

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Applying certain measurements to a scarcely visible film of silver, Hen Wiener arrives at the conclusion that no less than 135,000,000 molecules of silver must be laid in line to measure an inch.

In a collection of poisonous fishes now on exhibition at Havre is a very peculiar Tetrodon from the Japan Sea, which is sometimes used as a means of suicide. It gives sensations like those of morphine, then death.

Though discovered in 1870, saccharine is just beginning to be manufactured on a large scale, near Magdeburg, Prussia. Having 300 times the sweetening power of cane sugar, this remarkable product is adapted to many uses. It is expected to be especially valuable in medicine on account of its absolute harmlessness.

In addition to supplying crops with necessary moisture, rain has a distinct manurial value. At Rothamstead, the well-known farm of Sir John B. Lawer, it has been shown that, with an annual rainfall of a little less than 33 inches, each acre of land receives every year in the rain water over 14 pounds of pure chlorine, and between two and three pounds of ammonia.

An English inventor proposes to improve, by condensation and hardening, the barrels of small arms, tubes and like in their finished state; this to be accomplished by subjecting them to a pressure of 500 or more tons while they are immersed in water in a strong vessel, the operation being performed by hydraulic pressure caused by a heavy hammer falling on a piston which closes said vessel.

Artificial refrigeration is proving of great economic value. Besides its application to the manufacture of ice in warm countries, the principle is well adapted to the cooling of air, and rooms are fitted up with coils of pipe by which any desired temperature can be continuously kept up, either just above the freezing point or many degrees below it. Ocean steamers are now supplied with this apparatus, and the temperature of the hold is kept so low that fresh meat and provisions can be transported for the longest voyages without injury.

The equilibrium of the air is frequently such that the under surface of the clouds is like a ceiling. It is a fair weather sign, whether upon the sea or upon the land. One may frequently see it in a mountainous district, when the fog-clouds settle down, and blot out all the tops of the mountains without one fleck of vapor going below a given line which rises above every valley as uniform as the sea level. It is probable that in fair weather the atmosphere always lies in regular strata in this way, and that it is the displacement and mixing up of these by some unknown cause that produces storms.

The economy of superseding horses by electricity on street railways is still something of an open question, but it is not likely to remain so long. Much that has been claimed in this direction, says an eminent electrical authority, has hardly been based on practical fact.

Professor Reckenzaun says that in the present condition of the storage battery system not more than forty per cent. of the power collected from the steam engine and applied to the dynamo can be recovered in work. But this, he says, makes the storage system cheaper than horse traction. Professor Reckenzaun, like many others, is a believer in the future of the so-called storage battery. It is yet in the state of experimentation, and there are those who believe that the present compares with that of the future scarcely more favorably than did Watt's kettle with the steam-engine of fifty years later.

Tortugas Island.

Commander Ullmann, a retired officer of the Hungarian army, who is now traveling in this country, is the owner of the Tortugas Island, about which the Haytian and British Governments had quite a controversy some time ago. Tortugas Island is considered valuable for a naval station, as it has the best advantages for the large ships of war and several natural harbors. Great Britain, it was said, wanted the island for this purpose, and the United States were also interested in it for this reason. The British Government threatened to seize the island on account of a claim of \$1,000,000, but this was settled by the payment of \$160,000. The Haytian Government owned the island, and was in need of funds. When they were pressed for the claim they speedily raised the money in Paris, and the next thing we hear is that the island was purchased by Commander Ullmann. He regards his purchase as a valuable one, as it commands an easy mode of travel to the Panama Canal. The new owner of the island is anxious for the United States to assume the dominion of the island. He has offered the island to this Government on very easy terms. The tracts of timber land. It will be a valuable purchase if the United States Government buys it.—Democrat.

