# DR. TALMAGE.

### Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

# Subject. "In the Lion's Den."

TEXT: "Then the King commanded, and Whey brought Daniel and cast him into the rden of lions."—Daniel vi., 16.

They brought Daniel and cast him into the rden of lions."-Daniel vi., 16. Darius was King of Babylon, and the young man Daniel was so much a favarite with him that he made him Prime Minister or Secretary of State. But no man could gain such a high position without exciting the eavy and jealousy of the people. There were demagogues in Babylon who were so appreciative of their own abilities that they were affronted at the elevation of this young man. Old Babylon was afraid of young Babylon. The tailer the cedar the more apt it is to be riven of the lightning. These demagogues asked the King to make a decree that anybody that made a petition to anyone except the King within thirty days should be put to death. King Darius, not suspecting foul play, makes that decree. The demagogues have accomplished all they want, because they know that no one can keep Daniel from sending petitions before God for thirty days. So far from being afraid, Daniel goes on with his supplications three times a day, and is found on his housetop making prayer. He is caught in the act. He is condemned to be devoured by the lions. Rough executioners of the law seize him and hasten him to the

is found on his housetop making prayer. He is caught in the act. He is condemned to be devoured by the lions. Rough executioners of the law seize him and hasten him to the cavern. I hear the growl of the wild beasts, a 1 see them pawing the dust, and as they put their mouths to the ground the solid earth quakes with their bellowing. I see their eyes roll, and I almost hear the flery eye-balls snap in the darkness. These monsters approach Daniel. They have an appetite keen with hunger. With one stroke of their paw or one snatch of their teeth they may leave him dead at the bottom of the cavern. But what a strange welcome Daniel receives from these hungry monsters! They fawn around him; they lick his hand; they bury his feet in their long manes. That night he has calm aleep, with his head pillowed on the warm necks of the tamed lions. But not so well does Darius the King sleep. He loves Daniel, and hates this stratagem by which he has been condemned. All night hog the King walks the floor. He cannot sleep. At the least sound he starts and his for the dawning of the morning. At the first streak of the day light Darius hastens forth to see the fate of Daniel. The heavy palace doors open and clang sbutions before the power of the city waken.

forth to see the fate of Daniel. The heavy palsee doors open and clang shut long before the people of the city waken. Darius goes to the den of lions; he looks in. All is silent. He heart stops. He feels that the very worst has happened; but gathering all his strength he shouts through the rifts of the rock: "O Daniel! is the God whom thou servest con-tinually able to deliver thee?" There comes rolling up from the deep destroyers write rolling up from the deep darkness a voice which says: "O King! live forever. My God has sent His angel to shut the lions' mouths that they have not hurt me."

Then Daniel is brought out from the den. The demagogues are hurled into it, and no geomer have they struck the bottom of the den than their flesh was rent, and their bones cracked, and their blood spurted through the rifts of the rock, and as the lions make the rocks tremble with their roar they announce to all ages that while God will defend His people the way of the ungodiy shall perish Learn first from this subject that the

Learn first from this subject that the greatest crime that you can commit in the eyes of many is the crime of success. What had Daniel done that he should be flung to the lions? He got to be prime minister. They could not forgive him for that, and be-hoid in that a touch of unsanctified human nature as seen in all ages of the world. So long as you are pinched in poverty, so long as you are running the gauntlet between landlord and the tax gatherer, so long as you find it hard work to educate your children, there are people who will say, "Poor man, I am sorry for him; he ought to succeed, poor

