his soundly for his folly, but he was deaf to argument. The sequel was that the inventor never sold a single right, and has his patent to this day .- Engineering. A Five-Legged Calf. B. S. Staples, of Belfast, Me., has on exhibition at the Phœnix House stable a

with a stated set of symptoms. He went to eleven prominent physicians and brought back eleven different prescriptions. This just shows how much science there is in steer calf with five legs. The fifth one There are local diseases of various charac-

the others. In addition to this freak of nature the calf is a beauty, being only six months old, and weighing 615 pounds. His girth is four feet nine inches .-----Picayune.

There are local diseases of varions charac-ters for which nature provides positive reme-dies. They may not be included in the regu-lar physician's list, perhaps, because of their simplicity, but the evidence of their cura-tive power is beyond dispute. Kidney dis-ease is cured by Warner's Safe Cure, a strict-ly herbal remedy. Thousands of persons, every year, write as does H. J. Gardiner, of Pontiac, R. L., August 7, 1890: "A few years ago I suffered more than probably ever will be known outside of my-self, with kidney and liver complaint. It is the old story—I visited doctor after doctor, but to no avail. I was at Newport, and Dr. Blackman recommended Warner's Safe Cure. I commenced the use of it, and found reliei immediately. Altogether I took three bot-tles. and I truthfully state that it cured me." Trades and Occupations. THE YOUTH'S COMPANION for 1891 will give an instructive and helpful Series of Papers, each of which describes the character of some leading Trade for Boys or Occupation for Girls. They give information as to the Ap-prenticeship required to learn each, the Wages to be expected, the Qualities needed in order to enter, and the prospects of Success. To New Subscribers who send \$1.75 at once the paper will be sent free to Jan. 1, 1891, and for a full year from that date. Address, THE YOUTH'S COMPARION, Boston, Mass.

#### The Muskrat's House.

The musicrat builds its house so that while it has a couple of stories high and dry on the ground, the entrance to it is always under water. This entrance is a a long tunnel running from a point a foot or more beneath the water at low tide line to the ground floor of the house which is always flooded. The muskrat's reason for having this subterranean entrance to his dwelling-place is that thereansfer to his son. by he has an exit or an entrance in time of danger that will not betray him to his enemics, either in his flight from home or in seeking refuge within its walls. But his instinct does not warn Philadelphia, Pa. him against the trap his most cunning and persistent enemy places at his hidden entrance to his house, changing it from pre sing in molds. a way to safety into an avenue to certain death. This trap is a wooden box, three feet long and six inches in width and derth. In each end is a wire door, hung on hinges at the top. These doors rise at the slightest push on the outside, but will not open from the inside. The trap east. is sunk in the water to the mouth of the muskrat's tunnel and anchored there, and whether the muskrat is going out of his house or returning to it, he is sure to go into the trap. If he had time, the captive rodent could gnaw his way out of the box, but before he can free hizself he will drown. A whole family of muskrats may be taken in a single night

### Japanese Vegetable Paper.

This paper is manufactured largely in Japan from the bast fibres of a shrub which grows wildly over the middle and

A few months ago an inventor of cerain apparatus of a very simple character, which could have been readily duplicated n many different forms, was offered 6000 for the right to a certain inland town. He was a poor man and needed the money badly. The reader supposes, of course, that the inventor jumped at the chance and pocketed the money on the spot. Not he; he told the buyer that the patent was worth \$100,000, and he was not going to sell one town in New York State for \$6000. The same inventor was offered a similar sum for another large town in the State, or \$10,000 for only two cities in the country, but he refused to take it. We have hese facts from the inventor himself,

An Inventor's Folly.

Trades and Occupations.

### MUSICAL

There seems to be little going on in musical circles of late, but there starts from the nigh hind gambrel joint is much talk, among musical people, and branches down with a perfect foot, of the marvelous cure of Miss B----, upon which he steps the same as upon | the high contralto singer, who has long suffered from a severe throat or bronchial affection, superinduced by Catarrh in the Head, and who has been perfectly cured by the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy,' coupled with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. For all bronchial, throat and lung affections, and lingering coughs, it is an unequaled remedy. When compli-cated with Chronic Nasal Catarrh,

its use should be coupled with the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Of all druggists.



