It is the Largest Ranch in the United States-How Orders for Cattle

are Filled. THE largest ranch in the United States and probably in the world owned by one person is in Texas, and belongs to Mrs. Richard King. It lies forty-five miles south of Corpus Christi.

The ladies who come to call on Mrs. King drive from the front gate, over as good a road as any in Central Park, for ten miles before they arrive at her front door, and the batcher and baker and iceman, if such existed, would have to drive thirty miles from the back gate before they reached her kitchen. This ranch is bounded by the Corpus Christi Bay for forty miles, and by barb wire for three hundred miles more. It covers 700,000 acres in extent and 100,000 head of cattle and 3000 broodmares wander

over its different pastures. This property is under the ruling of Robert J. Kleberg, Mrs. King's son-inlaw, and he has under him a superintendent, or, as the Mexicans call one who holds that office, a major-domo, which is an unusual position for a majordomo, as this major-domo has the charge of 300 cowboys and 1200 ponies reserved for their use. The "Widow's" ranch as the people about call it, is as carefully organized and moves on as conservative business principles as a bank. The cowboys do not ride over its ranges with both legs at right angles to the saddle and shooting joyfully into the air with both guns at once. Neither do they offer the casual visitor a bucking pony to ride, and then roll around on the prairie with glee when he is shot up into the air and comes down on his collar-bose; they are more likely to offer him as tine & Kentacky thoroughbred as ever wore a blue ribbon around the Madison Square Garden; and neither do they shoot at his feet to see if he can dance. In this way the Eastern man is constantly finding his dearest illusions abruptly dispelled. It is also trying when the cowboys stand up and take off their sombreros when one is leaving their camp. There are cowboys and cowboys, and I am speaking now of those I saw on the King

The thing that the wise man from the East cannot at first understand is how the 100,000 head of cattle wandering at large over the range are ever collected together. He sees a dozen or more steers here, a bunch of horses there, and a single steer or two a mile off, and On as he looks at them they disappear brush, and as far as his chance of well stand forty miles away at the other end of the ranch. But this is a very simple problem to the ranchman.

from a firm in Chicago calling for 1000 head of cattle. The breed of catthe the firm wants is grazing in a corner of the range fenced in by barb-wire, and marked pale blue for convenience on a beautiful map blocked out in colors, like tell the men near that particular pale brue pasture to round up 1000 head of cattle, and at the same time directs his superintendent to send in a few days as many cowboys to that pasture as are needed to "1000 head of cattle on the way to the railroad station. The boys on the pasture, which we will suppose is ten miles are, will take ten of their number and five extra ponies apiece, which one man leads, and from one to another of which and go directly to the water tanks in the see square miles of land. A cow will not often wander more than two and a half miles from water, and so, with the water tank, which on the King ranch may be either a well with a wind mill or a damfull of rain-water, as a ren-the finding of the cattle is comly easy, and ten men can round head in a day or two. When e them all together, the cowboys to drive them to the station have

of the King ranch ride gree as to the fitness of any one or re of the cattle, an outsider is called and his decision is final. The cattle thea driven on the cars, and Mr. Kleberg's responsibility is at an end.
In the spring there is a general round-

tation the agent of the Chicago

and take them off.

up, and thousands and thousands of are brought in from the different res, and those for which contracts been made during the winter are chipped off to the markets, and the calves are branded.—Harper's Weekly. A Telepainic message.

Os the night of March 13, 1979. was going to a dinner party at Admiral - 's, relates a physician in the National Review. While dressing for room, which led into my husbaud's dressing room, I distinctly saw a white hand more to and fro twice. I went into the room and found no one was there or had been there, as the door on the other side was closed; and on in-quiring I found no one had been upstairs.

This dressing nothing further occurred,
but on arriving at Admiral — 3 s
amage orling of sadness came over me.
I could eat no dinner; nor afterward, hen we had some music, could I sing All the time I felt some one or comething was near me. We we home, and about 11 o'clock, or perhaps 11:30, I commenced undressing. I distinctly felt some one touching my hair, as if ther, or he or she, was undoing it. I was they frightened and told my husband so.

Be laughed at me. When saving my
prayers, on praying, as I always did, for secovery of a sick friend, instead of, sual, asking God to make him well, all I could say was, "O God, put him out of his misery." I got into bed and something lay beside me.

I told my husband, who, though he nghed at me, pitied my pervousness ver was there remained by me and the voice of my friend-disid, "Good-by, Sis" (which he il me). Whether I fell asleep Ldon't know, but I distinctly

w cheek and I saw my me he had left me some wanted it to be left time to alter it. A Mace. I awoke henight to me wi black

der. I felt what it It was in tell me of the death of my who had passed away at 10:30 to acme he had left me some money, but hat the writer this brother was too illand upset to give particulars or tell me of any messages he had sent me, only that his brother had died murmuring my

There is no perfect state in this world. has no storesch for his food. Bos-

FARM AND GARDEN.