occupy six men. All the affairs of state were in his hand-questions of finance, questions of war, of peace, all international questions were for his settlement or ad-justment. He must have had a corre-spondence vast beyond all computation. There was not a man in all the earth who had more to do than Daniel, the Secretary of State, and yet we find him three times a day bowing before God in prayer. There are men in our day who have not a hun-dredth part of Daniel's engagements who say they are too busy to be religious. They have an idea somehow that religion will spoll their worldly occupation, that it will trip the accountant's pen, or dull the carpenter's saw, or confuse the lawyer's brief, or disar-range the merchant's store shelf. They think religion is impertinent. They would like to have it very woll seated be-side them in church on the Sabbath, to find the place in the psalm book, or to nudge them awake when they get sleepy undsr the didactic discourse; or they would like to lawve it in the pew on Sabbath evening, as they go out closing the door, saying: "God night, religion; I'll be back next Sunday?" But to have religion go right along by them all through life, to have re-ligion looking over their shoulder when they are making a bargain, to have religion take up a bag of dishonest gold and shake it, and say: "Ha! ha! where did you get take up a bag of dishonest gold and shake it, and say: "Ha! ha! where did you get that?" they think that is an impertinent religion. They would like to have a re-ligion to help them when they are sick, and when the shadow of death comes over them they would like to have religion as a sort of night-key with which to open the door of heaven; but religion under other circum-stances they take to be an impertinence. Now, my friends, religion never robbed a man of a dollar. Other things being equal, a maker will make a better wall, a cabinet maker will make a better chair, a plumber will make a better pipe, a lawyer will make will make a better pipe, a lawyer will make a better pies, a merchant will sell a better bill of goods. I say other things being equal. Of course

bill of goods. T say other things being equal. Of course when religion gives a man a new head, or to intellectualize him, or to change a man's condition when his ordinary state is an over-throw of the philosophical theory that a total vacuum is impossible; but the more letters you have to write, the more burdens you have to carry, the more miles you have to travel, the more burdens you have to its travel, the more burdens you have to its travel, the more burdens you have to its poportunity you have to sottle, the more opportunity you have to sottle, the more opportunity you have to being a Christian. If you have a thousand more opportunities of serving God than if you had only one ir in the fire. Who so busy as Christ? Any yet who a millionth part as holy? The busiest men the best men. All the person converted in Scripture busy at the time of their being converted. Matthew attending to his custom house duties; the Prodigal Son feeding swine; Lydia selling purple; Simon Peter hauling in the net from the sea; Saul spurring his horse toward Damascus, going down on his law business. Busy! busy! Daniel with all the affairs of state weighing down upon his soul, and yet three a day more flower as for the yean.

down upon his soul, and yet three a day worshiping the God of Heaven. Again, I learn from this subject that a man

may take religion into his politics. Daniel had all the affairs of state on hand, yet a Christian. He could not have kept his ele-vated position unless he had been a thorough vated position unless he had been a thorough politician; and yet all the thrusts of officials and all the danger of disgrace did not make him yield one iota of his high toned religious principle. He stood before that age, he stands before all ages, a specimen of a Chris-

tian politician. So there have been in our day and in the days of our fathers men as eminent in the service of God as they have been eminent in the service of the State. Such was Benja-min F. Butler, Attorney-General of New York, in the time of your fathers. Such was John McLean, of Ohio. Such was Geo, Brizze of Masachusette Such was Geo. Briggs of Massachusetts. Such was Theo-dore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey. Men faithful to the State, at the same time faith-

HORSE, MULE, BULL AND PAN-THER.

"Jen" Could Kick --- A Ounning Bull---Washing a Panther.

STORIES OF ANIMALS.

Last winter a Scranton, Pa., man owned a lank bay horse that stood nearly nineteen hands high. The longlegged animal devoured great quanti-ties of food, and after the Scranton man had made several unsuccessful efforts to sell him or trade him off he got a Waverly farmer to winter the horse at a stated price. In the course of six weeks the voracious horse ha devoured a whole stack of hay, and He the Waverly man became frantic. straightway came to Scranton and told the owner of the horse that the greedy beast would ruin him financially before spring, and he begged the man to take the horse away at once, agreeing to take \$5 a ton for all the hay the horse had eaten and say no more about it. There was a good deal of the milk of human kindness in the owner of the horse, and he made the discouraged farmer feel happy by removing the horse the next day.