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to Martha and Mary, to comfort them con-cerning their brother." Early in the morn cerning their brother." Early in the morn-ing passing by a cemetery in the Holy Land I saw among the graves about fifty women dressed in black, and they were crying: "Oh, my child." "Oh, my husband." "Oh my father." "Oh, my mother." Our dragoman told us that every morning, very early for three mornings after a burial, the women go to the sepulcher, and after that every week very early for a year. As I saw this group just after daybreak I said: "There it is again, the same old custom referred to in Luke, the evangelist, where he says. "Certain women which were early in the sepulcher.'" But here we found ourselves at Jacob's well, the most famous well in history, most cistinguished for two things, because it be-longed to the old patriarch after whom it was named, and for the wonderful things which Christ said, seated cn this well curb, to the Samaritan woman. We dismount from our horses in a drizzling rain, and our dragoman, climbing up to the well over the slipnery stones churbles and for the

trom our horses in a drizzling rain, and our dragoman, climbing up to the well over the slippery stones, stumbles and fright-ens us all by nearly falling into it. I meas-ured the well at the top and found it six feet from edge to edge. Some grass and weeds rud thorny growths overhang it. In one place the roof is broken through. Large stones embank the wall on all sides. Our dragoman took pebbles and dropped them in, and from the time they left his hand to the instant they clicked on the bot-tom you could hear it was deep, though not as deep as once, for every day travelers are applying the same test, and though in the time of Maundrell, the traveler, the well was a hundred and sixty-five feet deep, now it is

a hundred and sixty-five feet deep, now it is only seventy-five. So great is the curiosity of the world to know about that well that during the dry season a Captain Anderson descended into this well, at one place the sides so close he had to put his hands over his

head in order to get through, and then he fainted away and lay at the bottom of the well as though dead, until hours after recov. erv he came to the surface. It is not like other wells digged down to a

fountain that fills it, but a reservoir to catch the falling rains, and to that Christ refers when speaking to the Samaritan woman about a spiritual supply He said He would, if asked, have given her "living water." that is, water from a flowing spring in distinction from the water of the well, which was rain water. But why did Jacob make a reservoir there when there is plenty of water all around and abundance of springs and fountains and seem-ingly no need of . that reservoir? Why did Jacob go to the vast expense of boring and digging a well perhaps two hundred feet deep as first completed, when, by going a little way off, he could have water from other fountains at little or no expense? Ah, Jacob was wise. He wanted his own well. Quarrels and wars might arise with other tribes and the supply of water might be cut off, so the shovels and pickaxes and boring instruments ware ordered and the well of needly found there is plenty of water all around and

were ordered, and the well of nearly four thousand years ago was sunk through the

were ordered, and the well of nearly four thousand years ago was sunk through the solid rock. When Jacob thus wisely insisted on having his own well he taught us not to be unneces-sarily dependent on others. Independence of business character, independence of moral character, independence of religious char-acter. Have your own well of grace, your own well of courage, your own well of divine supply. If you are an invalid you have a right to be dependent on others. But if God has given you good health, common sense and two feet, He equipped you for independ-ence of all the universe except. Himself. If He had meant you to be dependent on others you would have been built with a cord around your waist to the fast to somebody have set to the fast to somebody have your own well, with common sense in fashion your own opinions, with eyes to find your own way, with ears to select your own music, with hands to fight your own Pattles. There is only one being in the uni-verse whose advice you need and that is God. Have your own well and the Lord will fill it. Dig it if need be through two hundred feet of solid rock. Dig it with your pen, or dig it with your yard stick, or dig it with your thovel, or dig it with your Bible. In my small way I never accomplished anything for God or the church, or the world, or my family, or myself, except in contradic-tion to human edvice and it is choing the

or my family, or myself, except in contradic-tion to human advice and in obedience to divine counsel. God knows everything, and what is the use of going for advice to human heings who know so little that no one but the ill seeing God can realize how little it is? I suppose that when Jacob began to dig this well on which we are citing this

suppose that when Jacob began to dig this well on which we are sitting this noontide people gathered around and said, "What a useless expense you are going to, when roll-ing down from yonder Mount Ebal and out yonder in the valley is plenty of water" "Ob,' replied Jacob, "that is all true, but suppose my neighbors should get angered against me and cut off my supply of mount-ain beverage, what would I do, and what would my family do, and what would my focks and hereis do? Forward yo brigade of

focks and herds do? Forward, ye brigade of pickaxes and crowbars, and go down into the depths of these rocks and make me independ-ent of all except Him who fills the bottles of in clouds! I must have my own well?" oung man, drop cigars and cigarettes and wine cups and the Sunday excursions, and build your own house, and have your GWn wardrobe, and be your own capitalist!

