REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject : "The Sword--Its Mission and its Doom."

TEXT: "Thy sword shall be bathed in Heaven."--Isaiah xxxiv., 5.

Chaplain T. DeWitt Taimage preached his annual sermon before the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The staff officers and members of the regiment were immediately in front of the platform, and their friends througed the galleries. The hymn sung was the national

My country, tis of thee, Sweet land of liberty.

The following is the sermon in full: Three hundred and fifty-one times does the Bible speak of that sharp, keen, curved, inexorable weapon, which flashes upon us from the text-the sword. Sometimes the mention is applaudatory and sometimes damnatory, sometimes as drawn, sometimes as sheathed. In the Bible, and in much secular literature, the sword represents all secular literature, the sword represents all javelins, all muskets, all carbines, all guns, all police clubs, all battle axs, all weaponry for physical defense or attack. It would be an interesting thing to give the history of the Plow, and follow its furrow all down through the ages, from the first crop in Chaldea to the last crop in Minnesota. It would be interesting to allow the Pen as it has tracked its way on down through the literature of mations from its first word in literature of nations, from its first word in the first book to the last word which some author last night wrote as he closed his manuscript. It would be an interesting thing to count the echoes of the hammer from the first nail driven, down through all the mechanism of centuries to the last stroke in the carpenter's shop yesterday. But in this, my annual sermon as chaplain of the Thirteenth Regiment, I propose taking up a weapon that has done a work that neither plow nor, non nor harmore ever accomplow nor pen nor hammer ever accom-plished. My theme is the sword—its mission

and its doom. The sword of the text was bathed in heaven; that is, it was a sword of righteous-ness, as another sword may be bathed in hell, and the sword of crueity and wrong. There is a great difference between the sword of Winklereid and the sword of Cataline, be-tween the sword of Leonidas and the sword of Benedict Arnold. In our effort to hasten of Benedict Arnold. In our effort to hasten the end of war, we have hung the sword, with abuses and execrations, when it has had a divine mission, and when in many crises of the world's history it has swung for liberty and justice, civilization and righteousness and God. At the very opening of the Bible and on the east of the Garden of Eden God placed a flaming sword to defend the tree of life. Of the officer of the law St. Paul declares: "He beareath not the sword in vain." Through Moses God commanded: "Put every man his sword by his side." David in his prayer says: "Gird thy sword upon thy thigh, O most mighty." One of the old battle shouts of the Old Testament was, "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon." Christ, in a great exigency, said that such a weapen was more important than a coat, for he declared: "He that hath no sword, let him sell his garment and buy one." Again He de-clared. "I come not to send peace but a sword." Of Christ's second coming it is said. "Out of His mouth went a sharp, two edged sword." Thus, sometimes figuratively, but oftener literally, the divine mission of the

What more consecrated thing in the world than Joshua's sword, or Caleb's sword, or Gideon's sword, or David's sword, or Wash-ington's sword, or Marion's sword, or Uafay-ette's sword, or Wellington's sword, or Kosciusko's sword, or Garibaldi's sword, or

far West, or, when their fortunes have failed, re-enforce them by wealthy matrimonial alliance. Imagine this nation yet a part of English possessions! The trouble the mother country has to-day with Ireland would be a parafisaio condition compared with the trouble she would have with us. England and the United States make excellent neigh-bors, but the two families are too large to live in the same house. What a godsend that we should have parted, and parted long ago! But I can think of no other way in which we could have possibly achieved American independence. George III., the half crary King, would not have let us go. Lord North, his Prime Minister, would not have let us go. General Lord Corn-wallis would not have let us go, although after Yorktown he was glad enough to have us let him go. Lexington, and Bunker Hill, and Monmouth, and Trenton, and Valley Forge were proofs positive that they were not willing to let us go. Any committee of Amer-icans going across the ocean to see what could have been done would have found no better far West, or, when their fortunes have failed,

willing to let us go. Any committee of Amer-icans going across the ocean to see what could have been done would have found no better accommodations than London Tower. The only way it could have been done was by the sword, your great-grandfather's sword. Jef-ferson's pen could write the Declaration of Independence, but only Washington's sword could have achieved it, and the other swords betted in heaven.

