Crass and Claver Seed. est grower of Grass and Clover Seed id in Salzer, La Crosse, Wis. Over

yets will receive eleven packages or surts and his mammoth farm. e fall of good things for the far-

ent of the Stanford estate Hed. The total valuation of property is \$17.600 Mts.

of treat they are not affected with in that, the system simply needs. to have comfort home to their s of figs. Muchfactured by the

SERVICES age in bloom at Lexington.



Symptoms of Cancer

I see and scork like a ti-Hood's Saria Cures

Richmond and Danville R. R. Co SAMURI. STENDER, P. W. HUTDEROPER and REPORT POPULA, PRESENCE. Sunned & Dourille and North Carolina

Contensed Schedule in Effect D		been digested. The lining of stomach gave evidence of having in a high state of irritation. It
BOD THROUGH	DAILY	plain that the horse's previous cumulation of nerve power had
Non 9 40 305 No.	D7 NO.11,	largely exhausted in defending
Le Attention, *Lift pm for Historille, 2 h p in for Keprille, 5 lip in Attention, 5 lip in Attention, 5 lip in Action before, 5 lip in Action before, 7 lip in 5 for		terrible irritation set up by the shi points of the undigested onts. Had horse been permitted to stand, or down for an hour after feeding
Ar fushings, 41 50 pm		serve of material to sustain him but the amount of negrishing mate
Le Habeign +4 00 p m Le Leicham 5 c 5 p m As Greenstern 7 10 p m	1 00 a n 2 37 a n 5 50 a n	accumulated would have helped his endure his exhaustive journey. T
La Winston Nalisia 46.05 p.m. 45.00 p.	m *5 00 a m	is required for the digestion of f before beginning a long muse
Ar Sallebury, 7 12 pm 6.54 a	m Salam	strain. It must also seem clear the
Ar States ille, Ar Ashesille, Ar His Springe,	11 06 a n 4 00 p n 5 36 p n	time should be given for rest be taking food.—Rider and Driver.
Ar Charlette, 10 10 pm 9 25 c he Spartanh a 1 02 am 11 32 c he Greenville, 1 53 am 12 28 p		A horse stable should have thoro drainage first, then a solid, non sorbent floor; next, the stalls sho be roomy, and the feeding troo

At Augusta Sitam 4 12 pm the lector 11 (0 am S45 pm P C & P) 4 Stem 4 60 pm kr (- k- tills 9 30 am 9 00 pm SUCCERBOTING. DAILY Nos 20 & 10 No. 17 No. 38 Augusta 5 07 p m Colombia 9 15 p m b (Smilatta 2 20 a m Atlanta 6 D.p.m. 9 Mam 1:0 p.m.

Condition with a m 820 pm 820 pm 12.44 p tr His Springs 1 00 a.m.

Dally except Sunday Between West Point and Richmond. Vest Point 7 20 a. m. daily and 8 30 vest set Samlay and Monday; er mend 9 05 and 10 40 a. m. Return Bichmand 3 10 p. m. and 4 45 p. m.

Grenst's 6 20 am 11 20 pm 11 69 pm

Darville 500 am 130 am 1227 am Seascille 10 41 am 405 am 405 am Furberille 1125 am 451 am 451 am Historical, 125 pm 700 am 700 am

Between Richmond and Raleigh VIA KEYSVILLE. bmond 12 40 p. m. daily; leave 10 p. m.; arrive Oxford 5 05 p. m 7 0 p. m.; Durbam 7 40 p. m.

Sr metally SH R R, leave Oxford m dady except Sunday, 11 40 -active Henders in 600 a m. ally, except Sunday and 12 20 totoing, leave Henderson 6 40 od p m daily except Sunday

and as connect at Richmond out Point and Baltimore daily sleeping Car Service.

nville.

York to New Orleans, New York to See Orleans, New York to See Jacksonsville and Tamps, and Itsh to Asheville, and Washington to the Asheville, and Tamps, and Itsh to Asheville, and the Savannah, as No. 11 and 12 run solid between the and Atlanta and carry Fullmaning cars between Richmond, Dangel Greensbore.

A Greenboro, KELEY, J.S.B. THOMPSON, W. A. TI BK. Gen I Pass Agt. S. H. H.; DWICK, Asst. Genl Pass. Agt.
WH. GHEN,
G. S. Frame Manager,
Washing, a. D. G. Washington, D. G. FARM AND GARDEN.

of its feeding value is procured. Hundreds of thousands of acres of

stalks are allowed to stand in the

fields until December or January until

the grain is busked, and then the

cattle are turned in the field to ver

what they can. Usually they find only blades whipped off by the wind

and blown away, and the stalks bent

and the upper part—the best portion—ruined, and even the husks weather-beaten so as to be of little value.

Such feed as remains is of poor quality.

The greater part of it is rotting on

the ground. There is hardly a bette

or cheaperstock feed than corn fodder,

yet most farmers treat it as though it had little or no value - Farmer's Guide.

NOTES ON WHEAT.

at the Agricultural Experiment Sta-

tion, Purdue University, Indiana, re-ported in Bulletin 15, extending over

ten years, it appears that none of the

varieties of wheat tried have any ten

dency to deteriorate or "run out," pro-

wheat proved to be "rust-proof," but

early wheats were generally less in jured by rust than later kinds. Eight

pecks of seed per acre gave the best returns at the station, the average

vield for nine years being 30.35 bushels

per sore. The best results came from

owings made not later than Septem

maintaining yields of grain has been

grain cropping for seven years showed an average gain of 5.7 bushels per acre in favor of the former. Another important result obtained was that

wheat may be harvested at any time

from the dough stage to the dead ripe

condition, without appreciably affected

ing the weight or yield of the grain

A comparison of the forms of nitrogen

as fertilizers for wheat indicated that

sulphate of ammonia is better than nitrate of sods or dried blood.