Gerizim to Mount Ebal, and all the people between shall ascribe riches and honor and glory and dominion and victory to God the Lamb, and there shall arise an amen like the booming of the heavens mingling with the thunder of the seas.

On and on we ride, until now we have come to Shiloh, a deal city on a hill sur-rounded by rocks, sheep, goats, olive gardens sula. A thousand miles east of the Alas-

windings of the coast line must be laid out. To carry this imaginary thread through an icy desert of uninhabited mountain forests and glaciers for a distance of at least 600 miles is the task for which it is now proposed to appropriate \$100,000.

On and on we ride, until now we have come to Shiloh, a deal city on a hill sur-rounded by rocks, sheep, goats, olive gardens an i vineyards. Here good Eli fell backward and broke his neck, and lay dead at the news from his bad boys, Phineas and Hophni; and life is not worth living after one's children have turned out badly, and more fortunate was Eli, instantly expiring under such tid-ings, than those parents who, their children recreant and profligate, live on with broken hearts to see them going down into deeper and deeper plunge. There are fathers and mothers here to-day to whom death would be happy release because of their recreant sons. And if there be recreant sons here present, and your parents be far away, why not bow your head in repentance, and at the close of this service go to the telegraph office and put it on the wing of the lightning that you have turned from your evil ways? Before another twenty-four hours have pased take your feet off the sad hearts of, the old homestead. Home to thy God, O prodiga! Many, many letters do I get in purport say ing: My son is in your cities; we have not heard from him for some time; we fear some-thing is wrong; hunt him up and say a good word to him; his mother is almost crazy about him; he is a child of many prayers. But how can I hunt him up unless he be in this audi ence? Where are you, my boy? On the main floor, or on this platform, or in these boxes, or in these great galleries? Where are you? Lift your right hand. I have a message from home. Your father is anxious about you; your mother is praying for you. Your God is calling for you. Or will you wait until Eli your say in minaney carser to beart? My God! Avert that caustrophe! But 1 turn from this Shiloh of Eli's sud den decease under bad news from his boys and find close by what is called the 'Meadow of the Feast." While this ancient city was in the height of its prosperity on this 'Mea-dow of the Feast." While this ancient city was in the height of the upper sam anual ball, where the maidens of the ci A clear title to the territory in dispute must be demonstrated, Canadian surveys refuted, and the right of American citizens to work American gold mines established. Truly the sum is not extravagant.-Boston Advertiser. The Oldest Vessel Afloat. The oldest sailing vessel afloat! What must she look like and what is her history? She is 110 years old, built n Baltimore in 1780. Her name is the Vigilant. She has since then been a coaster, a peaceful common carrier of merchan-dise, æslaver and a pirate, and now to-day she does good service as mail carrier betwcen St. Thomas and Santa Cruz in the West India Islands. Her owner, Mr. S. Penthany, of Santa Cruz, was in Bangor

Benjamites had inherited the wealth of a

As to-day near Shiloh we look at the "Meadow of the Feast," where the maidens danced that night, and at the mountain gorge up which the Benjamites carried their brides, we bethink ourselves of the better land and the better times in which we live, when such scenes are an impossibility, and amid orderly groups and with prayer and benediction, and breath of orange blossoms, and the roll of the wedding march, marriage is solemized and with oath recorded in heaven, two immortals start arm in arm on a journey to last until death do them part. Upon every such marriage altar may there come the blessing of Him "who settet the now?" asked the reporter. come.'