bathed in heaven. So now the sword has its uses, although So now the sword has its uses, although it is a sheathed sword. There is not an armory in Brooklyn, or New York, or Phila-delphia, or Chicago or Charleston, or New Orleans, or any American city, that could be spared. We have in all our American cities a ruffian population, who, though they are small in number, compared with the good population, would again and again make rough and stormy times if, back of our may-ors and common councils and police, there were not in the armories and arsenais some keen steel which, if brought into play, would make quick work with mobocracy. There are in every great community unprincipled men, who like a row on a large scale, and they heat themselves with sour mash and old rye heat themselves with sour mash and old rye and other decoctions, enriched with blue vitriol, potash, turpentine, sugar of lead, su-phuric acid, logwood, strychnine, night shade and other precious ingredients, and take down a whole glass with a resounding "Ah!" of satisfaction. When they get that stuff in them and the blue vitriol collides with the potash, and the turpentine with the sulphuric acid, the victims are ready for anything but order and decency and good gov-ernment. Again and again, in our Ameri-can cities, has the necessity of home guards been demonstrated.

been demonstrated. You remember how, when the soldiers were all away to the war in 1863-4, what conflagrations were kindled in the streets of New York, and what negroes were hung. Some of you remember the great riots in Philadelphia at fires, sometimes kindled just for the opportunity of uproar and despoila-tion. In 1849 a hiss at a theatre would have resulted in New York city being demolished had it not been for the citizen soldiery. Be-cause of an insult which the American actor, Edwin Forrest, had received in England cause of an insult which the American actor, Edwin Forrest, had received in England from the friends of Mr. Macready, the English actor, when the latter ap-peared in New York, in Macbeth, the distinguished Englishman was hissed and mobbed, the walls of the city having been placarded with the announcement: "Shall placarded with the announcement: "Shal Americans or English rule in this city? Streets ware filled with a crowd insane with passion. The riot act was read, but it only evoked louder yells and heavier volleys of stones, and the whole city was threatened ith violence and assassination. But the Seventh regiment, under Gen.

But the Seventh regiment, under Gent. Duryes, marched through Broadway, pre-ceded by mounted troops, and at the com-imand: "Fire! Guard! Fire!" the mob scat-tered, and New York was saved. What tered, and New York was saved. What would have become of Chicago, two or three years ago, when the police lay dead in the streets, had not the sharp command of mili-tary officers been given? Do not charge such scenes upon American institutions. They are as old as the Ephesian mob that the the time is coming when nation wled for two hours in Paul's time about the theatre, amid the ruins of which I stood the theatre, amid the ruins of which I stood last January. They were witnessed in 1675 in London, when the weavers paraded the streets and entered buildings to destroy the machinery of those who, because of their new inventions, could undersell the rest. They were witnessed in 1781 at the trial of Lord George Gordon, when there was a re-ligious riot. Again, in 1719, when the rabble cried, "Down with the Presbyterians! Down with the meeting houses" There always ligious riot. Again, in 1719, when the rabble cried, "Down with the Presbyterians! Down with the meeting houses!" There always have been, and always will be, in great com-munities, a class of people that cannot govern themselves and which ordinary means can not govern, and there are exigencies which nothing but the sword can meet. Aye, the militia are the very last regiments that it will be safe to disband. Arbitrament will take the place of war be ween nation and nation, and national armies will disband as a consequence, and the time will come-God hasten it!--when there will be no need of an American army or navy, or a Russian army or navy. But or navy, or a Russian army or navy. But some time after that cities will have to keep their armories, and arsenals, and well-drilled militia, because until the millennial drilled militia, because until the millennial day there will be populations with whom abitrament will be as impossible as treaty with a cavern of hyenas or a jungle of snakes. These men who rob stores and give garroter's hug, and prowl about the wharves at midnight, and rattle the dice in gambling hells, and go armed with pistol or dirk, will refrain from disturbance of the or dirk, will refrain from disturbance of the public peace just in proportion as they real-ize that the militia of a city, instead of be-ing an awkward squad, and in danger of shooting each other by mistake, or losing their own life by looking down into the gun barrel to see if it is loaded, or getting the ramrod fast in their bootleg, are prompt as the sunrise, keen as the north wind, potent as a thunderbolt, and accurate, and regular, and disciplined in their movements as the planetary system. planetary system. Well done, then, I say to the legislatures, and governors, and mayor, and all offi-dials who decide upon larger armories and better places for drill and more generous equipment for the militia. The sconer the word can safely go back to the scabbard to stay there the better; but until the hilt clangs against the case in that final lodg-ment, let the sword be kept free from rust, a needle, and the handle polished, not only by the chamois of the regimental servant, but by the hand of brave and patriotic officers, a needle, and the handle polished, not only by the chamois of the regimental servant, but by the shafd of brave and patriotic officers, a needle, and the handle polished, not only by the chamois of the regimental servant, but by the shafd of brave and patriotic officers, a needle in outrage, but bathed in heaven. The fore I speak of the doom of the sword fet me also say that it has developed the grandest natures that the world ever saw. It is developed courage - that sublime energy of the soul which defles the universe when it feels itself to be in the right. It has de-veloped a self sacrifice which repudiates the life is worth more than anything size, when for a principle it throws that liffs away, as much as to say: It is not necessary that I live, but it is necessary that righteous among the Northern and Southern veterans of our Civil War who are ninety-five per cent, larger and mightier in soul than they would have been had they not during the four years of national agony turned their back on home and fortunes and at the front sacrificed all for and fortunes and at the front sacrificed all for and fortunes and at the front sacrificed all for and fortunes and at the front sacrificed all for and fortunes and at the front sacrificed all for and fortunes and at the front sacrificed all for any fortunes and any turned their back on home and fortunes and at the front sacrifice all for the sacrifice and they for the sacrifice and they for the sacrifice and and son turned their back on ho planetary system. Well done, then, I say to the legislatures. a principle. It was the sword which on the Northern side developed a Grant, a McClellan, a hooker, a Hancook, a Sherman, a Sheridan and Admirals Farragut and Porter, and on the Southern side a Lee, a Jackson, a Hill, a Gordon and the Johnstons, Albert Sydney and Joseph E., and Admiral Semmes, and many Federals and Confederates whose graves in national cometeries are marked "Unknown," yet who were just as self-generals, and whose resting places all up and down the banks of the Androscoggin, the Hudson, the Potomac, the Mississippi and the Alabama, have recently been snowed under with white flowers typical of resur-rection, and strewn with red flowers com-memorative of the carnage through which they pased, and the blue flowers illustra-tive of the skies through which they as sounder. But the sword is doomed. There is one word that needs to be written in avery throne a principle.