On one occasion when General Grant was visiting Boston, a well-known gentleman was entertaining him, and their talk one day while out driving turned upon the Hon. Charles Sumner, of whom the Bostonian was not an admirer. After citing a number of incidents to show the objectionable traits of the lamented Senator, the Bostonian answered: "And, do you know that, with all his conspicuous chameleonism of morals and humanity, he doesn't believe in the inspiration of the Bible?" While speaking he looked steadily at Grant, expecting, perhaps, some exclamation as an evidence of surprise. There was, however, no especial sign. The General took a long puff at his cigar, blew the smoke away deliberately from his lips, and quietly remarked: "I am not at all surprised. He didn't write it, you know."

The young women of a Connecticut town have formed a very laudable organization, known as the "Tongue Guard." Each member drops a penny in a box every time she says a word against anybody. The money is given to the poor, and poverty is rapidly decreasing in that town.

Most men like to see themselves in "print," but women don't. They prefer silk or satin.

RELIGIOUS READING.

Asking.
"If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts to your children; how much more shall your Heavenly Father give to them that ask Him?"—St. Luke xii, 13.

"O Heavenly Father, Thou hast told of a gift more precious than pearls and gold; A gift that is free to every one, Through Jesus Christ, Thy only Son; For His sake give it to me.

"O give it to me, for Jesus said, That a father giveth his children bread, And how much more Thou wilt surely give The gift by which the dead shall live! For Christ's sake, give it to me.

"I cannot see, and I want the sight; I am in the dark and I want the light; I want to pray, and I don't know how; O give me Thy Holy Spirit now! For Christ's sake, give it to me.

Thou hast said it, I must believe. It is Thy will that I should receive. If Thou didst say it, it must be true, And there's nothing else for me to do! For Christ's sake, give it to me.

Fifty Years Ago.
Half a century ago seven humble shoemakers in a shop in Hamburg, undertook the work of evangelization on the principle of individual responsibility. In twenty years they had organized fifty churches, gathered ten thousand converts, distributed four hundred thousand Bibles and eight million pages of Gospel, and preached the Gospel to fifty millions of people. As they went from place to place, the work grew, and new converts, inspired with similar zeal, became helpers; so that a population as great as that of the United States, or of the Congo Free State, heard the Gospel in those twenty years. If any are distrustful of mere arithmetic as applied to the problem of missions, here is a practical proof that it is perfectly feasible to organize the work as to reach a hundred millions of people every year, and that, too, with only an insignificant Gideon's band.—(Rev. A. T. Pierson, D. D.)

From Africa to Glory.
Mrs. De Heer, writing of the (for the present disbanded) Benita School, says: "Nearly all the girls we dismissed had received sufficient education to fill them for any position they will be called to occupy. Since our last communion six of the members of our church have been called to the church above; all died in the faith, and some of them in full triumph. One was a younger sister of mine, in the group of Benita women. June Woman's Work," and had been accustomed to look up to her for counsel, but when near the end, she said: "Now you can teach me no more, Jesus has sent for me to come, and he will be with me." Another said: "This morning I was full of glory; they are coming for me, and I passed away. We can but rejoice that they are safely over, for their lives hold much of temptation and little joy. Our Mission is weak in numbers, and we hardly know what the near future holds for us, but One knows, and we can trust Him."—(Woman's Work for Women.)

To the Christian Public.
Thoughtful men are convinced that the closing years of the 19th century constitute a period of crisis in the history of the human race. There is a march of events which it is not tarry. The necessity of planting Christian institutions in the formative west, and of strengthening them in the older states, is a duty of overhanging the rapid growth of our cities with adequate church provision, the importance of closing the widening chasm between the church and the multitude, and of bringing the regenerative power of the Gospel to bear upon every character and life, demand the constant attention of the Christian church and the full exercise of all its energies.

Popular education has multiplied wants and created tastes which wealth has not been sufficiently distributed to gratify; hence a growing discontent among workmen, which in prosperous times is an ill omen, suggesting grave questions concerning the next financial panic and the consequent industrial depression. The conflict with the saloon demands to a crisis, and the manifest determination of the liquor power to accomplish its ends by fraud, corruption, or violence; a wide-spread spirit of lawlessness; the apathy of the popular conscience; the alienation of the masses from the churches, and increasing distrust—all these point to growing complications in the near future.