Upon every such marriage altar may there come the blessing of Him "who setteth the solitary in families!" Side by side on the path of life! Side by side in their graves! Side by side in heaven! But we must this afternoon, our last day before reaching Nazareth, pitch our tent on the most famous battlefield of all time—the plain of Esdraelon. What must have been the feelings of the Prince of Peace as He crossed it on the way from Jerusalem to Nazareth? Not a flower blooms there but has in its veins the inherited blood of flowers that drank the blood of fallen armies. Hardly a foot of ground that has not at some time been gul-lied with war chariots or trampled with the bloofs of cavalry.

lied with war chariots of trampied with the boofs of cavalry. It is a plain reaching from the Mediter-ranean to the Jordan. Upon it look down the mountains of Tabor and Gilboa and Car-mel. Through its rages at certain seasons the river Kishon, which swept down the

armies of Sisera, the battle occurring in No-vember when there is almost always a shower of meteors, so that the "stars in their courses" were said to have fought against Sisera. Through this plain drove Jehu, and the iron chariots of the Canaanites, scythed at the hubs of the wheels, hewing down their awful swathes of death, thousands in a minute.

The Syrian armies, the Turkish armies, the Egyptian armies gain and again trampled it. There they career across it. David and Joshua and Godfrey and Richard Cosur de Lion and Baldwin and Saladin—a plain not only famous for the past, but famous because the Bible says the great decisive battle of the world will be fought there---the battle of Ar-mageddon. mageddon. To me the plain was the more absorbing because of the desperate battles here and in

(N. J.) American.

Alaska is a country worth looking thus planted by careless farmers. Its after sharply. The Pribyloff Islands are seed usually ripen in August, though we have seen it ripened in July enough to grow. Quack fields should not, therethe richest centre of scal fishing in the mare clausum that bears the name of Behring. Five hundred miles east of the fore, be sown with oats, as both ripen at Pribyloff Islands is the Alaskan peninthe same time .- Courier-Journal.

kan peninsula, and parted from it by a IT IS A MISTAKE. stormy and inclement ocean, lies the To try to save axle grease by letting

fertile and gold bearing region which the the wagon go unoiled. Canadians are annexing by survey to an To save clover by keeping the hogs in unknown extent. This, in natural wealth

To save blacksmith bills by letting the possibly the most valuable part of Alasta, seems a narrow strip on the map. But plow go unsharpened. its landward boundary, in a bee line, is To use a plow that compels one to wait

as long as from the eastern boundary of till the land is neither too wet nor too Maine to Philadelphia, and its area is dry, too hard or too soft, before plowing greater than that of all New England. in order to save the cost of a first-class But the boundary of this little inter-

esting strip of land between the moun-To let the stock eat the pasture too tains and the sea is not a bee line. It is close to save the labor of cutting up a a little straighter than a corkscrew, but few acres of corn fodder.

To cut down the milk of the cows to not nearly so straight as a rainbow. The virgin summits of untrodden mountains save the cost of a ton of bran.

are the boundary line when the ranges lio To raise a small, cheap horse in order within ten leagues of the sea and paralo save \$5 or \$10 in stallion fees.

To keep a cow that produces only enough butter to pay for her feed to save lel with the coast. Whenever this difficult guide to the surveyor is not at hand, an exact parallel to the tortuous the money that a profitable cow would cost.

> To make ten-cent butter in order to save the cost of good dairy utensils. To sell all the hogs because the prices are low.

cream, with fifty to sixty per cent. of water is fast gaining headway in the practice of go ahead dairymen. Try it To put an ill-fitting harness on a horse expecting he will do as well with it as and see how it works in your case. vith a well-fitting one.

To crowd the work horses to their uttest their milk for a whole year, so that nost every day and drive them for pleasyou can tell without any guess work which produce the most, and when you ure Sunday.

To use cheap breeding stock when better can be had. To keep an animal of any kind that

costs more than it brings in. To shrink the milk of the cows \$10 a

month by letting a boy run them from the pasture in order to save \$2 worth of a bired man's time. To keep hogs in filthy pens when there are good pastures at hand where they will do better at less expense.

To expect boys to enjoy farm life if they are made to work every day and all

day without recreation and no means of enjoyment in reach .- Western Plowman.