A driver gave his horse six quarts of

eats about two hours earlier than be was usually fed. The harness was

being put on while the horse was feed-ing. The driver managed to get his

breakfast in the meantime. Shortly everything was in readiness and the

horse was started on a long drive. The driver urged the animal with the whip.

At the end of thirty miles the horse

began to ignore that instrument. He went slower and slower; finally be fell

dead. Post-mortem examination revealed the fact that the outs had not

should be made so that food cannot be

wasted. The best floor is one made or

cement concrete, of one part of cement,

two of sand, and five of coarse gravel,

laid three inches thick and when well

dried and hard, saturated with hot gas

vermin proof, and very durable, with

should be six feet wide, the floor - up

ing one isch to a shallow gutter in the

rear, from which the biquid mass may

trough should have a deep grain box. if grain is fed, or if cut feed is used

the whole trough may be the full

length of the width of the stall. A few

bars fastened across the top of the

feed box will be useful to prevent the

horse from throwing out the feed, as

some will do. If long hav is fed, this

should be given in a rack above the feed trough, but on account of the great waste in feeding long hay and

whole grain, the hay should be cut

and the grain, finely ground, be mixed

with it. This avoids the loss by waste,

which is often one-halt of the food.

It is desirable to have a drain from

the stable to a manure pit at a dis-

tance, where the liquid may be ab

width of a horse stable should be not less than twelve feet, to afford space to

move about in easily. The loose boxes, made nine feet square, are the

most desirable for safety and con-

venience, and these may open into a

once should be made in front of the

FARM PENCES.

tire absence in others, make the fence

question a more serious one year by year. Only in the newly settled heavy-timbered land do we now see

form is almost universally used for

this purpose. The woven wire fenc-

ing which is made in various widths

answers every purpose of a fence, but

it is too expensive for general use

Wire and picket fencing does very well, but it is liable to be broken by

unraly snimals, and once a rent .

started it is soon of little use to turn

the original wire fences of the West, is cruel, and many a horse has been

stock. Barbed wire, which compose:

rained by being caught on the sharp,

There is a way of making a wire

fence, however, that is free from the

objections that have been brought

against the others. Plain, smooth

galvanized wire, No. 10 or No. 12, may

e stretched tightly, and fastened to

oden posts, with a single six-inch board at the top. Instead of the board a common "two by four" spiked to the

kuife-like points.

rails split for fences. Wire in

The growing searcity of timber in

ome parts of the country, and its en-

sorbed by the coarse litter.

passage five feet wide.

to the feet of the animals

flow away into a drain.

This makes the floor water and

elasticity to prevent inpury

The stalls

The feeding

was usually fed.

strongly emphasized, for a compar-

The value of erop rotation in

rotating crops with constant

vided proper care is exercised.

From field experiments carried on

is desired to fence against. The lat-ter number put four inches apart near CARROT GRUE. the ground, and farther apart toward the top of the post will keep hogs, cattle, sheep or horses within the in-closure. The railing or board at the An English gardener reports that he effectually destroyed the carrot grub, after it had become so abundant as to cause the tops of carrots to wilt, watering them with a liquid made by putting a bushel of lime and a bushel of soot into 100 gallons of water. This top is often used on barbed wire fence as the animals can see it more plainly than they can the wire alone, and was well stirred up and allowed to there is less danger of their running against it. Wire fences of any kind stand over night, then the next morn should be thoroughly braced and very tightly stretched, or they will soon ing the clear water was used freely in the common rose-nozzled water-pot.

-New York World. sag and get out of shape. - New York

Tribune. WASTE OF GOOD PODDER. Strain the milk before the cream be-An enormous quantity of corn fodder is grown each year, but not one-third

gins to rise. Medium sized hogs now bring the

largest prices. The milk is largely affected by the

physical condition of the cow. It requires about twenty-five pounds of milk to make a pound of butter.

There is a scarcity of beet sugar

seed in Europe owing to the drought. The number of sheep killed by dogs every year is said to exceed 700,000, To make dairying a success, a dairyman must be a worker and a business

I xperience t butter makers say that much washing spoils the flavor of

The great food crops of the world are wheat, corn, oats, rye, rice and

There is a good market for trotters now, but only at prices consistent with the facts in the case.

Colts in training, if well cared for, grow better and keep in better health than when running at large.

It is established that a horse whose individuality is strong enough to create a family type will also fix the color with great uniformity. First-class fancy animals, suitable for driving and carriage horses, sound

and well broken, are reported as scarce and bring good prices. Prices running well into the thousands are no longer given for road horses unless the speed and other quali-

ties are of an exceptional character. Many trotting horses, owing either to natural defects of temperament, to bad training or to imperfect prepara-tion, are exceedidgly difficult to con-The winter is the time to build the

intended silo, as it can be done with less interference in other work. Have the silo ready and complete for a crop of corn next sesson. A sile soon pays Sloppy food is not advisable as a continued diet for pigs. Give a change

occasionally. The hogs are very par-tial to whole corn, fed dry, and will est it from the trough, either shelled or on the cob. Current and gooseberry cuttings

should be about five or six inches long, and planted two-thirds their length in They will root more open ground. quickly if cut a week or two before using and packed in damp moss. It is well to keep them partially shaded.