RATS AND MICE IN THE GRANARY. The only effective way to keep out rats and mice from a granary is to line the sides as well as the door and sills with tin to a hight of two feet. It can be done at a moderate expense, and will shut out thieving rodents effectually. The loss and constant trouble from this one cause is very great on some farms. Frequently stock will refuse grain that has a taint of rats or mice, and should nct be permitted to endure it while you have power to remedy the difficulty .-New York Independent.

FERN CULTURE.

A constantly warm and moist atmosphere is essential to ferns. The stock of terns can be increased by dividing the roots in early spring, but when growing for profit, it is more usual to bring on seeding produced from spores sown in late summer or autumn. The spores should be sown in pans of fibrous peat mixed with sand and broken crocks, pressed from, and kept perpetually moist by being stood in saucers of water. The pan should be shaded with paper until germination has taken place. As soon as the seedlings are large enough to handle they should be pricked off into thumb pots. The best time for repotting ferms is February, and large plants may then be divided. In potting on ferns the roots should be disturbed as little as possible, only the surface soil should be removed, and the outer part of the ball. Once in two years is often enough to repot ferns as a rule; old plants require repotting less often than young ones. While repotting, old and withered fronds may be cut away, but at no other time of the year should the leaves be cut back. The roots should never be allowed to get dry in winter or summer. - New York World.

> BEST TIME TO SHEAR SHEEP. There is considerable difference of

pinion as to the best time for shearing hep. Leaving out of the account the few who shear very early (sometimes even in winter), in order to fit their animils for show purposes, there are two classes of owners—one who think it best to remove the wool from their sheep as soon as a few warm days come in the spring, and another who believe it to be wise to wait until the nights as well as the days are warm, and the summer heat has become strong and permanent. It seems to us that there are valid objections against either extreme. If deprived of their wool too early in the season. sheep suffer a great deal from cold and are also liable to contract severe lung diseases. The removal of a fleece of average weight must make a great difference in the condition of the animal. finding them again would be, they might and one which it cannot safely withstand in cold weather or if it is soon to be exposed to sharp winds or heavy storms. On the other hand, the heat of Mr. Kleberg, for instance, receives an some of the ear y summer days is very prostrating to sheep which still have their fleeces, and must not only be extremely uncomfortable but also decidedly unhealthful. For this reason we believe it is safer and better to avoid either of these extremes. It is not well to do the s patch-work quilt, which hangs in Mr. shearing until the weather is warm, and Kleberg's office. When the order is rethere can be no gain, and there may be ceived; he sends a Mexican on a pony to much loss, in delaying the work after that time has arrived .- 1merican Dairy.

HORSES SHOULD WEAR LIGHT SHOES. Horses are commonly made to carry too heavy shoes. The shoe is designed merely to protect the hoof, and the lighter it can be made and still serve its purpose, the better for the horse. Horses that are devoted to farm work, and on land where there are few or no stones. may dispense with shoes, except while the ground is frozen. This would be of great advantage to the horse, to say nothing of the saving in the horseshoer's bill. But most horses requires shoeing, and the shoes worn are generally heavy iron ones. Steel shoes can be made lighter, will wear longer, and the first cost is not so much more that it need prevent their being used. Light horses and driving horses should always wear them. For norses of 1100 pounds weight, and

with well-shaped, upright feet, the fore shoes should weigh about one pound each, and the hind ones twelve ounces If four ounces are added to each shoe, let . as see what a difference it will make. ultivating, mowing, reaping aroung, of other farm operations, a horse will walk from ten to twenty miles a day, and advance about four feet at a step. At each step the horse lifts a half

pound extra on its two feet or 660 pounds n every mile. In a day's work of fifteen miles, they would lift 9900 pounds extra or nearly five tons. If the force required to lift this five tons of iron could be expended in the work the horse is doing, much more could be accompolished. In Sometimes hens become very the light of these facts, is it any wonder that when young horses begin to wear shoes, they soon grow leg-weary, have their step shortened and acquire a slower walking gait?-American Agriculturist.

MANAGEMENT OF GEESE.

Although geese are aquatic birds, they do not require water except at the breeding season, when they need a stream or pond to mate in. They are mostly grass eaters, and five of them will eat as much grass as a sheep, and spoil more, unless the pasture is changed frequently. During the winter they are usually fed on oats with cabbage leaves and chopped onions, of which they are especially foull. For rearing goslings, young ganders only should be used, as the old ones will pair off with one goose and neglect the others. A young one will take care of three or four yease. A suitable place for the nests is to be provided, and short straw, old rags, and such material is given to them for making their nests; or a straw nest may be male in a shallow box for each goose. The geese are shut up at night and kept in until they have laid. The eggs are removed and kept in a cool place until the litter is complete, when the bird is set and shut up and fed and watered daily. pasture cannot be provided the food may consist of stale, dry bread, soaked in and chopped onions. Later oats steeped in sweet milk may be given, and by good feeding of this kind the young birds will grow rapidly. It is necessary to supply them with small peobles unless they can obtain them otherwise. A good gander should be kept, as these birds vary much in disposition, some being quarrelsome and apt to kill the goslings and especially young chickens. Ganders will be serviceable for twenty years .-New York Times.

