#### TALMAGE REV DR.

The Brooklyn Divine's Sanday Sermon.

Subject : "The Burden Bearer,"

TEXT: "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and He shall sustain thee." - Psalm iv. 22. David was here taking his own medicine, If anybody had on him heavy weights, David had them, and yet out of his own experience he advises you and me as to the best way of getting rid of burdens. This is a world of burden bearing. Coming into the house of prayer there may be no sign of sadness or borrow, but where is the man who has not a conflict? Where is the soul that has not a struggle? And there is not a day of all the struggle? And there is not a day of all the year when my text is not gloriously appro-priate, and there is never an audience as-sembled on the planet where the text does not fit the occasion: "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and He shall sustain thee." In the far east wells of water are so in request that when a man owns a well be has a property of wery great value, and sometimes battles have been lought for the possession of one wall of water; out there is one well that every man owns—a deep well, a perennial well, a well of tears. If a man has not a burden on this shoulder, he has a burden on the other shoul

The day I left home to look after myself The day I left home to look after myself and for myself, in the wazon my father sat driving, and he said that day something swhich has kept with me all my life: "De Witt, it is always safe to trust God. I have many a time come to a crisis of difficulty. You may know that, having been sick for fifteen years, it was no easy thing for me to support a family; but always God came to the rescue. I remember the time," he said, "when I didn't know what to do, and I saw a man on horseback riding up the farm lane. a man on horseback riding up the farm lane, and he announced to me that I had been nominated for the most lucrative office in the gift of the people of the county, and to that office I was elected, and God in that way met all my wants, and I tell you it is always safe to trust Him.

On, my friends, what we want is a practical religion! The religion people have is so high up you cannot reach it. In the Straits of Magedan, I have been told, there is a place where whichever way a captain puts his ship he finds the wind against him, and there are men who all their lives have been running in the teeth of wind, and which way to turn they do not know. Some of them may be here this morning, and I address them face to face, not perfunctorily, but as one brother talks to another brother, "Cast thy burden apon the Lord, and He shall sustain thee,"

First—There are a great many men who

have business burdens. When we see a man harried and perplexed and annoyed in busness life we are apt to say: "He ought not to have attempted to carry so much. Ah, that man may not be to blame at all! When a man plants a business he does not know what will be its outgrowths, what will be its roots, what will be its branches. There is many a man with keen foresight and large business faculty who has been flung into the dust by unforeseen circumstances springing upon him from ambush. When to buy, when to sell, when to trust and to what amount of credit, what will be the effect of this new invention of machinery, what will be the effect of that loss of crop and a thou-sand other questions perplex business men sand other questions perplex business men until the hair is silvered and deep wrinkies are plowed in the cheek, and the stocks go up by the mountains and go down by the walleys, and they are at their wits' ends and

stagger like drunken men. have been such rivalries in business as now. It is hardware against hardware, tooks against books, chandlery against chandlery, imported article against imported article. A thousand stores in combat with another thousand stores. Never such an advantage of light, never such a variety of assortment, never so much spienter of show window, never so much advottness of salesmen, never so much acuteness of advertising, and amid many men break down! Oh, the burden on the shoulder! Oh, the burlen on the heart! You hear that it is avarice which drives

You hear that it is avarice which drives these men of business through the street, and that is the commonly accepted idea. I do not believe a word of it.

Ah! my friend, do you say that God does not care anything about your worldly business? I tell you God knows more about it than you do. He knows all your perpiexities; He knows what mortgagee is about to forecome; He knows what note you cannot pay; He knows what unsalable goods you have on your shelves; He knows all your triels, from the day you took hold of the first yardstick down to the sale of the last yard of ribbon, and the God who helped David to be king, and who helped Havelock to be a soldier, will help you to discharge all your duzes. He is going to see you through. When loss comes, and you find your property going, just take this Book and put it down by your ledger, and read of the eternal possessions that will come to you through our Lord Jesus Christ. And when your business partner betrays you, and your friends turn against you, just take the in-

our Lord Jesus Christ. And when your business partner betrays you, and your friends turn against you, just take the insulting letter, put it down on the table, put your Bible beside the insulting letter, and then read of the friendship of Him who "sticketh closer than a brother."

A young accountant in New York City got his accounts entangled. He knew he was houest, and yet he could not make his accounts come out right, and he toiled at them day and night until he was nearly frenzied. It seemed by those books that sometuing had been misappropriated, and he knew becore God he was honest. The last day came. He knew if he could not that day make his ore God he was honest. The last day came. He knew if he could not that day make his accounts come out right he would go into disgrace and go into banishment from the business establishment. He went over there wery early, before there was anybody in the place, and he knelt down at the desk and said: "Oh, Lord, Thou knowest I have tried to be honest, but I cannot make these things come out right! Help me to-day—help me this morning?"

this morning?"

The young man arose and hardly knowing why he did so opened a book that lay on the desk, and there was a leaf containing a line of figures which explained everything. In other words, he cast his burden upon the Lord and the Lord sustained him. Young man, do you hear that? Oh, yes; God has a sympathy with anybody that is in any kind of toil? He knows how heavy is the hod of bricks that the workman carries up the ladder of the wall; He hears the pickax of the miner down the coal shaft; He knows how strong the tempest strikes the sailor at mast-

miner down the coal shaft; He knows how strong the tempest strikes the sailor at masthead; He sees the factory giri among the spindles and knows how her arms ache; He poes the sewing woman in the fourth story and knows how few pence she gets for making a garment; and louder than all the din and roar of the city comes the voice of a sympathetic Gol, "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and He shall sustain thee."