room, in every war office, in every navy yard, in every national council. That word is disarmament. But no government can af-ford to throw its sword away until all the great governments have agreed to do the same. Through the influence of the recent convention of North and Bouth American Governments at Washington, and through the peace convention to be held next July in London, and other movements in which prime ministers, and kings, and queens, and sultans, and czars shall take part, all civil-ized nations will come to disarmament, and ized nations will come to disarmament, and if a few barbarian races decline to quit war, then all the decent nations will send out a force of continental police to wipe out from

force of continental police to wipe out from the face of the earth the miscreants. But until disarmament and consequent ar-bitration shall be agreed to by all the great governments, any single government that dismantles its fortresses, and spikes its guns, and breaks its sword, would simply invite its own destruction. Suppose, before such gen-eral agreement, England should throw away her sword, think you France has forgotten eral agreement, England should throw away her sword; think you France has forgotten Waterloo? Suppose before such general agreement, Germany should throw away her sword, how long would Alsace and Lorraine stay as they are? Suppose the Czar of Russia be-fore any such general agreement should throw away his sword; all the eagles and multures and lions of European power would throw away his sword; all the eagles and vultures and lions of European power would gather for a piece of the Russian bear. Sup-pose the United States, without any such general agreement of disarmament, should throw away her sword; it would not be long before the Narrows of our harbor would be ablaze with the bunting of foreign navies coming here to show the folly of the "Mon-rea doctring." roe doctrine.

Side by side the two movements must go. Complete armament until all agree to dis-armament. At the same command of "Halt" all nations halting. At the same command of "Ground arms!" all muskets thumping. At the same command of "Break ranks!" all armies disbanding. That may be nearer than you think. The standing army is the nightmare of nations. England wants to get rid of it, Germany is being eaten up by get rid of it, Germany is being eaten up by it, Russia is almost taxed to death with it. Suppose that the millions of men be-longing to the standing armies of the world and in absolute idleness, for the most part of their lives, should become producers, instead of con-sumers. Would not the world's prosperities improve, and the world's morals be better? Or have you the beathenish idea that war is necessary to kill off the surplus populations of the earth, and that without it the world would be so crowded there would scon be no reserved seats, and even the standing room would be exhausted? Ah! I think we can trust to the pneumonias, and the consump-tions, and the fevers, and the Russian grippes to kill the people fast enough.