breed and feed. If a good breed is obfained, a good system of feeding then becomes essential for the highest perfection of meat. There is such a thing as flavoring beef by feeding it, and breeders could make a distinct and noble departure in this line. Feeding in this way is not simply to give the animals any-This the poor man has no food for his thing that they can convert into flesh, but only the food that will add to the beef certain flavors and richness which

will make the meat desirable.

FLAVORING BEEF. Rich, juicy beef is the product of

It is the wild celery which makes the delicious flavor of the mest of the canvas-back duck. Chestnuts and other auts make turkeys and chickens produce meat of a superior flavor, and it is now demonstrated beyond a doubt that clover-made pork is far preferable to that made entirely from corn. In many other ways every article of food flavors the meat, making it better or worse for or bird.

having entered the system of the animal Just previous to slaughter, beef takes its flavor directly from the food given to the animal, and the correct method of feeding is to give the cattle only such foods as will make the meat sweet, juley and argustic. A really choice article in beer, as wen as in any other food, will be eagerly sought after and paid for at

fancy prices. But the feeding for flavor is not confined entirely to cattle. The same truth halds among the swine, poultry and other animals. Successful dairymen are very careful in feeding their cows, because they know that the food will directly affect the milk. Rich, juicy grass produces the fine June butter and cream, which is very different from the butter made from the dry, coarse todder of the winter. It is important that all who raise meat for market should take a lesson from the dairymen, and then try to adopt similar methods in their feeding. Vary the diet, and feed for bone, muscle and fat, but also feed for flavor. Even tender meat that has no juice or flavor is not very desirable.

The French produce for market the finest poultry in the world, and they have succeeded in studying the question in this respect better than any other farmers. The meat of their poultry excels, and is of a remarkable flavor. They do it by feeding the fattening birds with cloves and spices, which become mixed in the meat so that there is a delicious aroma from it all of the time. So excellent are their methods in fattening poultry that farmers of other countries adopt their rules.

Feeding for flavor is thus founded upon a law of nature which should not be overlooked. There is a wide field for investigation and experiment. The improvement of poultry, swine and cattle flesh is annually becoming more essential, and those who lead in this respect are sure to reap the profits. - Boston Cultivator.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Do not dog the cows.

Do not frighten the sheep. Look out for the gentle bull.

Do not keep the hogs in a filthy pen. Pruning should not be done after ossom time.

Oil meal will "fat" up the skim mik for the calves. There is no such a thing as a moth-

proof bee-hive. A wet fleece is not comfortable even

Eight is the proper number of frames in any bee brood chamber. Chickens raised in brooders should be

fed the same as those that are with the Clipping the wings of a queen bee does not injure her usefulness, but is the

mutilation necessary?

Bees are only made profitable in proportion to the manner and degree of intelligence with which they are manaced.

The best time to transfer bees is at the beginning of apple blooming. Then there are not many bees, and but little honey. By good cultivation you can produce

500 bushels of tomatoes per acre. If you can contract at twenty cents to canning factory the crop will pay well.

Proper care of the farm horses has as much to do with their condition as does good feed. A little grooming won't hurt them, even if it is the height of the busy Growing cucumbers for pickles is one

of the best uses to which you can put good ground for a second crop. The yield will be largely increased if you can Women can prune as well as men, and often better, but are apt to find it tiring

stand on the rounds of a ladder. Ladders made with broader steps are better for them. Nitrate of sods has been found very

effective for root lice on peach trees. A quart to each tree is good for the tree on general principles, and destructive to the

If our crops were properly diversified and we were growing every product of agriculture that we use, with the area now being cropped, there could not Sometimes hens become very indus-

trious and refuse to sit just when their owner wants their services the most. in such cases feed corn freely, and with hold bran, meat and seasoned food. In marketing poultry a neatly dressed

carcass is balf sold. Bleed in the mouth, dry pick, draw every feather, wash feet and head to remove dirt and blool, and pack in a clean box, basket or barrel.

