

The Angels of The Bible.

NO. I.—GABRIEL.

Gabriel is the first angel mentioned in the Scripture to whom a name is given. Dan. viii. 16. But it is to be observed that the name is not given by Daniel; he says "I heard a man's voice between the banks of the Ulai, which called and said, 'Gabriel make this man to understand the vision.'"

In chapter ix. 21, Gabriel is again named and is spoken of as having upon this occasion come upon wings: being caused to fly swiftly. We next hear of Gabriel by name, when in Luke i. 19, he appears and announces to Zacharias the birth of John the Baptist, upon which occasion he asserts himself: "I am Gabriel that stands in the presence of God;" thus designating his place as well as his right to speak.

Six months afterward, Gabriel was sent from God unto a city of Galilee, named Nazareth, to announce the conception and birth of the Messiah, Luke i. 26.

Gabriel is not elsewhere mentioned by name in Scripture, and nowhere is called an Archangel, although in literature frequently thus distinguished. Considering the kind of missions in which he was employed, it is not improbable that it was Gabriel who appeared to Hannah as "the angel of the Lord," and announced the birth of Samson. Judges xiii. 3.

Seeing that Gabriel was the angel of the Annunciation to the Virgin Mother, it seems entirely fitting that he should be the angel of the Lord who announced the birth of the Messiah to the shepherds at Bethlehem, and was the leader of the heavenly host which appeared upon that event. (Luke ii. 9.) and who watched over the infant Jesus in his journey to and from Egypt, protecting Him from the perils of the way. Matthew ii. 13. Thus he would seem to be fairly entitled to his cognomen of "The Angel of the Annunciation."

The Jews do not take kindly to the angel Gabriel. No doubt, having doubted the divinity of Jesus Christ, the messenger who asserted that divinity as a revelation from God would be counted as their enemy.

The Persians call him "the angel of the revelations;" and Mohammed pretends that The Koran was revealed to him by Gabriel, and he makes great account in that book of the assistance given him by Gabriel, and of the several appearances to him of that angel.

The Poets, such as write upon themes such as touch upon the powers and duties of the heavenly host, have frequent references to Gabriel, and give to him attributes and places not accorded to him in the Scriptures. This by a proper license of those writers, in as much as the sacred writings are silent upon those matters. What his place may be in the heavenly hierarchy, whether among the cherubim or seraphim, the Archangels, princes or leaders, is neither revealed or hinted at; but he stands in the presence of God, is his chosen messenger, the revealer of his secrets; and certainly among the inhabitants of the Earth, the angel who announces the Messiah, the Saviour, should be to us the most loved and lovable, the nearest to us, the most human in his sympathies, although, perhaps, not the most distinguished and powerful in the Angelic host. All his appearances concern the Messiah, all his messages are of love and peace and happiness to the Human Race.

Milton calls him "Chief of the Angelic Guards," and second "in military prowess," to whom by lot was "given charge and strict watch, that to this happy place of Paradise, no evil thing approach or enter in;" and celebrates the battle

"Where the might of Gabriel fought And with the fierce ensigns pierced the deep array Of Molech, furious king, who him defied, And at his chariot wheels to drag him bound Threatened."

But we cannot readily think of the messenger of God who brought peace on earth, good will to men as a military leader of great prowess.

Dante, in his "Divine Comedia" mentions Gabriel several times by name and designation, always in connection with the incarnation or cognate matters and makes him an attendant upon the Virgin Mary, chiefest among the angelic host, her guard of honor.

Tasso, in his "Jerusalem Delivered" feigns him sent to Godfrey to urge a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and describes his flight and approach to the earth on that mission.

"Gabriel he calls, the herald of his grace And faithful messenger, who oft repairs On blessed errands to the human race, And, sweetly solacing the virtuous, bears Back to his mercy-seat the incense of their prayers."

And in the same connection describes him as the "winged Archangel."

The general theory or legend that the last trump shall be sounded by Gabriel, I have not been able to trace. Having announced the salvation of man through Jesus Christ, he might also call the dead to the resurrection. But that case shall have several very important circumstances—to wit—"The Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, and with the voice of the Archangel, and with the trump of God." I Thes. iv. 16; but neither there nor in I Cor. xv.

52 is it said in whose hands the trump shall be. That Gabriel, the messenger of God to the Virgin, the mother, should on that great day, be at the side of the Messiah, the Son, and be the trumpeter at whose blast the dead should be awakened, is so natural, that we assent to the popular idea, and expect him to be also "the angel of the resurrection."