tions, and the levers, and the Russian grippes to kill the people fast enough. Beside that, when the world gets too full God will blow up the whole concern and start another world and better one. Be side that, war kills the people who can least be spared. It takes the pick of the nations. Those whom we could easily spare to go to the front are in the penitentiary, and their duties detain them in that limited sphere. No, it is the public spirited and the valorous who go out to die. Mostly are they young men. If they were aged, and had only five or ten years at the most to live, the sacrifice would not be so great. But it is those who have forty or fifty years to live who step into the jaws of battle. In our war Colonel Ellsworth fell while yet a mere lad. Renowned McPher-son was only 35. Magnificent Reynolds was only 43. Hundreds of thousands fell be-tween twenty and thirty years of age. I looked into the faces of the French and Ger-man troops as they were for the most part armies. of spiendid boys. Bo in all ages war has pre-ferred to sacrifice the young. of splendid boys. So in all ages war has pre-ferred to sacrifice the young. Alexander the Great died at 33. When war slays the young it not only takes down that which they are,

So we are glad at the Isaiahic prophecy

The Clothing of Little Children. BY COUSIN META.

Of late so much has been written on the subject of infants' clothing that there may scarcely seem room for more, yet a few hints out of one's own experience may still be of use to some one. Before the era of the "Gertrude suit," or the other hygienic patterns now so well known, I had become quite out of patience with the uncomfortable, unhygienic methods of clothing helpless infancy, and determined to evolve "out

of my own head," (as the boy said he made the gate) for my own little one something better. The result I subjoin, nor has my experience with five younger children shown me anything more satisfactory. 1, a short shirt; 2, a waist; 3, one or

two skirts; 4, a dress. The shirt of worn flannel-frequent-

ly made from a soft, partly worn un-der-vest of my own-short, in preference to the long pattern of the "Ger-trude suit," because it thus becomes needless to change it through the day as it escapes being soiled. The waist, of cotton in summer (heavier in winter and with sleeves), and with a row of

buttons for attaching the skirt or skirts. These may be one or more according to the season, more or less elaborate according to the occasion, and usually moderately short; for riding out on a cold day, however, a longer, heavier one may be added, which will wrap the little feet more securely than any other garment.

The dress may be a simple slip, or a gored dress, trimmed much or little according to the mother's taste; for my elf I think the simpler the better, as being the more appropriate to the innocent little being it is to cover.

I think it wise from the first, save in quite warm weather, to put stockings on the baby feet, which are thus kept warm without need of long skirts, and thus the naturally active limbs have opportunity for free play. The stockings are preferable to "socks" (unless made as "bootees," that is, with long enough tops to cover the legs), because it is quite as essential that the legs should be warm as well as the feet. They may be fastened to the diaper by

a small nursery pin. After babyhood up to the age of nine or ten years my children have worn nothing next the skin but flannel, and for this purpose I have found the well-known "Shaker" flannel most satisfactory. Of course the "Sanitary all-wool" is the ideal in its various grades, but is much more expensive and far less durable. Of the "Shaker" there are several grades, and we may find for sum mer wear one quite light, which, made with short sleeves, keeps the little wearer comfortable, while guarding against sudden chill. The heavier qualities are excellent for the colder season, made with sleeves down to the wrist.

One of the most important objects of care in our changeable New England climate is to suit the clothing to the The love of money is a root of all kinds day, often even to the hour. To almost constant solicitude in this regard I at-

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON. SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1890. The Rich Man's Folly.

LESSON TEXT. (Luke 12 : 13-21. Memory verses. 19-21.

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: Jesus the Saviour of Men.

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER : This is indeed the Christ, the Saviour of the world .- John 4 : 42.

LESSON TOPIC : Words on Covetousness.

LESSON OUTLINE: 2. The Course of Cove:ous-ness, vs. 13-15. 2. The Course of Cove:ous-ness, vs. 16-19. 3. The Penalty of Covet-ousness, vs. 20, 21.

GOLDEN TEXT: Take heed, and beware of covetousness: for a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth. -Luke 12

DAILY HOME READINGS :

M.-Luke 12 : 13-21. Words on covetousness. T.-Josh. 7 : 1-26. Achan's covetousness. W.-1 Kings 21 : 1-16. Ahab's covetousness. T.-2 Kings 5 : 1-27. Gehazi's covetousness. F.-Matt. 26 : 14-16 ; 27 : 1-10. Judas's covetousness S .- Acts 5 : 1-11. Ananias and Sapphira's covetousness. S .- Luke 10 : 25-37. A model of

LESSON ANALYSIS.