The Sharpless strawberry has been tested over a large part of the conntry and does well in almost every locality, but in spite of its excellent record it sometimes fails. The Jessie is a fine berry when it succeeds, but it should be tested well before planting extensively.

Turnips are easily kept by pitting, if not put in too thick. Make the pits long and about three and a half feet high. Cover with straw and about six inches of earth. Ventilators should be placed about every ten feet. pit is best made in a sheltered place. where the snow will not be blown off.

weighs five and one-half pounds on the average, and has twelve times the bulk of an equal weight of water.

It is strange, though true, that in Asia and Africa, where grass will not grow, the most beautiful flowers and shrubs flourish to perfection.

In filing band saws, tie a string where you begin to file, and then you can tell when you get around, and therefore all the teeth will be sharp, and you will not file any of them twice

Dr. O. V. Thayer, of San Francisco, has successfully used the solar cautery burning glass in removing facial discolorations of the skin of large area, also in removing tattoo or India ink

At the two large absttoirs of Lyons, France, the guards protect the animals to be slaughtered from seeing anything connected with the slaught ering of other animals; a terror is found to have an injurious effect upon the secretions and flesh of dumb

Refined crystalized sugar, whether made from the beet or the sugar cane, is almost chemically pure and saccharose, and is the same substance in both cases. Few articles of food are so generally free from adulteration as granulated not powdered or coffeecrushed sugar.

The rate of mortality of London is shown by a recent report to have steadily decreased with the introduction and perfection of adequate means of disposing of the sewage of the city. At the end of the eighteenth century the annual average mortality was esti ed at fifty per 1000, and in 1892 it had dropped to 10.1 per 1000.

In South America among the mountains the evergreen oak begins to appear at about 5500 feet, and is found in to the limit of the continuous forest, which is about 10,000 feet. The valuable einchons tree, from which Pernyian bark is obtained, has a range of elevation on the mountain slopes running from 4900 to 9500 feet.

In the process of extracting gold from its ores molten lead is used instead of mercury. The lead is melted on a shallow hearth and the powdered is fed at one end and carried for ward as a film over the surface of the lead by means of an agitator moving over it. It is thus brought to the other end, where it escapes through a hopper. In order to prevent exidaof the lead the chamber is kept filled with carbonic oxide from a gas producer.

A pious-looking man snatched a litthe woman's pocketbook in a New York cable car. She jumped off the car after him and chased him until her cties brought the police. The thief as arrested and the placky woman is again earrying her pocketbook.

A white deer, the first seen in Penn-A white deer, the first seen in Penn-ivania for years, was killed near wars and died a profligate, her 'ying those who stood by him in his last moments. posts may be used. From five to seven | Foxburg, in that State, recently.

wires are needed, according to what it | REV. DR. TALMAGE

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUN-DAY SERMON.

TEXT: "He maketh a path to shine after

him."—Job xil., 32.

If for the next thousand years ministers of religion should preach from this Bible, there will yet be texts unexpounded and unexplained and unappreciated. What little has been said concerning this chapter in Job from which my text is taken bears on the controversy as to what was really the leviathan described as disturbing the see. What creature it was I know not. Somesay it was a whale. Some say it was a cracodile. My own opinion is it was a see monester now extinct. No creature now floating in Mediterranean or Atlantic waters corresponds to Joh's description.

n or Atlantic waters corresponds to description.
It most interests me is that as it moved that the deep it left the waters fleabult resplendent. In the words of the "He maketh a path to shine after What was that illumined path? It thoughborssoence. You flat it in the of a ship in the night, especially after weather. Phosphorescence is the ing of the sen. That this figure of the sen. That this figure of an orderited by an incident. After ing the Atlantic the first time and a from Basle, Switzerland, to an Americannic an account of my voyage, in

allies I am certified by an incident. After crossing the Atlantic the first time and writing from Basic, Switzerland, to an American magnetine an account of my voyage, in which nothing more fascinated me than the phosphorescence in the ship's wake. I called it the lightning of the sea. Beturning to my hotel, I found a book of John Ruskin, and the first sentence my eyes fell upon was his description of phosphorescence, in which he called it "the lightning of the sea."

Bown to the postoffice I hastoned to get the manuscript, and with great labor and some expense got possession of the magnetic and put quotation marks around that one sentence, although it was as original with me as with John Ruskin. I suppose that alno-tenths of you living so near the seasonst have watched this marine appearance called phosphorescence, and I hope that the other one-tenth may some day be so happy as to witness it. It is the waves of the sea diamonded; it is the inflorescence of the sillows the waves of the sea crimsoned as was the deep after the sea fight of Lepanto: the waves of the sea on fire.

There are times when from horizon to horizon the entire ocean seems in confiagration with this strange splender as it clanaces every moment to tamer or more damitize color on all sides of you. You sit looking over the taffrail of the yacht or ocean steamer, watching and waiting to see what new thing the God of beauty will do with the Atlantic. It is the ocean in transfiguration; it is the marine world easting its garments of glory in the pathway of the Almichty as He walks the deep; it is an inverted firmament with all its stars gone down with it. No pieture can present it, for photographer's camer cannot be successfully trained to catch it, and before it the hand of the puniture drops its pencil, overawed and powerless.

This phosphorescence is the appearance of my lade of the animal kingdom rising, falling, playing, flashing, living, dying. These luminous animaioules for nearly 150 years have been the study of naturalists and the fas ci

have train enough to think. Now, God, who puts in His Bible nothing trivial or useless, calls the attention of Job, the greatest constitute of his day, to this phosphorescence, and as the leviation of the deep sweeps past points out the fact that "he maketh a path to shine after him."