A Rude Theory of the Creation. The savage islanders of the South Pacific believe that the world is a cocoanut shell of enormous dimensions, at the top of which is a single aperature communicating with the upper air, where human beings dwell. At the very bottom of this imaginary shell is a stem gradually tapering to a point, which represents the beginning all things. This point is a spirit or demon without human form, whose name is "Root of All Existence." By him the entire fabric of crea-

In the interior of the cocoanut shell, at its very bottom, lives a female demon. So parro v is the space into which she is crowded that she is obliged to sit forever with knees and chin touching. Her name is "The Very Beginning," and from her are sprung numerous spirits. They inhabit five different floors, into When the goslings appear they and the | which the great cocoanut is divided. goose are put on a good grass pasture, From certain of these spirits mankind is which is all they will need, but where descended. The islanders, regarding themselves as the only real men and women, were formerly accustomed to resweet skimmed milk, curd of sour milk, gard strangers as evil spirits in the guise of humanity, whom they killed when they could, offering them as sacrifices .-Washington Star.

Plate Glass. The cast plate glass of which mirrors, shop windows, etc., are made, is prepared from the whitest saed, broken plate glass, soda, a small preportion of ime and a much smaller amount of man. ganese and cobalt oxides. The glace when periectly melted is poured upon an iron table of the size required, and the thickness is regulated by a strip of iron placed down each of the four sides of the table. Immediately after it is poured out the molten substance is flattened down by an iron roller, which lowers tae glass to the thickness of the strips at the sides. It is then annealed or tempered

perfectly level and polished to transpasent brilliancy .- Detroit Frce Press. ona rinoniio, "He who takes a wife takes care." Therefore, my son, take care and do not take a wife. - Boston

Transcript.

for several days, after which it is ground

REV. DR. TALMAGE

The Brooklyn Divine's Sun day Sermon.

TEXT: "Their sins and their iniquities will I remember no more."-Hebrews viii. The national flower of the Egyptiens is the heliotrope, of the Assyrians is the water lily, of the Hindoos is the marigold, of the Chinese is the chrysanthemum. We have no national flower, but there is hardly any flower more suggestive to many of us than the forgetmenot. We all like to be remem bered, and one of our misfortunes is that there are so many things we cannot remem-

ber. Mnemonics, or the art of assisting

memory, is an important art. It was first

suggested by Simonides of Cos five hundred Persons who had but little power to recall events, or put facts and names and dates in processions, have through this art had their memory reinforced to an almost incredible extent. A good memory is an almost invaluable possession. By all means cultivate it. I had an aged friend who, detained all night at a miserable depot in waiting for a rail train fast in the snow banks, entertained a group of some ten to fifteen clergymen, likewise detained on their way home from a meeting of presbytery, first, with a piece of chalk, drawing out on the black and sooty walls of the depot the characters of Walter Scott's "Marmion," and then reciting from memory the whole of that poem of some

eighty pages in fine print.

My old friend, through great age, lost his memory, and when I asked him if this story of the railroad depot was true he said, "I do not remember now, but it was just like me. Let me see," said be to me, 'have I ever seen you before?" "Yes," I said, "you were my guest last night and I was with you an hour ago." What an awful contrast in that man between the greatest memory I ever knew and no memory at all.

But right along with this art of recollection, which I cannot too highly eulogize, is one quite as important and yet I never heard it applauded. I mean the art of forgetting. There is a splendid faculty in that lirection that we all need to cultivate. We might, through that process, be ten times happier and more useful than we now are We have been told that forgetfulness is a weakness and ought to be avoided by all possible means. So far from weakness, my text ascribes it to God. It is the very top of omnipotence that God is able to obliterate a part of His own memory. If we repent of sin and rightly seek the divine forgiveness, the record of the misbehavior is not only crossed off the book, but God actually lets

it pass out of memory.

Their sins and their in quities will I remember no more." To remember no more is to forget, and you cannot make anything else out of it. God's power of forgetting is so great that if two men appeal to Him, and the one man, after a life all right, gets the sins of his heart pardoned and the other man, after a life of abomination, gets pardoned, God remembers no more against one than against the other. The entire past of both the moralist, with his imperfections, and the profligate, with his debaucheries, is as much obliterated in the one case as in the other. Forgotten, forever and forever. Their sins and their iniquities will I re-

member no more." This sublime attribute of forgetfuluess on the part of God you and I need in our finite way to imitate. You will do well to cast out of your recollection all wrongs done you. During the course of one's fife he is sure to be misrepresented, to be light about, to be injured. There are those who keep these things fresh by frequent rehearsal. If things have appeared in print they keep them in their scrapbook, for they cut these precious at leisure times look them over, or they have them tied up in bundles or thrust in pigeonoles, and they frequently regale themselves flings, these sarcasms, these falsehoods, these

cruelties.
I have known gentlemen who carried them in their pocketbooks, so that they could easily get at these irritations, and they put their right hand in the inside of the cost pocket over the heart and say: "Look here! Let me show you something." catch wasps, and hornets, and poisonous insects and transfix them in curiosity bureaus for study, and that is well. But these of whom I speak catch the wasps, and the hornets, and the poisonous insects, and play with them and put them on themselves and on their friends, and see how far the noxious insects can jump and show how deep they can sting. Have no such scrapbook. Keep nothing in your possession that is disagreeable. Tear up the falsehoods, and the slanders, and the hypercriticisms.