The bay mag was an elephant on the Scranton man's hands for a while, but eventually he traded it off for a pair of snow for more than eight miles. Mr. mare mules that he didn't know any- Hanor said he felt certain that the (Sing about. One of the mules proved to be a very gentle and docile creature, had been no top to the buggy. while the other soon convinced her owner that she had been foaled and raised right in the centre of the village of Kickerville, as he expressed it. The man quickly concluded that it wouldn't do to keep the mules together, and so he sold the gentle mule for \$175. The bad mule, whose name was Jen, was as big an elephant on his hands as the tall horse had been, and how to dispose of her honorably racked his brain for months, he said.

Along in the summer an unusually active young chap offered to bet Jen's owner that he could ride the mule five blocks on one of the business avenues. "I'll bet you \$5 you can't," the man told the spry fellow, and the money was put up at once. All that the young man wanted on Jen when he rode her was a blind bridle and a surcingle, and pretty soon Jen was led out into the street in sight of a crowd that didn't get very near her heels. The athletic chap seized the bridle reins in his left hand, grasped the surcingle on Jen's back with his right, and spoke kindly to the mule.

Jen was standing still then, but the son, and he stalked away in wrath, and expression in her moving ears, her was not seen again in the Corn Exowner said, told him as plainly as change for many weeks. When the words that the old Harry would soon name of Charles Hutchinson first sme be to pay. With a spring the young up as president of the Chicago Board man leaped to Jen's back, and at the of Trade, his father told the story and same instant Jen's hind legs began to urged his election, "because the cub

was cross and vicious. Generally the

one mule in particular seemed to take

delight in teasing him. After a while the old bull got bellowing mad, and

the barn keeper drove the mules out

A few days after that the bull was

let loose in the mule yard. He began

to nose around a manure heap, appar-ently as contented as could be, while

several of the mules nibbled straw on either side of him. At his right stood

the mule that had teased him a few

days before. The barn man was

watching them. All at once, without

a bit of warning, the bull made a vi-

cious lunge at the mule on his right,

and thrust one of his horns deep into

its left side. The mule died in no

the centre of its heart. After that the

bull tried to kill two men, and he got

to be so dangerous that the owner had

Creek ravine recently, Mr. H. M.

Hanor, who lives in the Elk Creek val-

ley, four miles from Skinner's Creek.

Pa., had a remarkable experience. Mr.

Hanor had a single horse attached to a

buggy with a canopy top, and he was

alone. The horse was on a slow walk,

the flash-like motion was he didn't

tention was directed to the skittish

While driving through the Stony

and put up the bars.

crept along and made several moves as if it meant to spring into the carriage. It constantly eyed the fluttering top and seemed to be afraid to make the spring, snarling a little as it kept alongside of the wagon. Seeing that the beast was bent on following him, Mr. Hanor picked up his whip and dealt it two cuts wi'h the lash, thinking that it would then clear out. When the lash cut it on the head the second time, the animal gave Saviour of Men. vent to three ear-piercing screams, and Mr. Hanor then realized that he was dealing with a panther. He had

the horse well under control, with the lines in his left hand, and, as the panther followed and kept screaming, he lashed it again, and it darted to the rear of the buggy and leaped to the right side, where Mr. Hanor lasned it half a dozen times. Again it acted as if it would spring upon him if the top wasn't there, and fearing that it would do so before long, Mr. Hanor threw down his whip, pulled off his right mitten, unbuttoned his overcoat, pull-ed out his six-shooter, and fired four times at the panther. Each bullet took effect, and the beast rolled into the

It was a female panther nearly seven feet in length, and it is supposed that it was the mate of a huge male panther which a party of Wilkesbarre deer hunters ran down and killed in Dead Pine Mountain in Recei ber, after they had followed its wacks in the panther would have killed him if there

A story told of "Old Hutch" is apropos now. It is his custom to get down town very early in the morning. He thinks half-past seven is late enough for any man to go to work; and his son, who is as courteous and refined as the great operator is rough, asked as a favor to himself of one of the clerks in the Corn Exchange Bank to attend upon the o'd man's matutinal labors. One day the clerk was a few minutes late, and Old Hutch promptly dismissed him with the language he most affects. Next day the young man appeared as usual, and the anger of the oillionaire filled the room, until Mr. Charles Hutchinson came down to business at 9 o'cl ck. He had then lately become president of the Corn Exchange, and he told his father firmly that he held that office, and if he did not like the actions of his clerks he could find a desk elsewhere; he reminded him that it was not in any man's power to dismiss his clerks. Old Hutch is usually dumb before his