Is that true of us now, and will it be true of us when we have gone? Will there be attended to gloom or good cheer? Can any one between now and the next 100 years say of us truthfully as the text says of the leviathan of the deep. "He maketh a path to shine after him?" For we are moving on. While we live in the same shouse, and transact business in the same store, and write on the same table, and chisel in the same studio, and thrush in the same store, and worship in the same church, we are in motion and are in many respects moving on, and we are not where we were ten years ago, nor where we will be ten years hence. Moving on!

Look at the family record, or the almanae, or into the micror, and see if any one of you is where you were. All in motion. Other feet may trip and stumble and halt, but the feet of not one moment for the last sixty centuries has tripped or stumbled or halted. Moving on! Heaven moving on! The universe moving on on! Therefore it is absurd to think that we ourselves can stop, as we must move with all the rest. Are we like the creature of the text, making our path to shine after use." It may be a peculiar question, but my text suggests it.

What influence will we leave in this world after we have gone through it? "None," answer huntereds of voices. "we are not one of the immortals. Piffy years after we are out of the world it will be as though we never inhabited it. You are wrong in saying that. I puss down through this sudience and up through these calleries and I am looking for

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

When oxygen is in a liquid state it is strongly attracted by a powerful electro magnet.

The beef extract factories in South America make one pound of extract from thirty-four pounds of meat.

A cubic foot of new fallen snow tion which another, hearing of, was induced

tion which another, hearing of, was induced to decide in the same way.

Clear on the other side of the next million years may be the first you hear of the long reaching influence of that yes or no, but hear of it you will. Will that father make a path to shine after her? Will that mother make a path to shine after her? You will be walking along these streets or along that country road 200 years from now in the character of your descendants. They will be affected by your courage or your cowardice, your parity or your deprayity, your hollness or your sin. You will make the path to shine after you or blacken after you.

path to shine after you or blacken after you.
Why should they point out to us on some mountain two rivulets, one of which passes down into the rivers which pour out into the Pacific Ocean, and the other rivulet flowing down into the rivers which pass out into the down into heart Every man, every woman, stands at a point where words uttered, or deeds done, or prayers offered, decide oppositions are notices. We destinies and opposite eternities. man planting a tree, and treading sod her side of it, and watering it in dry on either side of it, any watering is in dry weather, and taking a great care in its cul-ture, and be never plucks any fruits from its bough. But his children will. We are all planting trees that will yield fruit hundreds of years after we are dead—orchards of gol-

of years after we are dead—orchards of golden fruit or groves of deadly upas.

I am so fascinated with the phosphorescence in the track of a ship that I have sometimes watched for a long while and have seen nothing on the face of the deep but blackness. The mouth of watery chasms that looked like gaping jaws of hell. Not a spark as big as a firefly; not a white sero!
of surf. not a taper to illuminate the mighty sepuichers of dead ships; darkness 3000 feet

sepuichers of dead ships; darkness 9000 feet deep, and more thousands of feet long and wide. That is the kind of wake that a bad man leaves behind him as he plows through the ocean of this life toward the vaster ocean of the great future.

Now, suppose a man seated in a corner grocery or business office among clerks gives timself to joily skepticism. He laughs at the Bible, makes sport of the miracles, speaks of perdition in jokes and laughs at revivals as a frolic, and at the passage of a funeral procession, which always solemnizes sensible people, saxs, "Boys, left's take a drink." There is in that group a young man who is making a great struggle against temptation and prays night and morning and reads his Bible and is asking God for help day by day. But that goffaw against Christianity makes him lose his grip of sacred

day by day. But that guraw against Corre-tionity makes him lose his grip of sacred things, and he gives up Sabbath and church and menals and goes from bad to worse, till he falls under dissipations, dies in a lazar bonse ant is buried in the potter's field. Another young man who heard that jolly skepticism made up his mind that "it makes no difference what we do or say, for we will all room out at last at the right place." and egan as a consequence to purioin. Some he applied to his own uses, thinking per-haps he would make it straight some other time, and all would be well even if he did not make it straight. He ends in the peni-tentiary. That scoffer who uttered the loke against Christianity never realized what had work he was doing, and he passed on through life and out of it and into a future that I am not now some to deniet.

not now going to depict.

I do not propose with a searchlight to show I do not propose with a searching it to show the breakers of the awful coast on which that ship is weeked, for my business now is to watch the sea after the keet has plowed it. No phosphorescence in the wake of that ship, but behind it two souls struggling in the wave—two young men destroyed by reckless skepticism, an unillumined ocean beneath and on all sides of them. Blackness of dark-ness.

from a now was a gentless, a set of his life, but before his conversion he was a very wisked sallor, and on board the shin Harwich instilled infidelity and vice into the wich instilled infidelity and vice into the mind of a young man principles which de-stroyed him. Afterward the two met, and Newton tried to undo his bad work, but in

Better look out what bad influence you start, for you may not be able to stop it. It does not require very great force to ruin others. Why was it that many years ago a great flood nearly destroyed New Orleans. A crawfish had burrowed into the banks of

the river until the ground was saturated and the bunks weakened until the flood burst.

But I find here a man who starts out in life with the determination that he will mever see suffering but he will try to alleviate it, and never see discouragement but he will try to cheer it, and never meet with anybody but he will try to do him good. Getting his strength from God, he starts from home with high purpose of doing all the good he can possibly do in one day.