Imitate the Lord in my text and forget actually forget, sublimely forget. There is no bappiness for you in any other plan of procedure. You see all around you, in the church and out of the church, dispositions acerb, malign, cynical, passimistic. Do you know how these men and women got that disposition? It was by the embalmment of things pantherine and viperous. They have spent much of their time in calling the roll of all the rats that have nibbled at their reputation. Their soul is a cage of vultures. Everything in them is sour or imbittered. The milk of human kindness has been curdled. They do not believe in anybody or

anything.

If they see two people whispering they think it is about themselves. If they see two people laughing they think it is about themselves. Where there is one sweet pipapples. They have never been able to forget. They do not want to forget. They never will forget. Their wretchedness is supreme, for no one can be happy if he carries perpetually in mind the mean things that have been done him.

On the other hand, you can find here and there a man or woman (for there are not many of them) whose disposition is genial and summery. Why? Have they always been treated well? Oh, no. have been said against them. They have been charged with officiousness; and their generosities have been set down to a desire for display, and they have many a time been the subject of tittle-tattle, and they have had enough small assaults like gnats and enough great attacks like lions to have made them perpetually miserable, if they would have consented to be miserable. But they have had enough divine philosophy to cast off the annoyances, and they have kept themselves in the sunlight of God's favor, and have realized that these oppositions and hindrances are a part of a mighty discipline, by which they are to be prepared for usefulness and heaven. The secret of it all is, they have by the help of the eternal God learned how to for get. Another practical thought-when our faults are repented of let them go out of mind. If God forgets them, we have a right to forget them. Having once repented our infelicities and misdemeanors, there i no need of our repenting of them again Suppose I owe you a large sum of money and you are persuaded I am incapacitate to pay, and you give me acquittal from tha obligation. You say: "I cancel that deb All is right now, Start again." And the next day I come in and sav: "You know about that big debt Fowed you. I have come in to get you to let me off. I feel so ha about it I cannot rest. Do let me off. reply with a little impatience: "I did let you off. Don't bother yourself and bother me with any more of that discussion. The following day I come in and say: "My dear-sir, about that debt. I can never get

over the fact that I owed you that money. It is something that weighs on my mind like a millstone. Do forgive me that debt. This time you clear lose your natience and say: "You are a nuisance. What do you mean by this reiteration of that affair? am almost sorry I forgave you that debt. Do you doubt my veracity, or do you not understand the plain language in which told you that debt was canceled?"

Well, my friends, there are many Christians guilty of worse foliy than that. While it is right that they repent of new sins and of recent sins, what is the use of bothering yourself and insulting God by asking him to forgive sins that long ago were forgiven? God has forgotten them. Why do you not forget them? No, you drag the load on with you and 365 times a year, if you pray every day, you ask God to recall occurences which he has not only forgiven but forgotten. Quit this folly. I do not ask you less to realize the turpitude of sin, but I ask you to a higher faith in the promise of God and the full deliverance of his mercy. He does not give a receipt for part payment, or so much received on account, but receipt in full. Go l having for Christ's sake decreed, "your sins and your iniquities will I remember no more. As far as possible, let the disagreeables of life drop. We have enough things in the

present and there will be enough in the future to disturb us without running a special train into the great gone by to fetch us as special freight things left behind. Some on years ago, when there was a great railroad strike. I remember seeing all along the route from Omaba to Chicago and from Chicago to New York hundreds and thousands of freight cars switched on the side tracks, those cars loaded with all kinds of perishable material, decaying and wasting.

After the strike was over did the ratiroa i companies bring all that perished material down to the markets? No, they threw it off where it was destroyed, and loaded up with something else. Let the long train of your thoughts throw off the worse than use ess freight of a corrupt and destroyed past and load up with gratitude and faith an holy determination. We No not please Gol the cultivation of the miserable. He

would rather see us happy than to see us de-pressed. You would rather see your off-dren length than to see them cry, and your Heavenly Father has no fondness for agr-

Not only forget your pardoned transgreesions, but allow others to forget them. The chief stock on hand of many people is to recount in prayer meetings and pulpits what hig scoundrels they once were. They not only will not forget their forgiven deficits but they seem to be determined that ficits, but they seem to be determined that the church and the world shall not forget them. If you want to declare that you have been the chief of sinners and extol the grace that could save such a wretch as you were do so, but do not go into particulars. Do not tell how many times you got drunk, or to what bad places you went, or how many free rides you had in the prison van before you were converted. Lumpit, prother; give it to us in bulk.