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1890. Parable of the Pounds. LESSON TEXT. (Luke 19 : 11-27. Memory verses: 12-13.) LESSON PLAN. TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: Jesus the

> GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTEE : He is able to save to the uttermost .-Heb. 7 : 25.

LESSON TOPIC: Rewarding the Faithful Servant.

1. Testing all Servants, vs. 11-15. 2. Rewarding Faithful Ser-vant, vs. 16 19, 24-26. 3. Punishing Unfaithful Servants, vs. 20-24, 27. LESSON OUTLINE :-

GOLDEN TEXT: Unto every one which hath shall be given.-Luke 19:26.

#### DAILY HOME READINGS :

M.-Luke 19 : 11-27. Rewarding faithful service. T.-Matt. 25 : 14-30. Rewarding faithful service. W.-Rev. 2 : 1-10. Faithful service enjoined. T.-2 Tim. 4:1-18. Faithful service reviewed. F .- Deut. 34 : 1-12. Faithful service ended.

S.-Matt. 14 : 1-12. Faithful service ended. 8.-1 Cor. 3 : 1-23. Service test-

ed.

LESSON ANALYSIS. L TESTING ALL SERVANTS.

I. The Absent Lord:

A certain nobleman went into a far country (12). I go to prepare a place for you (John

14 : 2). Now I go unto him that sent me (John 16:5).

He was taken up; and a cloud received him (Acts 1:9). Christ entered .... into heaven itself

(Heb. 9:24). II. The Trusted Servants:

He called ten servants, .... and gave them ten pounds (13).

Called his own servants, and delivered unto them his goods (Matt. 25:14). To each one is given .... to profit withal (1 Cor. 12 : 7).

He ascended on high, .... and gave gifts unto men (Eph. 4 : 8). As each hath received a gift, minister-

ing it (1 Pet. 4 : 10). III. The Final Reckoning:

Called to him, that he might know what they had gained (15).

Unto every man according to his deeds (Matt. 16: 27).

Cometh, and maketh a reckoning with them (Matt. 25: 19).

Render the account of thy stewardship

(Luke 16: 2). Each one may receive the things done in the body (2 Cor. 5: 10). 1. "They supposed that the kingdom

Take ye away therefore the talent from him (Matt. 25: 28). Even that which he hath shall be taken away (Matt. 25: 29). Cast ye out the unprofitable servant (Matt. 25: 30). If any man's work shall be burned, he

I any man's work shall be burned, he shall suffer loss (1 Cor. 3: 15).
1. "Lord, behold, there is thy pound, which I have kept...in a napkin."

The master's inspection; (2)
The servant's report.—(1)
The pound preserved; (2)
The pound unproductive.

ductive. 2. "Out of thine own mouth will I judge thee." (1) Expressed convictions; (2) Confessed actions; (3) Manifest inconsistency; (4) Deserved doom.

"These mine enemies, .... slay. (2) Their hatred of their lord; (2) Their protest against their lord; (3) Their fate before their lord.

LESSON BIBLE READING. FAITHFUL SERVICE ILLUSTRATED.

By Abraham (Neh. 9 : 7, 8; Gal. 3 : 9). By Joseph (Gen. 39 : 3-6, 21-23). By Moses (Num. 12 : 7 ; Heb. 3 : 2, 5). By David (1 Sam. 22 : 14). By Daniel (Dan. 6 : 4). By Paul (Acts 20 : 20, 26, 27 ; 2 Tim.

4:7).

By Timothy (1 Cor. 4 : 17). By Antipas (Rev. 2 : 13).

By a nameless multitude (Heb. 11 : 35-40).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

INTERVENING EVENTS. - There are none recorded.