Manifested:

Bid my brother divide the inheritance with me (13). Then I coveted them, and took them

(Josh. 7 : 21). Give me thy vineyard, that I may have

it (1 Kings 21 : 2). I will run after him, and take some-

what of him (2 Kings 5 : 20). Sold a possession, and kept back part of the price (Acts 5:1, 2).

Keep yourselves from all covetous-

Thou shalt not covet (Exod. 20:17). coveted no man's silver, or gold, or

But....covetousness, let it not even be named (Eph. 5 : 3).

Be ye free from the love of money (Heb. 13:5).

III, Condemned: Life consisteth not in...the things

Woe to him that getteth an evil gain (Hab. 2: 9).

(Matt. 6: 25).

of evil (1 Tim. 6: 10): 1. "Bid my brother divide the in-

abundance...he possesseth." A fact (1) Incontestible; (2) Hum-

Poor as to the world rich in faith, and heirs (Jas. 2: 5). An inheritance,.... that fadeth not

away (1 Pet. 1:4). 1. "Thou foolish one." (1) God the

judge; (2) Man the culprit; (3) "Foolish one" the finding.

2. "This night is thy soul required of thee." (1) The supreme requirement; (2) The immediate demand; (3) The irrevocable decision.

"So is he that layeth up treasure

for himself." (i) Wise for this world; (2) Foolish for the next.

LESSON BIBLE READING. SPECIMENS OF COVETOUS MEN.

Laban (Gen. 31 : 41, 42). Achan (Josh. 7:20, 21). Eli's sons (1 Sam. 2 : 12-17).

Samuel's sons (1 Sam. 8:3) Saul (1 Sam. 15 : 9, 19). Ahab (1 Kings 21 : 1-4).

Gehazi (2 Kings 5 : 20-24).

Priests of Israel (Isa. 56 : 11 ; Mal. 1 :

13). Judas (Matt. 26 : 14-16 ; John 12 : 6). Ananias and Sapphira (Acts 5:1-10) Demetrius (Acts 19 : 24- 27).

Felix (Acts 24 : 25, 26).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

INTERVENING EVENTS .- The lesson is part of a continuous series of discourses and coversations, extending from Luke 11:14 to 13:9. The position of this section in the history is difficult to determine. The incident at the beginning, the cure of a dumb demoniac, resembles that recorded in Matthew 12:22, and is followed by a similar accusation and discourse (comp. Matt. 12:23-45, Mark 3:20-30, with Luke 11:15-32). If Luke reports the same occurrence, then this entire section should be placed earlier in the ministry; namely, on the day when the discourse in parables was spoken, somewhere near Capernaum. This is the view of Robinson, and has much to re-commend it. The benediction of the woman (Luke 11: 27, 28) would, in that case, be suggested by the coming of our Lord's mother, since Matthew and Mark place the coming of his mother and brethren immediately after the discourse following the accusation of a league with Beelzebub.

If, however, the miracle 18 not the same, the entire section belongs to the final journey from Galilee, whatever be the precise date of that journey. Andrews places it after the feast of tabernacles, as already stated in previous "Lesson Surroundings." It is impossible to decide the question with certainty. If the section belongs to the earlier period, it follows the preaching tour described in Luke 8 : 1-3. If it is in its chronological position, then it follows the last lesson. In either case, the immediate connection is: the healing of a dumb demoniac; the accusation of league with Beelzebub; our Lord's reply (Luke 11 : 14-26); a wo-man calls him blessed, our Lord's reply (Luke 11:27, 28): a discourse, to the multitudes (Luke 11 : 29-36); at a dinner in the house of a Pharisee the Lord denounces the Pharisees (Luke 11:37-52); their hostility increasing, he addresses the multitude (Luke 11 :

unselfishness. I. THE SPIRIT OF COVETOUSNESS.

II. Shunned:

ness (15).

apparel (Acts 20 : 33).

which he possesseth (15).

Man shall not live by bread alone

(Matt. 4: 4:). Is not the life more than the food?

from all covetousness."

bling; (3) Faith-inspiring.

Prosperity:

(Prov. 11: 28).

II. Selfishness:

greater (18).

wealth (Deut. 8: 18).

selves (Deut. 31: 20).

IL THE COURSE OF COVETOUSNESS.

The ground of a certain rich man brought forth plentifully (16):

He it is that give th thee power to get

They shall have eaten and filled them-

Thy.... prosperity exceedeth the fame which I heard (1 Kings 10: 7).