Sunday and displayed a picture of the old WHY BUTTER DOES NOT REEP. craft which was taken last summer as the J. T. Fowler, Wayne County, N. Y.,

desires advice how to prevent butter from fading and losing its quality, but as we are not informed how the milk was set, vessel was rounding a coral reef under full sail. The picture is a good one and the lines of the craft are well brought out. How much of the original craft is there the cream cared for, how long the cream remains unchurned, etc., our answer can-

"The keelson and main tributors of not be very definite. the hull which are laid in the construction It cannot be the feed, as butter color is used; so the fading must be looked after elsewhere. It the butter is packed of her are still there," said Mr. Penthany, "and they are good for many years to n small crocks, the glazing of the butter What a story would the history of this may have been imperfect and the porous material of the crock absorbed the finer

craft make!-Bangor (Me.) News. oils of the butter, and color along with it, and so bleach out a circle of butter

A Sensitive Balance. In a lecture to the British Association

next to the crock. That the butter gets "salvey" would indicate that the temon his now celebrated quartz fibres, Pro-fessor C. V. Boys chibited the applicaperature of the cellar was subjected to great extremes, hot and cool, alterna-ting. This would cause a chemical change tion of the minute threads as suspenders for extremely delicate apparatus. The to go on in the elements not butter, and heat from a candle at the extreme end of the heat would tend to fuse or rather the hall was sufficient to turn a mirror cause the butter to lose its globular form suspended from one of the fibres, the or granulation. By some "chance" the movement being made visible by the salt may be charged with too much lime, spot of light reflected on a screen. A and so act upon the butter as to cause it musical rote even produced a deflection of the spot. What was perhaps even more wonderful was the demonstration to lose color.

From the fact that the butter is right when made, and becomes unsalable only after being "made two and three months," raises the inquiry, why this that attraction so small as the 25-millionth of a grain might be weighed, the attraction of gravity of that amount probutter was not sold as fast as made. In ducing a visible effect on a torsion balthe long run, the butter maker who holds ance made of the quartz fibre .- Trenton butter for two or three months for a rise, original home appears to be around the pays fifty per cent. interest on the venture. The market and the consumer do

The band of France has consented te supply Madrid with 300,000 pounds in gold. brings highest price is that freshest made. The good butter made yesterday always sells highest and is first inquired

New towns are springing up in Mary-land and growing like Jonah's gourd. Over 6,000,000 letters are sent to the all alike from maker to consumer. The quantity.-New York Tribune.

Dead Letter Office annually.

vou will ex the coming shows. Make your entries on time.

may be had.

go.

horse for service.

In many cases it will pay to purchase and feed bran, shipstuff and oil meal to dages, etc.-possesses an astonishing tenacity and flexibility, combining the the growing pigs. It will be better and softness of silk paper with the cohesion of a woven fabric; it is so thin that the cheaper than corn. Sugar beets are counted worth ten dolfinest writing can be read through it, yet it is torn only with great difficulty. lars per ton for feeding, and they are as Commercially the paper is known in easily grown as corn or potatoes. They will keep as well as mangolds.

better class and sell for much less. Re-

member this this fall when engaging a

lass of stock in order to determine

The idea of diluting milk, set for

When your heifers come in, weigh and

have any to sell, always let the poorest

Neglected Wild Rice.

which is the most profitable.

Japan as usego; as put upon the market it has a uniform yellowish-white color Blemishes, as well as diseases, are and a silky lustre .- New York Journal. often transmitted to offspring, and for A Novelty in Bookbinding. this reason it is very important to have the sire, at least, as perfect as possible.

A novelty in bookbinding is announced In these days the fascination of a in the employment in it of metal as a "pure bred" is not strong enough to substitute for cardboard. A special loosen the purse strings of a business preparation is first necessary, and the man unless you show that great profit leather may be bent and straightened again without perceptible damage, a Raising plug horses for market rarely course of treatment that would destroy pays. They cost as much to raise as the cardboard covers. The metal is covered with any material that taste may dictate, and the finished book shows no difference in appearance, excepting in a It is when prices are low and the greater thinness of the cover, which is always desirable.-Picayune. margin of profits is small, that it is important to keep a close account with each

Surviving Signs of Celtio Influence The 'Journal of the English Anthropological Institute" contains some curicus observations by T. W. Shore, on the surviving signs of Celtic influence in Hauptem effectually, dispels colds, headshire. In that county no fewer than aches and fevers and cures habitual seventy of the oldest churches frend constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever protwenty degrees north of east, instead on due east and west. Their orientation is duced, pleasing to the taste and ac-ceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its thus on the line of the old May-day sunrise, a position reverenced by the Celts. -Non York Post. effects, prepared only from the most

For its 125,000 people, Denver, Col., has 69 churches: 16 Methodist, 8 Pres-When Columbus discovered America the two most valuable and important byterian, 8 Congregationalist, 9 Baptist, cereals known to the Indians were corn Roman, 6 Lutheran, 5 Episcopalian, 2 Disciples or Campbellites, 2 Jewish, 1 German Reformed, 1 Unitarian and Universalist.