PLACE .- In Jericho, perhaps still at the entrance to the house of Zaccheus,

possibly within the house. Thus.—As before, probably on Thurs-day evening, 7th of Nisan, March 30, 783 A. U. C.; that is, A. D. 30. Some think the lesson should be assigned to the next morning, just before the de-

PERSONS.—Our Lord, with a crowd of hearers, not further described. In the parable, a nobleman and ten of his servants, three of whom are mentioned particularly; citizens of the nobleman's domain, others standing by when the reckoning was made.

INCIDENTS .- The occasion of the parable; the journey of the nobleman; the trust committed to his servants; the rebellious embassy of the citizens; the reckoning with the servants when the nobleman had received the kingdom; the answer of the first faithful servant, and the reward promised him; that of the second followed also by a reward; then the answer of the wicked servant, with the reply of his master and the judgment pronounced upon him; the objection of those that stood by; the reward of faithfulness and the punishment of unfaithfulness; the judgment of the rebellious citizens. PARALLEL PASSAGES.—The parable of

the talents (Matt. 25: 14-30) resembles this one, but is not strictly parallel.

> Mound-Building Birds. MISS H. E. SMITH.

The Maleo (Megacephalon Maleo) is a kind of fowl which it is rather surprising no one has been at the pains to domesticate and introduce into civilized countries, for its flesh and its eggs are both excellent and the bird would apparently be easily tamed. The maleo belongs to the family of Megapodes or mound-builders which is abundant in the Australian region, but itself is peculiar to the island of Celebes. It is about the size of a small turkey, being twenty-four inches in length and having an average weight of nearly four pounds. For a wonder the male and female are so nearly slike in plumage that it is difficult to distinguish the one from the other. They are of an entire brownish black with the exception of the breast and under parts, which are of a lovely rose pink, Their ordinary gait is slow and stately, but when they choose they can run rapidly. In the months of August and Sept. the birds come down in large numbers from the interior forests to the seashore, where they build from the beach gravel a little above high water mark the curious mounds from which they take their name. These are not regular erections, as the name would imply, but are rather irregular elevations and caused by the birds' efforts to hide their eggs beneath three or more feet of sand and gravel. Where many of these nests gravel. Where many of these nests are together they present the appear-ance of a rough, confused sea. The bird's foot is its only spade or shovel and is exceedingly well adapted for the purpose, being large, powerful, broad-soled and slightly webbed at the base of the toes. During the operation of cov-ering the eggs with the loose black sand or gravel moon which they are ering the eggs with the loose black sand or gravel upon which they are deposited, the cock bird digs as well as the hen, and it is a curious sight to watch them at work, the sand being thrown up in perfect fountains at each stroke. The ostrich is acclimatized in southern California, and there is no apparent reason why the maleo should not be similarly introduced. - American Agriculturist.

1

1

ditch and died.

A Story of "Old Hutch."

there are people who will say, "Poor man, I am sorry for him; he ought to succeed, poor man

But after a while the tide turns in your favor. That was a profitable investment you made. You bought at just the right time. Fortune becomes good humored and smiles upon you. Now you are being in some smiles upon you. Now you are being in some department successful your success chills some one. Those men who used to sym-pathize with you stand along the street, and they scowl at you from under the rim of their hats. You have more money or more influence than they have, and you ought to be scowled at from under "the rim of their hats. You catch a word or two as you pass by them. "Stuck up," says one one. "Got it dishonestly," says another. "Will burst soon," says a third. Every stone in your new house is laid on their hearts. Your horse's hopfs went over their