Whether standing behind the counter, or talking in the business office with a pen behind his ear, or matting a bargain with a fellow trader, or out in the field discussing

with his next neighbor the wisest rotation of with his next neighbor the wisest rotation of the crops, or in the shoemaker's shop pound-ing sole leather, there is something in his lace, and in his phraseology and in his man-ner, that demonistrates the grace of God in his heart. He can talk on religion without awkwardly dragging it in by the ears. He loves God and loves the souls of all whom he meets and is interested in their present and eternal destiny.

eternal destiny.

For fifty or sixty years he lives that life, and then gets through with it and goes into heaven a ransomed soul. But I am not going to describe the port into which that ship has I am not going to describe the Pilot who I am not going to describe the Fliot who met him outside at the "lightship." I am not going to say anything about the crowds of friends who met him on the cyrstalline wharves up which he goes on steps of chrysoprases. For God in His words to Job callis me to look at the path of feam in the

chrysoprasss. For God in His words to Job callis me to look at the path of foam in the wake of that ship, and I tell you it is all a-gleam with splen-lors of kindness done, and rolling with illumined tears that were wiped away, and a-lash with congratulations, and clear out to the horizon in all directions is the sparkling, flashing, billowing phosphorescence of a Christian life. "He maketh a path to shine after him."

And here I correct one of the mean notions which at some time takes possession of all of us, and that is as to the brevity of human life. When I bury some very useful man, clerical or lay, in his thirtieth or fortisth year. I say "What a waste of onergies! It was hardly worth while for him to get ready for Christian work, for he had so soon to quit it." But the fact is that I may insure any man or woman who does any pool on a large or small scale for a life on earth as long as the world lasts. Sickness, trolley car accidents, death liself, can no more destroy his life than they can tear down one of the rings of Saturn. You can start one good word, one kind act, one cheerful smile, on a mission that will last until the world becomes a bonfire, and out of that blaze it will pass into the heavans, never to hait as long as God lives.

There were in theseventeenth century men and women whose names you never heard of who are to-day influencing schools, colleges, churches, Nations. You can no more measure the gracious results of their lifetime than you could measure the length and breadth and depth of the phosphoressence last night following the ship of the White Star line 1500 miles out at sea. How the courage and consecration of others inspire us to follow, as a general in the American army, cool amid the flying bullets, inspired at rembling soldier, who said afterward, "I was nearly scared to death, but I saw the old man's white mustache over his shoulder and went on." Aye, we are all following somebody, either in right or wrong directions.

A few days ago I stood beside the gar-landed casket of a gospel minister, and in my remarks had occasion to recall a snowy night in a farmhouse when I was a boy and night in a farmhouse when I was a boy and an evangelist spending a night at my father's house, who said something so tender and beautiful and impressaive that it led me into the kingdom of God and decided my destiny for this world and the next. You will, before twenty-four hours go by, meet some man or woman with a big pack of care and trouble, and you may say something to him or her that will endure until this world shall have been so far lost in the past that nothing but the stretch of angelic memory will be able to realize that it ever existed at all.

I am not talking of remarkable men and

able to realize that it ever existed at all.

I am not talking of remarkable men and
women, but of what ordinary folks can do.
I am not speaking of the phosphorescences
in the track of a Newfoundland fishing
smack. God makes thunderholts out of
sparks, and out of the small words and deeds
of a small life He can launch a power that
will flash and burn and thunder through the
eternities.

How do you like this prolongation of your earthly life by deathless influence? Many a babe that died at six months of uge by the anxiety created in the parent's heart to meet that child in realms seraphic is living yet in the transformed heart and life of those parents and will live on forever in the history of that family. If this be the opportunity of ordinary souls, what is the opportunity of ordinary souls, what is the opportunity

tunity of those who have especial intellectual or social or monetary equipment?

Have you any arithmetic capable of estimating the influence of our good and gracious friend who a few days ago went up to rest. George W. Childs, of Philadelpaia? From a newspaper that was printed for thirty years without one word of defamations. n or scurrility or scandal, and putting chief emphasis on virtue and charity and clean intelligence, he reaped a fortune for himself and then distributed a vast putting his invalid and aged reporters on pensions, until his name stands everywhere for large heartedness and sympathy and help and highest style of Christian gentle-

In an era which had in the chairs of its journalisma Horace Greeley, and a Henry J. Raymond, and a James Gordon Bennett, and an Erastus Brooks, and a George William Curtts, and an Irenaeus Prime, none of th will be longer remembered than George W Childs. Staying away from the unveiling of the monument he had reared at large expease in our Greenwood in memory of Pro-lessor Pro-tor, the astronomer, lest I should say something in praise of the man who had path for the monument. By all acknowl-edged a representative of the highest Ameri-

van journalism. If you would calculate his influence nyou wount careaman his innuence for good, you must count how many sheets of his newspapers have been published in the last quarter of a century, and how many people have read them, and the effect not only upon those readers, but upon all whom

only upon those readers, but upon all whom they shall influence for all time, while you add to all that the work of the churches he helpe I build and of the institutions of mery he helpe I build and of the institutions of mery he helpe I build and of the institutions of mery he helpe I found. Better give up before you start the measuring of the phosphorescence in the wake of that ship of the Celestial line. Who can tell the post mortem influence of a Savonarola, a Winkelried, a Gutenberg, a Marihorough, a Decatur, a Toussaint, a Bolivar, a Clarkson, a Robert Raikes, a Harlan Page, who had 125 Subbath scholars, eightyfour of whom became Christians, and sky of them ministers of the gospel.