The Vice-President of the United States gets \$8000 a year.

The hop crop of Oregon for 1890 is es-timated at 18,000 bales.

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sphinx symbolized wisdom and power.

cultivated varieties, thrives best in low

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any ca-e of catarrh that cannot by cured by taking Hall'. Catarrh Cure. F. C. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney tor the last 15 years, and believe him perice ly h-norable in all bu iness transac-tions, and finan-ially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druzgists, Tole-do, O. and submerged lands, the Indians could readily harvest the crop while paddling or pushing their canoes through the dense thickets of this grain-bearing grass, by merely bending the heads over heir frail vessels, and either shaking or

beating out the seeds. Many early voyagers and settlers in this country were

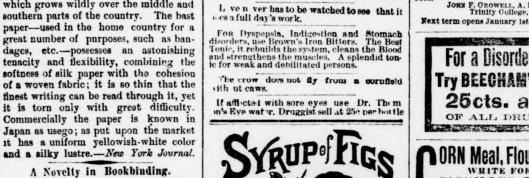
do, O. WALDINO, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, To'e Io, O. Hall's Catarth (ure is taken internally, act-ing directly upon the blood and mucous sur-faces of the system. Testimo dals sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. highly pleased with this wild rice, and some of our earlier botanists gave rather

atarrh, that exceedingly di agreeable and very ommon disease. Loss of smell or hearing also reouts from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great o ood purifier, is a jeculiarly successful remedy for satarrh, which it cures by eradicating from the alood the impurity which causes and promotes the

"i used flood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh, and re-elved great relief and benefit from it. The catarrh was very disagreeable, especially in the wister, ausing constant discharge from my nose, ringin : noises in my cars, and pains in the back of my head he effor to clear my head in the morning by hawk-ng and spitting was painful. Hood's Farsaparilla gave me reli f immediately, while in time I was enirely cured. I am never without the med c ne in my Louse as I think it is worth its weight in gold." -MRS. G. B. GIBS, 1029 Eighth Street, N. W., Wash

Hood's Sarsaparilla d by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass

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Or for postage stamps any single article at the ... J named. On no account be persuaded to accept from your druggist any Yaseline or preparation therefrom unless labelled with our name, because you will cor-tainly receive an initiation which has little or no polym Chesobrough Mfg. Co., '24 State St., M. Y.

FEVER





extravagant accounts of its value. Elliott, in his Botany of South Caro-A lazy appetits bothers the rich man a great deal more than an active one does the poor man. ina and Georgia, says that "this grass grows in great abundance near the nouths of our fresh water rivers. It Ringing Noises In the cars, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, or snapping like the report of a pistol, are caused by constitutes a considerable portion of the resh-water marshes, preferring those situations where the soil is overflowed one to two feet deep at high water." He adds that the leaves arc succulent and eaten with avidity by stock, but it does

not appear to have been found of much importance for forage. There are really two species of this wild rice, one with a round grain, the other oblong; ; the latter is most common, and extends much the farthest northward, in fact its great lakes of the Northwest, from

not want butter that is "old," or has by the prehistoric races of America or by the many streams flowing from these regions. Seedmen do not usually have a call for the seed, but a visit to almost gton, D. C. for. Holding butter only clogs the market when it does find its way to the during November would afford oppor-

city, and its depressing influence injures tunity of gathering an almost unlimited

and wild rice. Corn has been continually cultivated and greatly improved during three or four centuries, but our native rice has been so generally neglected that few persons seem to know that such a grain exists, growing along the banks of thousands of streams, covering millions of acres, in swamps, bays and salt-water and fresh-water meadows, the food of myriads of wild ducks, geese and other graminivorons birds.

The aborigines of North America knew the value of and highly appreciated this grain, gathered it when ripe, and stored t in vast quantities for winter. As this

In the Egyptian hieroglyphics, the

species of rice, like its near relatives, the