JOHN GOSSÉ FREEZE.

The fall of the year is a trying season for elderly people. The many cheerless, dark, dismal days act depressingly, not to say injuriously, on both old and young. Now is the time to re-enforce the vital energies with Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the best of all blood medicines.

BRIGHT SCENES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

We remember of coming up from Mauch Chunk to Wilkesbarre one morning by railway. The acclivity just outside of Mauch Chunk is quite appreciable, and the train ran slowly. Eastward, the spruce, the hemlock and the pine were dressed in immaculate beauty on the summit of the mountain. Their arms were bending with the wealth of winter. A thin mist covered the mountain, the Lehigh, and the town, as a veil covers the face of a bride; and just above all the sun was opening his burning eye upon this Nature's sublimity. It was a grand morning there, and then grand auspices of the creation of a new day.

Another time we saw sublimity at Shickshinny. The sun had just risen from his couch of flame, and the fine mountains of Shickshinny seemed to shrug their great shoulders, shaking off the shades of night, and striding forth to meet the sun. The town was a gem of fire and the Susquehanna a stream of golden radiance. These scenes are daguerreotypied upon our memory. They will never fade.

One bright morning we stood upon the steps of the Capitol building of Jefferson City, Missouri. We could see far up the Missouri river and the sun was putting in his best work. He looked like a new made crown fresh from the hands of the Almighty. He was pouring from his radiant urn his streams of gold upon the hills and that broad river. These morning scenes and evening scenes are pictures when God superintends the camera. We are told that views from Prospect Rock, near Wilkesbarre, are fine. We know they are from Council Cup, near Wapwallopen—views fifteen miles up the river, and at least fifteen down stream; and in summer the Susquehanna is studded with emerald isles that are very beautiful. We need not go out of Pennsylvania to get grand scenery, and we have a great country full of it. Colorado abounds in sublimity; so does Yosemite Valley, and if we wish to hear the thunders of the sea, listen to the voice of Niagara. We would like sometimes, to look upon the Alps covered with perpetual snows and eternal sunshine; upon the sombre pyramids, counting off the periods of time along the sluggish Nile. We think we would gather inspiration from viewing the crumbled archways and colonnades of Rome, and the sculptured marble fragments of Greece, but our country presents grandeur and beauty of virgin freshness, unlimited and unimpaired by the ages of the hoary past.

E. J. BOWMAN.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free.

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Of Two Evils.

Toodles—Which would you rather, Noodles, seem to be, a bigger fool than you are or be a bigger fool than you seem?

Noodles—I'd rather seem to be a bigger fool than I am.

Toodles—That's impossible.

Noodles—No. I—er—would rather be a bigger fool than I seem.

Toodles—That's impossible.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits, 75 cts. Sold by C. A. Kleim, Druggist, Bloomsburg.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

SECRETARY GRESHAM'S REPORT.

The President's Annual Message.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1893.

Secretary Gresham's official report to the President showing that great injustice was done to the native Hawaiian government by the action of the U. S. Minister to that government under the last administration, in practically compelling the Queen by a display of marines from the U. S. S. Boston to abdicate in favor of the Provisional government which was formed, it is believed largely if not entirely by the advice and connivance of that minister, for the purpose of carrying out the scheme of the annexation of Hawaii, which played such a conspicuous part during the closing days of the Harrison administration, has for a time relegated the financial and tariff questions to back seats, and everybody is discussing the Hawaiian matter.

The report concludes with the recommendation, which was approved by the President and the members of the cabinet, that the wrong should be righted as far as lay in the power of this government by restoring the native government of Hawaii to the position it occupied before the Queen was forced by a U. S. Minister, not by the Provisional government, to abdicate. This was a bold and fearless step for the President to take, but believing it to be right he took it and issued the necessary orders to Minister Willis, who barring accidents arrived at Honolulu more than a week ago, to carry it into effect, although he knew full well that it would at first be unpopular, particularly with those who would only look at the surface of the question and regard it merely as the use of the power of the United States to overthrow an alleged republic and set upon its feet a deposed monarchy. But those who know the President were not surprised that he should prefer being right to being popular; he has been doing that sort of thing ever since he has been in public life.