stone in your new heyse is laid on their hearts. Your horse's hoofs went over their nerves. The second second second the second despair, Just as soon as in any respect you rise above your fellows, if you are more influential, you cast a shadow on the pros-pect of others. The road to honor and mocease is within reach of the ensury's game. Jealousy mays, "Stay down or This mid the mowflake to the nowbird. "Why don't you down." 'I do not like you," wid the mowflake, to the wowbird. "Why don't you down." 'I do not like you," wid the mowflake, to the wowbird. "Why don't you like me?" and the mowbird. "Oh!" said the mowflake, "you are going mechanics, young artists, young farmers, at wathin with you, but now that you are be-oning master of your particular occup-tion or profession, how is it now, young farmers-how is it now? The greatest crime that you can commit is the crime of success. Again, my subject impresses me with the adherence to the religion of the Lord he sould be huried to the lions, but having set has of decision of character in any depart-ment. Daniel knew that if he continued his adherence to the religion of the Lord he would be huried to the lions, but having set heaving the year on been able to make up their mind. Perhaps they will go North. Perhaps they may of South. Perhaps they will not. Perhaps they will go North. Perhaps they may go South. Perhaps they will not. Perhaps they will go North. Perhaps they may go South. Perhaps they will not. Perhaps they will go North. Perhaps they may go South. Perhaps they will not. Perhaps they make that inves-ment in real estate or in railroads. Ferhaps they may make that inves-ment in real estate or in railroads. Ferhaps they may make that inves-ment in real estate or in railroads. Ferhaps they may make that inves-ment in real estate or in railroads. Ferhaps they will not. They are dik a steamer that should go out of New York harbor, starting for Glasgow, and the next for Boston, and the next for Liverpool -these mean on the sea of life, everlastingly

-these men on the sea of life, everlastingly tacking ship and making no headway. Or they are like a man who starts to build a house in the Corinthian style and changes it to Doric, and then completes it in the lonic, and is cursed by all styles of archi-itecture.

Young man, start right and keep on. Character is <text><text><text><text>

It is absurd to expect that men who have been immersed in political wickedness for thirty or forty years shall come to reformaof her neck. Between kicks Jen tion; and our hope is in the young men who are coming up, that they have patriotic principle and Christian principle side by side when they come to the ballot box and cast their first vote, and that they swear allegi-ance to the government of heaven as well as to the Government of the United States. We would have Bunker Hill mean less to them than Calvary, and Lexington mean less to them than Bethlehem. But because there are bad men around the ballot box is no reason why Christian men should retreat from the arena. The last time you ought to give up your child or for-sake your child is when it is surrounded by a company of Choctaws; and the last time to surrender the ballot box is when it is sur-rounded by impurity and dishonesty and all sorts of wickedness. Daniel stood on a most unpopular plattion: and our hope is in the young men who whirled around a dozen times within a circle of twenty feet, and tuen made a dash for the open door of a grocery, in front of which a low awning extended over the sidewalk. Her would-be rider saw his danger, and grabbed the eaves of the awning with both hands, and Jen kited into the grocery and began

to eat apples out of a barrel. He was the last person who tried to ride her. owned a six-year-old Holstein bull that

rounded by impurity and disbonesty and all sorts of wickedness. Daniel stood on a most unpopular plat-form. He stood firmly, though the dema-gogues of the day hissed at him and tried to overfurow him. We must carry our religion into our politics. But there are a great many men who are in favor of taking religion into national politics who do not see the im-portance of taking it into city politics; as though a man were intelligent about the welfare of his neighborhood and had no con-cern about his own home. Religion would drive out all base person-alities from politics. You have a right to discuss men's politics and had no to the set of bull was tied with a rope in a yard by himself, but occasionally he was allowed to run loose in a yard with a lot of idle mine mules. The two yards joined, and one day four or five of the mules got in the yard where the bull was tied up and began to act mischievously around him. The barn keeper saw one of them nip the bull on the flank and cut up other playful capers. The bull didn't like to be played with, but