He that trusteth in his riches shall fall

My power....hath gotten me this wealth (Deut. 8: 17).

Spreading himself like a green tree in

Men shall be lovers of selt, lovers of

Soul take thine ease, eat, drink,

1. "The ground of a certain rich man

2. "I have not where to bestow my fruits." (1) In a needy world; (2)

Without a beneficent spirit.

III. THE PENALTY OF COVETOUSNESS.

own eyes (Prov. 12: 15). They that desire to be rich fall into....

many foolish ... , lusts (1 Tim. 6: 9).

This night is thy soul required of

With abundance of means; (3)

its native soil (Psa. 37: 35). He heapeth up riches (Psa. 39: 6).

money (2 Tim. 3: 2).

ten me (Hos. 13: 6).

word (Matt. 13: 22).

. Classed with Fools:

II. Cut Off from Lite:

(Psa. 14: 1).

III. Worldliness:

hundreds of thousands of American sword, or that have again and again been bathed in heaven. Swords of that kind have been the best friends of the human race. They neaven. Swords of that kind have been the best friends of the human race. They have slain tyrannies, pried open dungeons, and cleared the way for nations in their march upward. It was better for them to take the sword and be free, than lie under the oppressor's heel and suffer. There is something worse than death, and that is life if it must cringe and crouch before the wrong. Turn over the leaves of the world's history, and find that there has never been a tyranny stopped or a nation liberated except by the sword. I am not talking to you about the way they have been. What force drove back the Saracens at Tours, and kept Europe from being over-whelmed by Mohammedanism, and, subse-quently, all America given over to Moham-medanism? The sword of Charles Mattel and his men. Who can deal enough in influities to tell what was accomplished for the world's good by the sword of Joan of Arc. In December last I looked off and saw in the distance the battlefield of Marathon, and I asked myself what was it that, on that

good by the sword of Joan of Arc. In December last I looked off and saw in the distance the battlefield of Marathon, and I asked myself what was it that, on that most tremendous day in history, stopped the Persian hosts, representing not only Persia, but Egypt, and Tripoli, and Afghanistan, and Beloochistan, and Armenia; a host that had Asia under foot, and proposed to put Europe under foot, and, if successful in that battle, would have submerged by Asiatic barbarism European civilization, and, as a consequence in after time, American civiliza-tion. The swords of Miltiades, and Themisto-cles, and Aristides. At the waving of these swords the eleven thousand lancers of Athens on the run dashed against the one hundred thousand insolent Persians, and trampled them down or pushed them back into the sea. The sword of that day saved the best part of the hamispheres, a trinity of keen steel flashing in the two lights—the light of the setting of the sun of barbarism, the light of the rising sun of civilization. Hall to these three great swords bathed in heaven: What put an end to infamous Louis XVI.'s howold have been made to kneel on the steps of the Tuileries and the Anglo-Saxon race would have been halted and all Europe araiyzed? The sword of Mariborough at Benheim. Time came when the Roman war eagles, whose besks had been punched into the hearts of nations, must be brought down from their eyries. All other attempts had disgracefully failed, but the Germans, the mightiest nation for brawn and brain, un-dertook the work, and, under God, suc-ceded. What drove back the Roman cavity till their horses, wounded, flung their riders and the last rider perished, and the Hercynian forest became the scene of Rome's but here the sword of Arminius. While passing through France last Jam.

<text>

that the time is coming when nation shall not lift up sword against nation. Indeed both swords shall go back into the scabbard -the sword bathed in heaven and the sword bathed in hell. In a war in Spain a soldier went on a skirmishing expedition, and se-cluded in a bush, he had the opportunity of shooting a soldier of the other army who had strolled away from his tent. He took aim and dropped him. Running up to the fallen man he took his knapsack for spoil, and a letter dropped out of it, and it turned out to be a letter signed by his own father, in other words, he had shot his brother. If the brotherhood of man be a true doctring, then he who shoots another that the time is coming when nation shall | tribute the freedom my little flock has brother. If the brotherhood of man be a true doctrine, then he who shoots another man always shoots his own brother. What a horror is war and its cruelties were well il-lustrated when the Tartars, after sweeping through Russis and Poland, displayel with pride nine great sacks filled with the right ears of the fallen, and when a correspondent of the London Times, writing of the wounded after the battle of Bedan, said: "Every moan that the human voice can utter rose from that heap of agony, and the cries of "Water! For the love of God, water! A doctor! A doctor!" never ceased."