Under monarchical governments, men have thought that if power could be popularized the ills of life would mostly disappear. In this country, until recently, by reason of abundant public lands, a sparse and substantially homogeneous population and an almost limitless demand for labor, we have been exempt from many of the evils suffered by European peoples. But we are now beginning to approximate European conditions of poverty, crime, and disease, and the severe competition, an unemployed class, increasing pauperism and crime, are the occasion and evidence of a widespread discontent, for which the ballot affords no remedy. Has not the time come for us to make democracy of the truth, that the people can do what popular suffrage cannot do? Is not the nation, and is not this the generation providentially called to make such application of the Gospel to the life of the people as to subvert the government of the people, by the people, and for the people? Is not the Gospel, therefore, most furnish the solution of the great social problem?

The Christian Church has not yet fully recognized its relations to the entire life of Christian men, preoccupied with private concerns and overburdened by the demands on their time, are prone to neglect the public welfare, and are loath to accept any responsibility for existing evils.

Denominations and local churches, each intent on its own good work, have fallen into a harmful competition instead of engaging in an intelligent and comprehensive co-operation.

Our marvellous material growth and the progress of invention have produced new conditions to which business has been quick to adapt its methods. Do not important changes in population and in the habits and temper of the people require changes in the methods of Christian work?

The undersigned, therefore, unite in calling a General Conference of all Evangelical Christians in the United States, to be held under the auspices and direction of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States, in the city of Washington, December 7th, 8th, and 9th, 1887, to study in effect the following questions:

1st. What are the present perils and opportunities of the Christian Church and of the country?

2nd. Can any of them be met best by a hearty co-operation of all Evangelical Christians, which, without detriment to any denominational interests, will serve the welfare of the whole church?

3d. What are the best means to secure such co-operation, and to awaken the whole church to its responsibility?

Signed by William E. Dodge, president, and Rev. Josiah Strong, general secretary of the U. S. Evangelical Alliance and nearly 100 of the leading clergy of the country, of all denominations.

A man's heart gets cold if he does not keep it warm by living in it, and a sensorious man is one who ordinarily lives out of his own heart.—(P. W. Faber.)

TEMPERANCE.

Cast Them Out.
The demon drink that stains the skin, The still and silent thief within the door, Blot out the glory of the face. Let all who love what's just and right Cast out these devils, black and white, And help to save a suffering race.

Brandy and whiskey, rum and gin, And wine and beer received within, Are evil spirits out of place. Heaven grant to all the will and might To cast out devils, black and white, And drown them in the ocean's space.

—George W. Bunney, in National Advocate.

Why Neal Dow Hates Rum.
If a man wishes to engage in a business that insures long life let him become a mild-mannered apostle of prohibition, writes the Portland correspondent of the Boston Herald.

Here is General Neal Dow, now nearly eighty-four, as youthful and as fresh as at forty. Whether you are a prohibitionist or not, you would enjoy an evening with him. Sitting in his study the other night he told me how it happened that he first undertook the big task of abolishing the liquor traffic.

I have never told the story in public, he said, nor has it ever been printed. It was a good many years ago. I was sitting in this same house one evening quite late. In answer to a knock at the door I found a lady whom I knew very well as the wife of a Government official in this city. He was a periodical drunkard, and on this very night was down town on a spree. His wife wished me to get him home quietly.

He had been drinking the next day he might lose his position. I started out and found him in the back room of a downtown saloon. That was in the days of license in Maine. I said to the keeper in charge, "I wish you would sell no more liquor to Mr. Blank." "Why, Mr. Dow," he said, "this is my business; I must supply my customers." "That all may be," I replied, "but here is this gentleman with a large family depending on him for support. If he goes to his office to-morrow drunk he will lose his place. I wish you would sell him no more."