There are not many democratic Senators and Representatives in Washington; but some of those here who were at first disposed to criticize the action of the President have already changed their minds, and it is believed that when the next news arrives from Hawaii they will all be disposed to acknowledge that the administration took the only right and proper course. If, as the administration believes, the provisional government only existed because the native Hawaiians believed it to have been created and supported by the power of the United States, it would at once cease to exist as soon as Minister Willis officially announced the contrary, as he doubtless did as soon as he arrived at Honolulu. It the Queen should then be unable to maintain herself in power that will be her own affair, as neither she nor those who might attempt to overthrow her government would receive aid from the United States. In other words, the action of the United States is merely intended to allow the Hawaiians to govern themselves in any way they may see fit without any outside interference, and as the first step towards that end it was necessary that things should be restored to the same condition in which they were when Minister Stevens interfered to overthrow the old government. The question of monarchy or republic had nothing whatever to do with it, nor was sentiment allowed to intrude. It was only a question of right and wrong, and the administration, acting upon the information gathered by Mr. Blount during his long stay and investigation in Hawaii, has only done what it believes to be right, and what it believes the American people, regardless of politics, will in the end endorse. The power of the United States is too great to be exercised to the detriment of its weaker neighbors, and the sense of fair play is too prevalent in the United States for the people to wish a wrong perpetuated because it was done by a United States official.

President Cleveland is devoting nearly all his time to writing his annual message to Congress, and in order to work without interruption he will only come to the White House on cabinet days until it is completed. There will be some surprises in the message for those who think that the results of the recent state elections will have any effect upon the President's policy.

Assistant Secretary Curtis will act as Secretary of the Treasury until Secretary Carlisle completes his annual report, to the preparation of which he is now devoting his entire time.

The annual report of First Assistant Post Master General Jones recommends that the experimental free delivery in small towns and villages be discontinued at the end of the current year, the annual outlay of \$10,000,000 not being justified by the results of the experiment, which he regards as a failure. Another great republican scheme—the ocean mail subsidy—is also reported to be a flat failure, and Congress will probably be asked to repeal the law authorizing it.



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Will Keep a Record.

ASSESSORS WILL MAKE A RETURN OF ALL BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The County Commissioners have ordered books and blanks in which to keep a record of births and deaths in the county. This is in accordance with an act passed by the legislature several months ago. The blanks are for the assessors of the boroughs and townships and it is their duty to get the information necessary for the record books.

In regard to births the following questions are asked and filled out on the printed return sheet: Full name of child, sex, full name of father and mother, residence of father and mother, occupation of father, date of birth, place of birth.

The questions on the death return sheet are as follows: Full name of deceased, color, sex, age, married or single, occupation, place of birth, date of death, place of death, cause of death, duration of illness, name of father and mother.

The assessor will be paid five cents out of the county funds for each birth and death. The books are to be furnished to the Clerk of the Orphans' Court in which to keep the records and he will also receive five cents out of the county funds for each birth and death entered upon the record. The record will be kept separate from all others and shall be admissible as evidence in all judicial proceedings. It is to be kept open at all times to the inspection of physicians, clergymen and attorneys-at-law, free of charge. Certified copies of any record will be furnished for fifty cents, and a search when no certified copy is required shall be made for ten cents, to be paid by the party seeking the information.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Its record of forty years is one of triumph over blood diseases.

THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE AND BOOK CONTAINING ALL THE NASBY LETTERS FOR ONE DOLLAR.

In answer to a general demand from all parts of the United States, the Toledo Blade has published in one volume, cloth bound, all of the "Nasby Letters" ever written by the late D. R. Locke, omitting perhaps a few unimportant letters on local or forgotten topics. Only a few of these letters were ever published in book form. Everybody has read some of them, but who has read all of them? The book contains over 500 large pages, and all the Nasby Letters written during a period of twenty-five years; also a portrait of D. R. Locke from his last photograph. It would sell at one dollar or more, but will never be placed on sale. One hundred thousand copies are now being printed and bound, and one copy will be sent postpaid by mail free to every person who this winter remits one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year. Everybody invited to send for a specimen copy of the Weekly Blade, which will give a full description of the book "The Nasby Letters."

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11-17-2t.

T. F. Anthony, Ex-Postmaster of Promise City, Iowa, says: "I bought one bottle of 'Mystic Cure' for Rheumatism and two doses of it did me more good than any medicine I ever took." Sold by C. A. Kleim, Druggist, Bloomsburg. 11-10-8m.

Father—Little Johnny appears to be hard at work out in the yard. What is he doing?