Religion would drive out all base person-alities from politics. You have a right to discuss men's politics and denounce their political sentiments, or receive them as you will; but you have no right to assail their private character, as is done every autumn. That is not carrying religion into politics. Now you can always tell without asking, in any contest, what caadidate I will yote for. It is always for the man who is most bad-gered, and most abused, and most sait upon, and most howled at. You have a right to contest a man's political sentiments; you have no right, for base political purposes, to assail his private moral character. My subject also impresses me with the fact that lions cannot hurt a good man. No man ever got into worse company than

man ever got into worse company Daniel got into when he was thrown into bane got into when he was thrown how the den. What a rare morsel that fair young man would have been for the hungry monsters! If they had plunged at him he could not have clumbed into a niche beyond the reach of their paw or the snatch of their tooth. They came pleased all around about him as a hunter's hounds at the well knowr

him as a hunter's hounds at the well known whistle come bounding to his feet. You need not go to Nunidia to get among the lions. You all have had them after you —the lion of financial distress, the lion of sickness, the lion of persecution. You saw that lion of financial panic putting his mouth down to the earth, and he roared until all the banks and all the insurance companies quaked. With his nostril he scattered the ashes on the domestic hearth. You have had trial after trial, misfortune after mis-fortune, lion after lion; and yet they have never hurt you if you put your trust in God, and they never will hurt you. They did not hurt Daniel, and they cannot hurt you. The Persians used to think that spring rain falling into sea shells would turn into pearls; and I have to tell you that the tears of sor-row turn into precious gems when they drop time, and when they cut it open they found that the bull's horn had pierced him shot.

when suddenly it shied to the right, and I have to tell you that the tears of sor-row turn into precious gems when they drop into God's bottle. You need be alraid of nothing putting your trust in God. Even death, that monster lion whose den is the world's sepulchre, and who puts his paw down amid thousands of millions of the dead, cannot affeight you and Mr. Hanor saw a quick movement among the bushes to his left. What know, he said, because his whole at-

down amid thousands of millions of the dead, cannot affright you. When in olden times a man was to get the honors of knighthood he was compelled to go fully armed the night before among the tombs of the dead, carrying a sort of spear, and then when the day broke he would come forth, and amid the sound of cornet and great parade he would get the honors of knighthood. And so it will be with the Christian in the night before heaven, as fully armed with spear and hel-met of selvation he will wait and watch through the darkness until the morning dawns, and then he will take the honors of heaven amid that great throng with snowy robes stranning over seas of mpphire the horse at the instant, and when he reined the horse back into the road he saw a long-bodied animal creeping through the cope toward the carriage. Before he had time to make up his mind what kind of a beast it was, the animal crouched, and then sprang at the buggy. point between the wheels, having seemingly checked its leap on account of the canopy, the fringe of which fluttered. The horse snorted and

The number of blind people in the world is set down at one million.

play like drum sticks, while her head has the spunk to boss me. went down, and the athlete was astride

A Thoroughly Americanized German. Richard Guenther of Oshkosh, who has recently been nominated consul general in Mexico, ought to bring back to the public mind the brave words he attered when in the midst of the Samos troubles the attitude of the Germans in the United States was a subject of speculation. Said Mr. Guen-

After passing through the crucible Last summer a wealthy coal mine operator in the Lackawanna valley of naturalization, we are no longer Germans; we are Americans. Our attachment to America cannot be measured by the length of our residence here. We are Americans from the moment we touch the American shore until we are laid in American graves. We will fight for America whenever necessary. America first, last and all the time; America against Germany; America against the world; America, right or wrong; always America. We are Americans.

#### A Wonderfully Prolific Novelist.

The fertility of Rider Haggard is almost beyond belief. A New York newspaper has begun the serial publi-cation of his latest novel. How does Haggard find the time for the mere mechanical production of four or five novels a year, while, in the same time, he does a vast amount of travelling? No one who has ever written a story has failed to observe that a prolonged effort of the imagination begets a de-pressing nervous reaction. The imagnative quality of Haggard's stories forms their leading characteristic. He must have a constitution of iron, to withstand the nervous exhaustion incident to the production of gigantic lies. It would a'most seem that he must have surrounded himself with young men who finish his uncompleted work, as the pupils of Rubens used to polish off the paintings of their master.