After war has wrought such cruelties, how glad we will be to have the Old Monster himself die. Let his dying couch be spread himself die. Let his dying couch be spread in some dismantied fortress, through which the stormy winds how!. Give him for a pil-low a battered shield, and let his bed be hard with the rusted bayonets of the slain. Cover him with the coarsest blanket that picket ever wore, and let his only cup be the bleached bone of one of his war chargers, and the last taper by his bedside expire as the midnight blast sighs into his ear: "The Can-dle of the wicked shall be put out." To-night against the sky of the glorious

The last taper by his beside expire as the miningst blast incohis ear: "The Candidic of the wicked shall be put out." To-night against the sky of the glorious future I see a great blaze. It is a foundry in ful blast. The workmen have stirred the fires until the furnaces are seven times been challed into the furnace, and they begin to glow and redden and meit, and they are tumbled into the furnace, and they begin to glow and redden and meit, and they are tumbled into the furnace, and they begin to glow and redden and meit, and they begin to glow and redden and meit, and they begin to glow and redden and meit, and they begin to glow and redden and meit, and they begin to glow and redden and meit, and they begin to glow and redden and meit, and they begin to glow and redden and meit, and they begin to glow and redden and meit, and they begin to glow and redden and meit, and they begin to glow and redden and meit, and they begin to glow and redden and meit, and they begin to glow and redden and meit, and they begin to glow and redden and meit, and they begin to glow and redden and meit, and they begin to glow and redden and meit, and they begin to glow and redden and meit, and they begin to glow and redden and meit, and the red rose with rest land under the sun, let us dedicate ourselves anew of York, and the red rose the badge of the house of York, and the red rose the badge of the house of York, and the red rose the badge of the house of York, and the red rose the badge of the house of York, and the red rose the badge of the board bad data they opposed each other in battle. To mist you in the Holy War for all that is good against all that is wrong. I pin over probast two badges, the one suggestive of the other symbolic of a soul made white and be other symbolic of a soul made white and be other symbolic of a soul made white and be other symbolic of a soul made white and be other symbolic of a soul made white and be other symbolic. The base and they, thiy and bose!

The Cauliflower.

The cauliflower is one of the most delicate of the cabbage family. It thrives best in the moist air of the seashore, and suffers quickly from drought in the dry seasons. It requires also generous feeding. It is probably for these reasons, as well as from the fact that sea kelp is an excellent manure for all the cabbage family; that the farmers of Suffolk County, on Long Island, have been very County, on Long Island, have been very successful with this vegetable, producing some \$200,000 worth yearly. They are sent to New York, Boston and various other New England cities for a market, and very many are used for pickling, for which they are highly esteemed.—Massa-chusetts Ploughman.

drives them in. As the days become cool, dresses of flannel take the place of cotton ones,-later on flannel drawers and skirts and woolen stockings are donned, and in extreme weather under the dress is worn an extra waist of flannel, easily put on or off as required, for every one knows how in a few hours the mercury will often rise or fall 30 or 40 degrees.

In many respects the garb of chil-dren to-day is much more sensible than one or two decades ago. The dresses are long enough to be some protection to the limbs, flannel is more generally worn both for under and outer garments, also woolen stockings and "com-mon sense" shoes; the plain, long, close-fitting cloaks are very admirably designed for comfort, as a shield from tempest and cold; so are the many pretty, soft, woolen head-coverings which, (under the old-fashioned name of "hood" or more modern designation

and be merry (19). Then he forsook God which made him of "fascinator," "toboggan," etc.,) of-ten render a pretty face quite bewitch-ing, and even a homely one more bright and attractive.—Cottage Health. (Deut. 32: 15). If riches increase, set not your heart thereon (Psa. 62: 10). They were filled have they forgot-

Illegible Prescriptions.