If you have any scars got in honorable

warfare, show them, but if you have scars got in ignoble warfare, do not display them. I know you will quote the Bible reference to the horrible pit from which you were digged. Yes, be thankful for that rescue, but do not make displays of the mud of that horrible pit or splash it over other people. Sometimes I have felt in Christian meetings iscomfited and unfit for Christian service because I had done none of those things which seemed to be in the estimation of many necessary for Christian usefulness, for never swore a word, or ever got drunk, or went to compromising places, or was guilty of assault or battery, or ever uttered a slanderous word, or ever did any one a hurt, although I knew my heart was sinful enough; and I said to myself, "There i no use of my trying to do any good, for I never went through those depraved experiences:" but afterward I saw consolation in the thought that no one gained any ordination by the laying on of the hands of dissoluteness and infamy. And though an ordinary moral life, ending in a Christian ife, may not be as dramatic a story to tell about et us be grateful to God rather than worfy about it, if we have never plunged outward abominations.

It may be appropriate in a meeting of reformed drunkards or reformed debauchees to onote for those not reformed how desperate and nasty you once were, but do not drive a scavenger's cart into assemblages of people, the most of whom have always been decent and respectable. But I have been sometimes in great evangelistic meetings where people went into particular about the sins that they once committed, so much so that I felt like outting my hand on my pocketbook or call ing the police lest these reformed men might fall from grace and go at their old business of theft or drunkenness or cutthroatery. It your sins have been forgiven and your life purified, forget the waywardness of the past and allow others to forget it.

But what I most want in the light of this

text to impress upon my hearers and readers is that we have a sin-forgetting God. Sup-pose that on the last day—called the last day because the sun will never again rise upon our earth, the earth itself being flung into fiery demolition—supposing that on that last day a group of infernal spirits should somehow get near enough the gate of heaven and challenge our entrance, and say: "How canst thou, the just Lord, let those souls they said a great many things they never ought to have said, and they did a great many things they never ought never to have done.

Sinners are they sinners all.

And suppose God should deign to answer,
He might say: "Yes, but did not My only
Son die for their ransom? Did He not pay the price! Not one drop of blood was r tained in His arteries, not one nerve of His that was not wrung in the torture. He took n His own body and soul all the sufferings that those sinners deserve. They pleaded that sacrifice. They took the full pardon that I promised to all who, through My Son, earnestly applied for it, and it passed out of My mind that they were offenders.
I forgot all about it. Yes, I forgot all about it. Their sins and their iniquities do I remember no more." A sin-forgetting God!
That is clear beyond and far above a sin-

How often we hear it said: "I can forgive, but I cannot forget." That is equal to saying, "I verbally a imit it is all right, but I will keep the old gruige good." Human forgiveness is often a flimsy affair. It does not go deep down. It does not reach far up. It does not fix things up. The constants may shake hands, or passing each Good ... "Good night," but the old cordiality never the relations always remain strained.

There is something in the demeanor ever after that seems to say, "I would not do you harm; indeed, I wish you well, but that unfortunate affair can never pass out of my mind." There may no hard words pass between them, but until death breaks in the same coolness remains. But God lets out pardoned offenses go into oblivion. He never throws them up to us again He feels as kindly toward us as though we had been spotless and positively angelic all along. Many years ago a family, consisting of the husband and wife and little girl of two years, lived far out in a cabin on a western prairie. The husband took a few cattle to market. Before he started his little child asked him to buy for her a doll and he promised. He could after the sale of the cattle purchase household necessities certainly would not forget the promised. In the villed and he went he sold the cattle are obtained the groceries for his household and the doll for his little

darling. He started home along the dismal road at nightfall. As he went along on horseback a thunder storm broke, and in the most lonely part of the road, and in the heaviest part of the storm, he heard a child cry. Robbers had been known to do some bad work along that

road, and it was known that this herdsman had money with him, the price of the cattle sold. The herdsman first thought it was a stratagem to have him halt and be despoiled of his treasures, but the child's cry became more keen and rending, and so he dismounted and felt around in the darkness and all in vain, until he thought of a hollow that he remembered near the road where the child might be, and for that he started, and sure enough found a little one fagged out and irenched of the storm and almost dead. He wrapped it up as well as he could and mounted his horse and resumed his journey home. Coming in sight of his cabin he saw it all lighted up and supposed his wife had kindled all these lights so as to guide her husband through the darkness. But, no. The house was full of excitement and the neighbors were gathered and stood around the wife of the house, who was insensible as from some great calamity. On inquiry the returned husban I found that the little child of that cabin was gone. She had wandered out to meet her father and get the present he had promised, and the child was lost Then the father unrolled from the blanket the child he had found in the fields, and lo it was his own child and the lost one of the prairie home, and the cabin quaked with the shout over the lost one found. How suggestive of the fact that once we were lost in the open fields or among the mountain crags, God's wandering children, and He found us dying in the tempest and wrapped us in the mantle of His love and

fetched us home, gladness and congratulation bidding us welcome. The fact is that the world does not know God, or they would all flock to Him. Through their own blindness or the fault of some rough preaching that has got abroad in the centuries, many

men and women have an idea that God is a tyrant, an oppressor, an autocrat, a Nana Sahib, an omnipotent Herod Antipas. It is a libel against the Almighty; it is a slander against the beavens; it is a defamation the infinities. I counted in my Bible 304 times the word

"mercy," single or compounted with other I counted in my Bible 473 times the word "love," single or compounded with other words. Then I got tired counting. Perhaps you might count more, being better at figures. But the Hebrew and the Greek and the English languages have been taxed till they cannot pay any more tribute to the love and mercy and kindness and grace and charity and tenderness and friendship and benevolence and sympathy and bounteousness and fatherliness and motherliness and patience and pardon of our God.