#### An Intrepid Woman Explorer.

One of the most intrepid explorers of the day is a Persian lady, Mme. le Ray, mother of the Duke d'Abrantes. who has been for several months engaged in Eastern travel. After having visited Babylon and Nineveh, she traversed the Persian deserts, amid terrible privations, in order to reach India. For five days and five nights her little caravan had to encamp in the wilds without meeting a living soul, or even discovering the slightest trace of a human being. During all this time the cold was so intense that Mme. le Ray's fingers were frost-bitten, and her guides became seriously ill. She managed, at last, to reach the Persian Gulf, where she embarked for India.

College under graduates of old the buggy. It landed in the roadway opposite a point between the wheels, having seemingly checked its leap on account of the canopy, the fringe of which fluttered. The horse snorted and planged ahead, and the strange animal seemingle checked in the strange animal strange ani

- of God was immediately to appear." (1) The assured coming; (2) The misjudged time; (3) The corrective teachings. "Trade ye herewith till 1 come. 2
- (1) The master; (2) The servants;
   (3) The trust; (4) The trading; (5)
- The absence; (6) The return. 3. "That he might know what they had gained by trading." (1) The trust committed; (2) The trading ordered; (3) The report required; (4) The results involved.
- IL REWARDING FAITHFUL SERVANTS. Diligence:
- Lord, thy pound bath made ten
- pounds more (16). The hand of the diligent maketh rich (Prov. 10: 4).
- Seest thou a man diligent?...he shall stand before kings (Prov. 22: 29). Lo, I have gained other five talents
- (Matt. 25: 20). Adding...all diligence, in your faith supply virtue (2 Pet. 1: 5).
- II. Commendation:
- Well done, thou good servant (17). Well done, good and faithful servant (Matt. 25: 21).
- Faithful in a very little ... faithful also in much (Luke 16: 10).
- They shall walk with me in white; for they are worthy (Rev. 3: 4). They washed their robes, and
- them white (Rev. 7: 14).
- III. Advancement: Unto every one that hath shall be
- given (26). I will set thee over many things (Matt. 25: 23).
- Give it unto him that hath the ten talents (Matt. 25: 28).
- He shall have abundance (Matt. 25: 29). He counted me faithful, sppointing me
  - to his service (1 Tim, 1: 12). 1. "Well done, thou good servant." (1) The conduct commended; (2)
  - The commendation bestowed; (3) The rewards added.
  - 2. "Give it unto him that hath ten pounds." (1) Ability demonstra-
- ted; (2) Opportunity enlarged. 3. "Unto every one that hath shall be given." God's law for human advancement: (1) Opportunity bestowed; (2) Improvement noted; (3) Opportunity extended; (4) Possibilities limited.
- III. FUNISHING UNFAITHFUL SERVANTS. I. Inactivity:
- Thy pound, which I kept laid up in napkin (20).
- He said, I go, sir; and went not (Matt. 21:30).
- Т , hid thy talent in the earth; lo, thou hast thine own (Matt. 25: 25). Thon wicked and slothful servant
- (Matt. 25: 26). Be ye doers, .... not hearers only, deluding your own selves (Jas. 1: 22).
- II. Distrust: I feared thee, because thou art an
- anstere man (21). What is the Almighty, that we should serve him? (Job 21: 15).
- They say, How doth God know? (Psa. 73:11).

Russia is at present in the throes of a temperance campaign, which the central Government does not apppear to be seconding to any great extent, if one may judge by the news from the De-partment of Kiew. In that section thirty-six villages sent petitions to Petersburg demanding the abolition of all liquor selling establishments within their boundaries. Thirty-five of these petitions were rejected, but the thirtysixth being accepted, the inhabitants of the village thus deprived of its drink turned out and beat to death the man who had drawn up the petition. They said he had been altogether too eloquent

Remarkable Temperance Campaign.

## Ship Building in Great Britain.

In a late issue of the Shipping World a diagram is published showing the tonnage of ships built in Great Britain since 1881. In that year the total production was 1,00,000 tons. In 1883 it was 1,200,000. It gradually fell off until 1886, when the total production was only 400,000. It then began to increase again and in 1888 had reached 900,000, and in 1889 a great bound was made to 1,300,000.