The "Medical Press" has lately called attention to the serious risks to which patients are exposed by the custom among many medical men of writing their prescriptions illegibly. We are told, says "'Chambers' Journal," that prescriptions are commonly handed to chemists so badly written that it is almost impossible to decipher them, and that it is often difficult to guess what drugs are intended to be represented by the strange hieroglyphics de-picted. Doctors are not the only sinners in this respect, as any one with a large correspondence knows to his cost. It is by no means an uncommon thing to receive a letter, the translation of which is as painful an experience as listening to the efforts of a stutterer to

listening to the efforts of a stutterer to make himself understood. Persons who cannot acquire the easy art of writing legibly should in mercy to their correspondents employ a secre-tary to do the work for them. So much importance is attached to the legible writing of a prescription, that it would be well it they were always passed through a typewriter before reaching the hands of the com-pounder. pounder.

thee (20). All Israel stoned him with stones (Josh. 7: 25). Photographic Halos .- The authors He went away and hanged himself Photographic Halos, — The authors succeed in avoiding these halos by cov-ering the back of the plate with a layer of normal collodion holding in solution a small quantity of chrysol-dine. This vanish having an index of (Matt. 27: 5). Ananias....fell down and gave up the ghost (Acts 5: 5). And she fell down,....and gave up the ghost (Acts 5: 10). refraction little different from that of ghost (Acts 0. 10). III. Poor for Eternity: glass, completely suppresses the halos. So is he that ... is not rich toward

History and the present, alike, teach us that wherever the influence of wo-an is felt, and there exists a high regard and esteem for her, there too you. and honor, morality and religion. God (21). Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven (Matt. 6: 20). Thou shalt have treasure in heaven (Matt 19: 21),

heritance with me." (1) The con- 53 to 12:12). While speaking one of tested estate; (2) The covetous the multitude makes the request with claimant; (3) The judicious Lord. which the lesson begins. 2. "Take heed, and keep yourselves

PLACE .- On Robinson's theory, in (1) An Galilee, probably in Capernaum. On watchful- the other theory, at some unnamed evil end; (2) A defensive watchfulplace in Persea. TIME.—Either in the autumn of A. 3. "A man's life consisteth not in the

U. C. 781,-that is, A. D. 28,-or in the late autumn (November or December) of A. U. C. 782; that is, A. D. 29.

PERSONS .- Our Lord, surrounded by "many thousands" (v. 1); his disciples near him; one of the multitude. In a parable, a rich man, to whom God speaks.

INCIDENTS .--- A man asks our Lord to make his brother share the inheritance with him. This request is refused, and a warning against all covetousness added. The parable of an increasingly rich man, his worldly wisdom, his pro-vision for his own pleasure. God re-bukes him, with a prediction of speedy death. The application. I will pull down my barns, and build

There is no parallel passage.

Some Peculiar Plants.

A very funny plant in the Govern-ment Botanical Garden is the so-called Barber plant, the leaves of which are used in some parts of the East for rub-bing on the face to keep the beard from growing. It is not supposed to have any effect on a beard that is alhave any effect on a beard that is al-ready rooted, but merely to act as a preventive, boys employing it to keep the hair from getting a start on their face. It is also employed by some Oriental people who desire to keep parts of their heads free from hair as a matter of fachier. matter of fashion. The deceitfulness of riches, choke the

Also found in the Botanical Garden is the "cruel plant," which is so desig-nated because it catches butterflies and brought forth plentifully." (1) Riches; (2) Prosperity; (3) Plenty. --(1) The man's possessions; (2) The Lord's blessing. lights upon it, it grabs the butterfly by the head and holds it fast until the captive dies. Then the flower drops it on the ground and lies in wait for a fresh unfortunate.

3. "Take thine ease, eat, drink, be merry." (1) The fool's idea of his soul's needs; (2) The fool's provi-sion for his soul's life. A curious-looking tree from the Isthmus of Panama bears a round red fruit as big as an apple, which has this remarkable faculty, that its juice rub-bed on tough beef or chicken, makes the meat tender by the chemical power it possesses to separate the flesh fiber. One is interested to observe in the bo-tanical green-house three kinds of plants that have real consumption of God said unto him, Thou foolish one The fool hath said, There is no God (Psa. 14: 1). The prosperity of fools shall destroy them (Prov. 1: 32). The way of the foolish is right in his the lungs-the leaves, of course, being the lungs of a plant.

The disease is manifested by the turning of the leaves from green to turning of the leaves from green to white, the affection gradually spread-ing from, one spot nntil, when a leaf is all white, it is just about to die. Cruel-ly enough as it would seem, the gar-deners only try to perpetuate the dis-ease for the sake of beauty and curi-osity, all plants of those varieties that are too healthy being thrown away.

a material, that he calls "alterion," for the prevention of corrosion in boilers. The interior of the boller is coated with the material, and from time to time electrical currents are sent through it.

HAVING wit and buoyaney of spirits, let them flash out in service of religion. Don't consider it necessary to rake them up and hide them.

An English electrician has invented