He became somewhat angry and told me that he, too, had a family to support; that he had a license to sell liquor to whoever he pleased, and that he did not care to have me meddling in his business.

"So you have a license, have you?" said I, "and you support your family by destroying that man's? We'll see about this." I went home thoroughly determined to devote my life to suppressing the liquor traffic in the best way possible. The Maine law originated in that rum shop.

There is a good deal that is remarkable about this old gentleman with but one idea. Through business, through the war, and now through life, he has never been without a nothing but prohibition with him.

"I eat well, sleep well, and never fret," he said in explaining his youthful old age. "There is lots of work for the man who doesn't fret, and he lives to see his children grow up and live regular, and by sunset he ends his work for the day. He invariably rises at five o'clock, and spends about two hours with his papers, being careful not to miss anything touching on his favorite topic. By this time breakfast is ready—a simple meal, without coffee; but he does drink tea."

He then clears up his correspondence, which amounts to ten or fifteen letters a day. Then comes the regular drive down town. After that he spends a couple of hours with his pen. Just now he is writing a history of the Maine law, which is soon to be published. He spends about four hours a day on this, and after dinner he takes another drive and spends the rest of the day in the library with his family. Nine o'clock finds him dreaming of prohibition.—New York Graphic.

The Results of Persuasion.

Years have been spent in persuading men to stop drinking intoxicating liquors, says George R. Scott, in the Witness. Inebriate Homes have also been started with the hope that the influences there exerted, and the good food there given, would lead to a better way of living. One by one these Homes have closed their doors. The gin-mills outside have proved too powerful a temptation; and the doctrine of an appetite taken away has often failed the victim in his hour of need. On a visit one of these institutions a gentleman informed me that he had no doubt of the reformation of his friend. "In this establishment he has spring chicken instead of scolding from his wife." After listening for about fifteen minutes to the history of the man, and the way he had treated his wife, employer and children, I could not help remarking: "I don't think spring chicken will cure your friend; if this institution had a cat-of-nine tails and a strong man to apply it to his back, then would he more hope of his reform." Spring chicken as a premium for wrong-doing ought to be "played-out" by this time.

Look over the list of drunkards that you are acquainted with; think of the mean acts they have committed, and tell me, if you think they deserve spring chicken for breakfast. Some of that delicious dish for the poor afflicted wives and neglected children would be more in keeping with common sense. I know many will say: "But, Mr. Scott, those who are afflicted with the same disease, and have no friends, are sent to Blackwell's Island, where there are no luxuries; but they soon get well and trim the scales with ten or twenty pounds added to their weight on the day they first put in appearance there."

There has been enough of persuasion (good as it is) to convert every drunkard in this country years ago. It rolls off them like water from a duck's back. They drink to get drunk, and drink to get sober. In a man who is so easily converted, why should he have power to change the course of the majority of them. The toes sticking out of the shoes of their children on a cold November day is an argument that they will not heed. Once heard of a drunkard tell his wife to keep her toes warm by putting them in her mouth! Ought he to have chicken meat or a kick from the toe of the first strong man wearing a No. 10 cow-hide boot?

Persuasion has been the rage for years, and still has been going on. The man who is a manufacturer of drunkards, and who laughs to scorn the public attempts to stop the factories.

Temperance News and Notes.
The three Grand Lodges of Good Templars in South Africa have each a lecturer in the field.

England's liquor bill, if converted into sovereigns and laid in a line, would reach nearly 2,000 miles.

The sale of every kind of liquor was absolutely prohibited on and about the grounds of the great industrial exhibition in Toronto.

The W. C. T. U. of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, has responded to the call of a police matron at the fine new county jail.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating, says the Voice. The proof of Prohibition is in the bitter enemy the liquor men evince toward it.

Eighty-one cities and counties have voted upon the Canadian temperance act, and the record shows 39,000 majority for the suppression of the liquor traffic.