With gratitude and penitence and worship I mention the grandest life that was ever lived. That ship of light was launched from the heavens nearly 1900 years ago, angello hosts chanting, and from the celestial wharves the ship sprang late the roughest sea that ever tossed. Its billows were made up of the wrath of men and devils. Herodia and sambedrinic persecutions stirring the deep with real wrath, and all the burricanes of wee smote it until on the rocks of Golgotha that life streek with a resound of agony that appalled the earth and the heavens.

that appalled the earth and the heavens. But in the wake of that life what a phosphorescence of smiles on the cheeks of souls pardoned, and lives reformed, and Nations redeemed. The milleanium itself is only one roll of that tradiated wave of gladness and benediction. In the sublimest of all senses it may be said of Him. "He maketh a path to shine after Him."

But I cannot look upon that luminosity that follows ships without realizing how fond the Lord is of life. That fire of the deep is that follows anjes without realizing now fond the Lord is of life. That fire of the deep is life, myriads of creatures all a-swim and a-play and a-romp in parks of marine beauty laid out and parterred and roseated and blossomed by Omninotence. What is the use of those creatures called by the naturalists "crustaceans" and "copepods, not more than one out of hundreds of billions of which tre ever seen by human eye? God created ahem for the same reason that He creates flowers in places where no human foot ever makes them tremble, and no human nostrilever inhales their redoience, and no human eye ever sees their charm. In the bottanical world they prove that God loves flowers, as in the marine world the phosphori prove that He loves life, and He loves file in play, life in brilliancy of gladness, life in exuberance.

And so I am led to believe that He loves our life if we thilli our mission as fully as

and so I am led to believe that He loves our life if we fulfill our mission as fully as the phosphori fulfill theirs. The Son of God came "that we might have life and have it more abundantly." But I am glad to tell you that our God is not the God sometimes described as a harsh critic at the head of the

scribed as a harsh critic at the head of the universe, or an infinite scold, or a God that loves funerals better than weddings, or a God that prefers tears to laughter, an omnipotent Nero, a feroclous Nana Sahib, but the loveliest Being in the universe, loving flowers and life and play, whether of phosphor in the wake of the Majestic or of the human race keeping a holiday.

But mark you that the phosphorescence has a glow that the night monopolizes, and I ask you not only what kind of influence you are going to leave in the world as you pass through it, but what light are you going to throw across the world's night of sin and sorrow? People who are salling on smoothers and at noon do not need much sympathy, but what are you going to do for people in the night of misfortune? Will you drop on

hosphorescence? At this moment there are more people cry-

ing than isaghing, more people on the round world this moment hungry than well fed, more households bereft than homes un-broken. What are you going to do about it? "Well," says yonder soul. "I would like to do something toward illumining the great ocean of human wretchedness, but I cannot do much."

creatures smaller than the point of a sharp pin? Oh, yes," you say. Then do that. Shine! Stand before the looking glass and Shine! Stand before the looking glass and experiment to see if you cannot get that scowl off your forehead, that psevish look out of your lips. Have at least one bright ribbon in your bonnet. Embroider at least one white cord somewhere in the midnight of your apparel. Do not any longer impersonate a funeral. Shine! Do say something cheerful about society and about the world. cheerful about society and about the world.

Put a few drops of heaven into your disposition. Once in a while substitute a sweet orange for a sour lemon.

and that optimism is Christianity. Throw some light on the night opens. If you can-not be a lantern swinging in the rigging, be one of the tiny phosphori back of the keel. Shine: "Let your light so shine before men Shine. Let your light so shine before men that others seeing your good works may glorify your Father which is in heaven." Make one person happy every day, and do glority your Father which is in heaven.

Make one person happy every day, and do that for twenty years, and you will have made 7800 happy. You know a man who has lost all his property by an unfortunate investment or by putting his name on the back of a triend's note. After you have taken a brief nap, which every man and woman is entitled to on a Sunday afternoon, go and cheer up that man. You can, if God helps you, say something that will do him good after both of you have lean and all after both of you have lean and and after both of you have lean and and a ster both of you have lean and and a ster both of you have lean and and a ster both of you have lean and and a ster both of you have lean a ster both of your have lead a ster both of your have lead a ster both of your have lean and you have lead a ster both of your have lead a stern both of your lead a stern bo after both of you have been dead a thousand

Shine! You know of a family with a bad Stine: You know of a family with a bar-boy who has run away from home. Go be fore night and tell that father and mothe the parable of the proligal son, and tha some of the illustrious and useful men now in church and state had a silly passage in their lives and ran away from home. Stine You know of a family that has lost a child and the silence of the nursery glooms the whole house from cellar to garret. Go be-fore night and tell them how much that child

fore night and tell them how much that chind has happily escaped, since the most prosper-cus life on earth is a struggle. Bhine? You know of some invalid who is dying for lack of na appetite. She cannot get well because she cannot eat. Broil a get well because she cannot eat. Bro-chicken and take it to her before night cheat her poor appytite into keen relish Chine! You know of some one who like you, and you like him, and he ought to be Christian. Go tell him what religion has done for you, and ask him if you can pray

done for you, and ask him if you can pray for him.

Shine! Oh, for a disposition so charge 1 with sweetness and light that we cannot belp but shine! Remember if you cannot be a leviathan lashing the occau into fury you can be one of the phosphort, doing your part toward making a path of whosphore-sence. Then I will tell you what impression you will leave as you pass through this life and after you are gone. I will tell you to your face and not leave it for the minister who officiates at your obsequies.

face and not leave it for the man-ficiates at your obsequies.