There are certain names so magnetic that their pronunciation thrills all who hear it. Such is the name of the Italian soldier and liberator, Garibaldi. Marching with his troops, he met a shepherd who was in great distress tecause he had lost a lamb. Garibaldi said to his troops: "Let us help this poor shepherd find his lamb." And so, with lanterns and torches, they explored the mountains, but did not find the lamb, and after an unsuccessful search late at night they went to their encampment.

The next morning Garibaldi was found asleep far on into the day, and they wakened him for some purpose and found

that he had not given up the search when the soldiers did, but had kept on still farther into the night and had found it, and he pulled down the blankets from his couch and there lay the lamb, which Garibaldi ordered im-mediately taken to its owner. So the Com-mander of all the hosts of Sheaven turned aside from His glorious and victorious march through the centuries of beaven and said: "I will go and recover that lost world, and that race of whom Adam was the pro genitor, and let all who will accompany

And through the night they came, but do not see that the angelic escort came any farther than the clouds, but their most illus trious Leader came all the way down, and by the time dis errand is done our little world, our wandering and jost world our world fleecy with the light, will be found in the bosom of the Great Shephers, and then all heaven will take up the cantata and sing: "The lost sheep is found." So I set open the

wice gain or my taxx, inviting you all to come into the mercy and pardon of God; yea, still further, into the ruins of the place where once was kept the knowledge of your

niquities. Sheen torn down and the records destroyed, and you will find the ruins more dilapidated and broken and prostrate than the ruins of Melrose or Kenilworth, for from these last ruins you can pick up some fragment of a scriptured stone, or you can see the curve of some broken arch, but after your repentance and your forgiveness you cannot find in all the memory of God a fragment of all your pariloned sins so God a fragment of all your pardoned sins so large as a needle's point. 'Their sins and their iniquities will I remember no more."

And none of that will surprise you if you will climb to the top of a bluff back of Jerusalem (it took us only five or ten minutes to climb it), and see what went on when the plateau of limestone was shaken by a paroxysm that set the rocks, which had been upright, asiant, and on the trembling cross-pieces of the split lumber hung the quivering form of Him whose life was thrust out by

metallic points of cruelty that sickened th noonday sun till it fainted and fell back or the black lounge of the Judean midnight. Six different kinds of sounds were heard on that night which was interjected into the daylight of Christ's assassination. The neighing of the war horses—for some of the neighing of the war norses—was one sound soldiers were in the saddle—was one sound the bang of the hattmers was a second sound; the jeer of malignants was a third-sound; the weeping of friends and coadju-tors was a fourth sound; the plash of blood on the rocks was a fifth sound; the groan of the expiring Lord was a sixth sound. And

Over a place in Russia where wolves were pursuing a load of travelers, and to save them a servant sprang from the sled into the mouths of the wild beasts and was dewoured, and thereby the other lives were saved, are inscribed the words: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend."

Many a surgeon in our own time has in trachectomy with his own lips drawn from the tindpipe of a diptheric patient that which cured the patient and slew the surgeon, and all have honored the self sa ritice. But all other scenes of sacrifice pale before this most illustrious Martyr of all time and all eternity. After that agonizing spectacle in behalf of our fallen race nothing about the sin-forgetting God is too stupendous for my faith, and I accept the promise, and will you not all accept it? "Their sins and their niquities will I remember no more

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

CHOLERA is raging in Persia. THERE is a water famine in Maine. THE maple sugar counties in Ohio are in

Ban harvests are reported in many Rus dan provinces. THE Mississippi is changing its cours near Memphis, Tenn.

FRUIT and other crops in Spain have bee ruined by hailstorms. THERE is a decided falling off in the cot ton acreage in South Carolina. THE new British coinage will bear the Queen's head without her crown. A COMPANY has been formed for the busi

ness of insuring burglar-proof safes. MAPLE sugar makers must file their bonds for next year's bounty before July 1. WITHIN the past few weeks seals have been caught off the Connecticut coast. THE Texas crop report shows an increase

in corn and a decrease in the cotton acreage. PROTESTANT natives in Africa are waging war of extermination on Catholic mis-Succi, the fasting man, has become insane. He has been committed to an asylum

Too much silver in Havana has caused great depreciation in the white metal A CONSCIENCE stricken citizen of Baltimore, Md., has paid to the city treasury \$7200 for unpaid taxes.