Mother—I don't know, but if he is working hard, it is play.—Good News

We could not improve the quality if paid double the price. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the best Salve that experience can produce, or that money can buy. W. S. Rishton, druggist. 10-14-17.

THE BOY IN THE MOW.

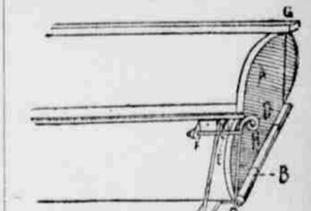
There glides through the barn's mammoth door A sweet-scented hill-top of hay; An athlete, with strength bubbling o'er, Now flings it in fork-fuls away. Another is stooping it back, With white powder of soil on his brow; And, treading the hay in his tracks, Looks faintly the boy in the mow. Through crannies often can be View'd, past the old barn-wall of brown, A river that leads to the sea, A railway that drives to the town. Oh, when shall my fortune make hay In yon fields of splendor, and how? 'Till wait for full many a day: I'm only a boy in a mow."

A cloud like a flag from the sky Is splendidly spread and unrolled; The sun reaches down from on high, To fringe it with yellow and gold. Oh, when will Heaven's mercy my name As bright as those colors allow? But earth has no glory or fame, To waste on a boy in the mow."

A cloud in the west, like a pall, Creeps upward, and hangs in the light; It carries a gloom over all, It looks like a part of the night. With clamor the thunder-bolts swarm, And trees bend in agony now; 'Tis thus, too, that poverty's storm Would conquer the boy in the mow!"

The clouds have flown into a dream, The birds are discoursing in glee, The smile of the sun is again On river and hill-top and tree. Look up to the heavens, little lad, And then to your earth-duties bow; And some day both worlds may be glad To honor the boy from the mow!"

WAGON END GATE. Directions for Constructing a Very Useful and Handy Device. It is the end gate or board. B is an iron hinge 1 1/2 inches wide by 1/2 inch thick, the joint of which is shown at C. This hinge is fastened with wood screws on under side of the bin and extends up on back of end gate to top of the bin. E is the brace commonly used on frame wagon bins, bolted at the lower end to cross piece under the bin, and at upper end with 2 1/2-inch bolts to side bin. This brace has two outward-extending flanges, as shown



at upper end. D is the lock lever inside of 3/8-inch round iron bent at right angles and fitting loosely in holes in the outward-extending flanges of the brace, E, and having a pair of lock nuts at F to hold the lock lever and also to tighten the lock lever should it become loose. G is a 3/8-inch round rod passing down through the opposite end of the bin to hold end gate in place on opposite side. To remove the end gate, turn the lock lever (D) over to the left. This releases the hinge (B) at upper end, which is now free to move back, and the end board can be easily withdrawn. It shows a button on the lock lever (D) from dropping down too far.—Farm and Home.

NEVER FAILS TO WORK.

A Potato Digger Which is Always in Shipshape Condition. I take the liberty of commending to our editor for use on his experimental farm in a dry season like this, the "only original" non-patented potato digger, a drawing of which I inclose. I do this on the following solid grounds: 1. It is self-acting, is always in gear



and will begin operations as soon as admitted to the field. 2. Its elevator has a double back-action, raising the tubers and earth with perfect ease and separating them perfectly. 3. The gearing is so ingeniously covered that it cannot be worn out or clogged by gravel, weeds or vines. 4. Its adjustment is automatic, and the point of the digger is self-sharpening. It will follow crooked rows and dig deep or shallow in hard-pan or sandy loam, never missing a hill. 5. It will pick up the potatoes, carry them to market, and get as much for small as for large ones.

SOME SHORT FURROWS.

Some men who are the most careful about the fit of their own collars are the most careless about the fit of those their horses wear.

Do not run wild after "novelties," let the enthusiast do that. Be content with that which has been tried and found to be good.

Some dairymen "get along" better than others because they keep their farm buildings painted and the fences at a lawful height.

CULTIVATION of the soil to kill weeds is poor cultivation, but to cultivate so thoroughly that weeds do not grow, is the science of gardening and farming.

A dog's usefulness is singularly misunderstood when he is considered valuable merely to drive in the cows from the pasture. Some dogs, however, are better to drive cows than are irresponsible hired hands who will thoughtlessly hurl stones and sticks at them.—American Agriculturist.

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TRY THE CURE HAY-FEVER. A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

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