The failure in all outogium of the departed is that they cannot hear it. All hear it except the one most interested. This, in substance, is what I or some one else will say of stance, is what I or some one else will say of the consuch an occasion. We gather for the consuch an occasion. you on such an occasion "We gather to offices of respect to this departed one. It i impossible to tell how many tears he wipe away, how many burdens he lifted, or hor

many souls he was, under God, instrumental in saving. His influence will hever cease. We are all better for having known him.

'That pillow of flowers on the casket was presented by his Sabhath-school class, all of whom he brought to Christ. That cross of flowers at the head was presented by the orphan asylum which he befriended. Those three single flowers—one was sent by a poor twoman for whom he bought a ton of coal, and one was by a waif of the street whom he rescued through the midnight mission, and the other was from a prison cell which he had often visited to encourage repentance in a young man who had done wrong.

'Those three loose flowers mean quite as much as the garlands now breathing their aroma through this saddened home crowded with sympathizers. 'Blessed are the deal who die in the Lord. They rest from their betors, and their works do follow them.'

Or if it should be the more solemn burial at sea, let it be after the sun has gone down, and the captain has read the appropriate flurgy, and the ship's bell has toiled, and

into the respiendent phosphoreseeme at the wake of the ship. Then let some one say, in the words of my text, "He maketh a path to shine after him"

THE LABOR WORLD.

THERE are 125 clerks' unions. A weaven in Germany receives sixty cents

Fig-packers in Asia Minor, if skillin, can make twenty cents a day. A confectioner in Venezuela can earn from \$12 to \$16 per month.

SEVEN MILLION PERSONS are employed in the ultivation of the vine in France. The Meriden (Conn.) Cutlery Company has cut wages five to twenty-five per cent. THE textile congress of France has decided to adopt a standard list of prices, as in Eng-

INMATES of the State Prison at Providence, R. L. are making boots for the Brazilian sol-diers.

A NASHVILLE (Tenn.) labor leader wants the unions to employ lawyers to prosecut-people who violate labor laws.

As agricultural laborer in India is supposed to receive five cents a day, but in general his wages are not so large. Ter average farm laborer in America doesn't make \$250 a year and a large pro-portion jive on less than \$150 a year. Moserr (Conn.) mills have shut down, but no rent will be charged operatives in the company's houses so long as the factory is company's houses so

Tue Portland (Me.) Central Labor Union wants a law to prevent the employment of children under fourteen, and an Employers' Liability act.

WHEN a boss in Luxemburg needs an exploys he fills out a blank and for five cents the news is posted in all the postoffices in Wurtemburg.

Unput the English Employers' Liability bill, which has passed second reading, the tosses will have to pay damages to men in-jured in their employ.

James Brass and other men prominent in English labor circles are to come to this country to confer with their brethren in the cause on this side of the Atlantic.

Fire late General Maltzeff, of Persia, was ported to be one of the heaviest employe's he p in the world. In his twenty-nin-tions he gave work to 55,000 workmen.

mines be gave work to 55,000 workmen.

Hintagono, New Mexico, a new minicacump, boasts of having no unemployed moWork is offered to all miners who go there.

The cold ore runs from \$45 to \$100 a ton.

Tax Master Workman of the Cooks Assembly, E. of L. at Omnha is a colored man, and the Worthy Foreman is a widte man. The Treasurer is white, and the Sections of the Cooks of the C

B. Fazy, of the United Iron Workers, in Pittsburg working up an emigration vement to the co-operative colony at To-obacapo, Mexico. It is said that 20,000 ple could prosper there.

people could prosper there.

Is Holland women and persons of either sex under the age of sixteen are now forbidden to begin work earlier than 5 a.m., or to continue at work after 7 p. m., nor can their work exceed seven hours a day in all.

A smoor of good fortune has come to the phenixville (Penn.) Iron Company in the shape of a contract for 50,000,000 pounds of iron for the construction of a railroad bridge more thin two miles long over the Mississippi near New Orleans. The contract, it is said, will keep the works busy for two years.

Glass globes for generating electric to were used by Newton and other

THE MICROSCOPE

A careful microscopical examination and chemical analysis of the urins, is a valuable aid in determining the nature of many chronic diseases, particularly those of the nervous system, blood, liver, kidners, and bludler. These aids make it possible to treat such discusses successfully at a distance, without personal examination of the natient. or by mant. Provinge free. You can get the best argums of dealers who peah our aboes.

Address, World's Dispensant Medical

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Modern Lifeboats.

There are many kinds of lifeboats

and many other devices for effecting

sommunication by lines between a wreck and the shore. The type of

boat in most general use in our ser-vice is distinctively known as a surf-

bost. It is made of white cedar upon

a white-oak frame. It is from twenty five to twenty-seven feet in length,

with its other dimensions proportion-ete. It is propelled by six oars, and

will carry, besides the crew, from ten to fifteen persons. The excellence of

these boats is shown by the record

during the eighteen years they have been used in the hands of the life-say-

ing crews. They have been launched

safely landed from wrecked vessels

6735 persons. They have capsized

but fourteen times, six of these acci-dents being attended with loss of life.