TWENTY-FIVE Scandinavian girls have arrived in this country en route to Minnesota and the Dakotas on a hunt for husbands THE Briggs heresy case was remanded by the Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at Portland, Oregon, to the New York

THE United States has ten war ships under construction, and eleven which have been launched and are receiving their engines, armor or finishing touches. Ir appear that on the Grand Jury in Philadelphia two men have been sitting under falls names, representing men chosen for the

CHIPPEWA INDIANS in Minnesota refuse to obey the Government's mandate to accept the allotment of eighty accept of land instead of the 160 acre appropriate to each man, woman and child

THE boot and shoe interests are quite prosperous. A GOOD sewing machine is supposed to do the work of twelve women. FIFTY-EIGHT THOUSAND women belong to he trade unions of England. RAILROAD builders in Cuba propose build their own cars hereafter. THE long continued Durham (England) miners' strike has ended. The men lost. THERE is an increase in activity in a good

IRON moulders are agitating for the formation of an International Union of their trade. THE American Flint Glass Workers Union has at present 7218 members, 6465 of whom

are employed. THE Order of Railroad Telegraphers has decided not to admit commercial operators to membership. THE builders of locomotives are quite busy again, and two or three of the larger works have a summer's work secured. THE Brotherhood of Locomotive Engi-

firm, where 1200 clerks are regularly ployed, the young women refer to one another as "sales persons."

THE Boston Waiters' Alliance will sustain men employed in hotels who refuse to sacrifice their mustaches in compliance with the order of hotel proprietors.

per cent. in the rate of wages, due to the advance in the market price of coal. THE straw plaiters of Flesole, Prato and Leghorn, in Italy, make from six to ten cents a day. Their poor fingers fly like spindles from early morning till late at

THE general labor and employment bureau created in Paris in accordance with the resolution adopted by the International Labor Congress of 1890, procured employment for 16,502 persons since it was established. The receipts during the last four months were \$3851.33, and ₹2889.59 were expended. The strike fund in April contained about \$10,000.



Of Freeport, Hl., began to fail rapidly, lost all appetite and got into a serious condition from Dyspepsia she could not eat

Colery probably stands first as a nerve food, and when eaten in quantities by those suffering from nervous exhaustion it proves of inestimable value. There are many medicines made chiefly out of this vegetable, which cost considerable, but they are never so effective as the genuine article itself. The celery need not be eaten at the table, but the stalks should be kept handy so they can be chewed at any time. Eaten in the morning they will nourish the nerves for the day's trouble. - Pittsburg Dispatch.

Dicker-"I am told that Want is very different man in his family than on the street." Bond-"Yes; Mrs. Wahl says he's a bull on the street and a bear at home."-New York Herald.

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAK, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, WALDING, KINKAN & MARVIN, Wholesale

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free.
Price 75c. pg bottle. Sold by all druggists. Over 3700 journeymen have graduated during the last ten years from the New York City Trade School, which at present has about 600 pupils.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD? These is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a

MANY persons are broken down from over-work or household cares. Brown's Iron Bit-ters rebuilds the system, aid-digestion, re-moves excess of bile, and cures malaria. A spendid tonic for women and children. THE sponge industry of the Bahama Isl-

always wise to say that word to one who is suffering the tortures of a headache. However, always risk it and recommend Bradycrotine. All druggists, fifty cents.

LADIES needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take Brown's Iron Bitters. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Bilio sness and Liver Com-plaints, makes the Blood rich and pure.

l nervous trambling sensations quickly cured y Beecham's Pills, 25 cents a box. THE minimum age of employment on the Continent is generally twelve, or from twelve

Presbytery for trial

jury who have the med ves escaped service.

Eighteen carloads of wild horses off the ranges of Eastern Oregon have just bean shipped to Iowa. The horses were all in fine condition and sold at an average of \$30 per

THE country rooms in hotels, clubs and coner public places in London are displaying cards asking for contributions for the relief of people of the Lancashire district, where over 100,000 persons are actually

starving.

THE LABOR WORLD. many of the cotton mills in the Gulf States.

neers has granted Chief P. M. Arthur six months' leave of absence, with full pay. THE National Agricultural Society of Hungary has arranged a trial for reapers and binders, to be held on July 9th and 10th. In a prominent New York City dry goods

MINERS of the Schuylkill (Penn.) coal regions are jubilant over an increase of one



and even toast distressed her. Had to give up housework. In a week after taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla She felt a little better. Could keep more food on her stomach and grew stronger. She took 3 bottles has a good appetit. gained 22 lbs. does her work easily, is now in perfect health.

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"Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTL-FUL LITHOGEAPHS OF SAMPLES FREE.

s the king of outfielders.

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ands employs 500 boats and nearly 5000 "A word to the wise is sufficient," but it is not

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