The women of Tennessee worked like beavers for the cause of Prohibition in the recent general election held in that State. They not only maintained free coffee booths at the polls in the principal cities, but they in many Memphis and Nashville wards made a house to house canvass, rallying careless voters to their feet, and gained the Prohibition cause many votes.

Mr. Philip Moses, a talented minister of Australia, has given up his pastorate, and will henceforth devote himself to temperance work. Since January he has organized eight W. C. U. unions, baptised five hundred and twenty-four new pledges. Mr. Moses will visit England and America next year to study the reform in all its aspects.

One of Rum's Victims.
With wet bedraggled clothes, covered with mud, and a baby in her arms, Mrs. Lizzie Nolan, wife of a hard-working cloth cutter, was a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning. The woman lived with her husband at 383 Hudson street, but her love for rum caused her to neglect her home and fall into the hands of the police. Last night she dragged herself through Thompson street with a baby in her arms. Policeman Pepper saw her go from one saloon to another, and when she came out with her baby it nearly dropped from her arms. He was afraid she might kill the child and so arrested her and locked her up. In Court Agent Stocking recognized her as an old offender. She had a soda water bottle full of whiskey in her pocket. Two of her children are already in city institutions, being paid for by the husband. She has been four times on the island for intoxication, and Justice Patterson sent her for another term of six months for the baby's sake.—New York Graphic.

How a Young Man May Be a Nobody.
It is easy to be a nobody, and we will tell you how to do it. Go to the drinking-saloon to spend your leisure time. You need not drink much now; just a little beer or some other drink. In the meantime play dominoes, checkers, or something else to kill time, so that you will be sure not to read any useful books. If you read anything, let it be the dime novel of the day; thus go on keeping your stomach full and your head empty, and yourself playing time-killing games, and in a few years you will be nobody, unless you should turn out a drunkard or a professional gambler, either of which is worse than nobody. There are a number of young men hanging about saloons just ready to graduate and be nobodies.—Watchman.

"I Don't Want Relief, But Cure."
is the exclamation of thousands suffering from catarrh. To all such we say: Catarrh can be cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It has been done in thousands of cases; why not in yours? Your danger is in delay. Enclose a stamp to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for pamphlet on this disease.

A Jackson, Mich., manufacturer is shipping wagons to Australia.

An Important Arrest.

The arrest of a suspicious character upon his general appearance, movements or companionship, waiting until he is identified as a traveler, fired a house, or murdered a fellow-man, is an important function of a shrewd detective. Even in the case of the arrest of a disease, which, if not checked, will blight and destroy a human life. The frequent cough, loss of appetite, general languor or debility, pallid skin, and bodily aches and pains, announce the approach of pulmonary consumption, which is promptly arrested and permanently cured by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Sold by druggists.

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To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

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Chronic Coughs and Bronchitis, can be cured by the use of SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES. Prominent physicians use it and testify to its great value. Please read the following: "I used Scott's Emulsion for an obstinate Cough with Hemorrhage, Loss of Appetite, Emaciation, sleeplessness, etc. All of these have now left, and I believe your Emulsion has saved a case of well-developed Consumption."—T. J. FINDLEY, M. D., Lone Star, Texas.

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is one of the most distressing affections; and people who are its victims deserve sympathy. But the great means Hood's Sarsaparilla has had in curing sick headache, is a powerful evidence of its power to continue. By its tonic and invigorating effect upon the digestive organs, Hood's Sarsaparilla readily gives relief when headache arises from indigestion; and in neuralgic conditions by building up the debilitated system, Hood's Sarsaparilla removes the cause and hence overcomes the difficulty.

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"Since learning your System, I find I can soon learn to play any piece of music without notes, a feat impossible to me formerly."—E. J. Smith, a student of the system, who has learned to play the piano without notes, and has learned to play the piano without notes, and has learned to play the piano without notes.

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