Of the boats' crews, twenty-seven were

drowned, being one for every 240 lives

used in the English service, and in

our own to a limited extent by way of

experiment. This boat is constructed

with air-chambers at the bow and stern and several hundred pounds of

iron in the keel. These cause the boat to "right" itself when capsized by the

waves. It is of necessity heavy and

cumbersome, and the record for actual

service is on the whole favorable to

the smaller and lighter surfboats

adopted by our own Government. The

proportionate loss of life from capsiz-

ing is considerably less with the surf-boats. The self-righting boat is four-fold heavier than the other, weighing about 4000 pounds. Boats are being constantly improved and perfected, one of the latest devices being for self-bailing, by which water that may be "shipped," or fills the beat as the

result of a capsize, is instantly expelled. A boot combining successfully

the properties of self-righting and self-bailing would seem to be nearest

possible approach to the ideal, -Popular Science Monthly.

"Almost as

Palatable as Milk"

This is a fact with regard

to Scott's Emulsion of Cod

Liver Oil. The difference

between the oil, in its plain

state, is very apparent. In

Scott's Emulsion

you detect no fish-oil taste.

As it is a help to diges-

tion there is no after effect

except good effect. Keep in

mind that Scott's Emulsion

is the best promoter of flesh

and strength known to

Prepared by Scatt & Boons, N. V. All druggists.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

COCOA and

CHOCOLATE

Highest Awards

World's Columbian Exposition

On the following article

PREMIUM No. 1 CHOCOLATE, GERMAN SWEET CHOCOLATE,

science.

one Protestant missionary.

Venezuela has 2,100,000 people, and

ng is considerably less with the surf-

A "self-righting" lifeboat is largely

Poisoned Arrows.

Poisoned arrows have been in use since time out of memory. We have it on the authority of both Strabo and Aristotle that the ancient Gauls poisoned both their arrows and the shaftr of their spears with a preparation of vegetable poison extracted from what is now believed to have been a species of hellebore. The Soythians went a step farther and used the venom of erpents intermixed with the virus of putrid blood, the latter being one of the most active and incurable of the

poisons known even to-day.

The natives of Japan, the Ainos, prepare their arrow poisons from a se-cretion of the bamboo, and the same may be said of the Aborigines of Bor neo, Java and New Guinea.

In Central and South America the "Woorsra" poison was the terror of the early explorers, as well as of the modern scientific expeditions. Analyses of several specimens of arrows rubbe 1 with this poison prove it to be a mixture of rattlesnake venom, putrid blood and juice from the plant or tree which produces the strychnine of

Among the North American Indiana the Sioux, the Apaches, Comanches, the Bannocks, the Shoshones and the Blackfeet were the chief tribes which used poisoned war implements. The Sioux obtained their supply of venom and virus by forcing large rattlesnakes to strike their fangs repeatedly into the liver or kidney of a deer or buf-falo, and then allowing the mest to putrefy. When a war party went out, one of their number was made bearer of this putrid, venom-soaked mass, and whenever a battle was imminer each brave would take turns at jab bing his arrows into the poison. Among the other tribes mentioned, although the process of obtaining the poison supply was not always inden-tical with the above, the general modus operandi and results were very similar. St. Louis Republic.

Gotham's Smallest House,

The smallest brick house in New York has been open for business. It is nine feet high, fifteen feet eight inches deep, and was built on property in East Houston street last week leased from the Aster estate. The front is four feet, four inches in width by actual measurement, and there is glass show window in the store about ten inches in width reaching half way down the front.-Washington Star.

Many persons are broken down from over-work or household cares. Brown's Iron Elit-ters rebuilds the system, aids direction, re-moves excess of bile, and curs malaria. A splendid tonic for women and children.

FARMERS are establishing colonies

Beware of Olutments for Catarrh Tha as mercupy will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physiciana, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Ch., Tolesio, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine, it is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co., Testimonials free, p.F. Soid by Druggists, price 76c, per bottle.

Peaner first are doing much damage in

No Sarke Remeat can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the Throat than Historia Biomedial Trocker," Price 2 cents. Self-only in boxes. Twis sons of Charles J. Frost were drowned

Ladies needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take Brown's Iron Bitters. It is pleasant to take, cures Malar a Indigestion, Bliousness and Liver Comp'sints, makes the Blood rich and pure.

Tue depression in Canada is greater than Beecham's Fills core indigestion and const atless Beecham's no others. 25 cts. a ber

It a firsted with me engine me Dall a cTh me

For "parity of material,"
"excellent flavor," and "subform even composition."

WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

BREAKFAST COCOA.

ANILLA CHOCOLATE.

Pimples Are tell-tale symptoms that your blood is not right-full of impurities, causing a sluggish and unsightly complexion. A few bottles of S. S. S. will remove all foreign and impure matter, cleanse the blood thoroughly and give a clear and rosy complexion. It is most effectual, and entirely harmless. Chas. Heaton, 78 Laurel St., Phila., says: -"I have had for years a humor in

GEHUINE

WELT.

W. L. DOUGLAS 83 SHOE equals custom work, costing from \$4 to \$6, best value for the mone in the world. Name and price Bettom Water Prop

WORLD'S AWARDS TWO MEDALS

PISO'S CUPE FO Consumptives and people the have weak lungs or Asth-na, should use Piso's Cure for consumption. It has cores Sold everywhere. 25c.

which made me dread to shave, as small bodis or pimples would be cut thus causing shaving to be a great annoyance. After taking three bottles of my face is all clear and smooth as it should be—appetite splendid, sleep well and feel like running a foot race, all from the use of S. S. S. Send for Treatise on Blood and thin Diseases mulled fore SWIFT SPECIFIC CO. Atlanta. Gs. Co.

BOYS AND CIRLS JAPANESE TOOTH LOW BEN GER GOOD LUCK Stamping Outfit, 2 Alphabets, 7

Greatest of Family Games **Progressive** America.