Becond—There are a great many who have a weight of persecution and abuse upon them. Sometimes society gets a gruige gainst a man. All his motives are mishterpreted, and his good deeds are depracited. With more virtue than some of the honored and applauded, he runs only against taillery and sharp criticism. When a man begins to go down he bas not only the force of natural gravitation, but a hundred hands to help him in the precipitation. Man are begins to go down he has not only the force of natural gravitation, but a hundred hands to help him in the precipitation. Man are bersecuted for their virtues and their successes. Germanicus said he had just as many bitter antagonists as he had adornments. The character sometimes is so lustrous that the weak eyes of envy and jealmuy cannot bear to look at it. It was their integrity that put Joseph in the pit, and Daniel in the den, and Shadrach in the fire, and sent John the Evangelist to desolate Patmos, and John Huss to the castle of persecution, and John Huss to the stake, and Korah ifter Moses, and Saul after David, and Herod after Christ. Be sure if you have anything to do for Jurch or state, and you thempt it with all your soul, the lightning will strike you.

The world always had had a cross between The world always had had a cross between two thieves for the one who comes to save it. High and holy enterprise has always been followed by abuse. The most sublime tracedy of self sacrifice has come to burlesque. The graceful gait of virtue is always followed by grimace and travesty. The sweetest strain of poetry ever written has come to ridiculous parolly, and as long as there are virtue and righterusness in the world, there will be something for iniquity to grin at. All along the line of the ages and in all lands, the crv has been; "Not tale man, but Barabbas. Now, Barabbas was a

And what makes the persecutions of life worse is that they come from people whom you have helpel, from those to whom you have loaned money or have started in business, or whom you rescued in some great crisis. Ithink it has been the history of all our lives—the most acrimon ous assault has come from those whom we have benefited, whom we have helped, and that makes it all the harder to bear. A man is in dan-

ger of becoming cynical.

A clergymau of the Universalist church went into a neighborhood for the escablishment of a church of his denomination, and he was anxious to find some one of that de-nomination, and he was pointed to a certain nouse and went there. He said to the man of the house, "I understand you are a Universalist; I want you to help me in the enterorise." "Well," said the man, "I am a Universalist, but I have a peculiar kind of Universalism." "Well," replied the other, "I have been out in the world and have "I have been out in the world, and have been cheated and s'andered and outrage! and abused until I believe in universal dam-

Third-There are others who carry great burdens of physical aliments. When suiden sickness his come, and fierce choleras and malignant fevers take the castles of life by storm, we appeal to God, but in these chronic ailments which wear out the strength day after day, and week after week, and year after year, how little resorting to God for solace! Then people depend upon their tonics and their p asters and their cordials rather than upon heavenly stimulants. Oh, how few people there are completely well! Some of you, by dint of perseverance and care, have kept living to this time; but how you have had to war against physical aliments! Antediluvians, without medical college and infirmary and apothecary shop, multiplied their years by hundreds; but he who has gone through the gantlet of disease in our time, and has come to seventy years of age, is a hero worthy of a palm.

The world seems to be a great hospital, The world seems to be a great hospital, and you run against rheumatisms and consumptions and scro'ulas and neuralgias and scores of old diseases bactized by new nomenclature. Oh, how heavy a burden sickness is! It takes the color out of the sky, and the sparkle out of the wave, and the sweetness out of the fruit and the lustre out of the night. When the limbs ache, when the resultance is nearly limbs ache, when of the night. When the limbs ache, when the respiration is pain'ul, when the mouth is hot, when the ear roars with unhealthy obstructions, how hard it is to be patient and cheer'ul and assiduous! "Cast thy burden upon the Lord." Does your head ache? His wore the thorn. Do your feet hurt? His were crushed of the spikes. Is your side painful? His was struck by the spear. Do you feel like giving way under the burden! His weakness gave way under a cross.

A prominent merchant of New York said

A prominent merchant of New York said to a member of my family, "My mother wants her case mentioned to Mr. Talmage."

This was the case. He said: "My mother had a dreadful abscess, from which she had suffered untold agonies, and all surgery had been exhausted upon her, and worse and worse she grew until we called in a few Christian friends and proceeded to pray about it. We commended her case to Goi. and the abscess began immediately to be cured. She is entirely well now, and without knife and without any surgery." So that case has come to me, an I there are a score of other cases coming to our ears from all parts of the earth. Uh, ye who are sick, go to Christ! Oh, ye who are worn out with agonies of body, "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and He shall sustain thee!"

Another burden some have to carry is the troubles that wear us out. If we lose our troubles that wear us out. If we lose our property, by additional industry perhaps we may bring back the estrange i fortune; if we lose our good name, perhaps by reformation of morals we may achieve again reputation for integrity; but who will bring back the dear departed? Alas me! for these empty cradles and these trunks of childish toys that will never be used again. Alas me! for the empty chair and the silence in the halls that will never echo again to those familiar footsteps. Alas! for the cry of widowhood and orphanage.

What bitter Marahs in the wilderness,

What bitter Marahs in the wilderness, what cities of the dead, what long black shadow from the wing of death, what eyes sunken with grief, what hands tremulous with bereavement, what instruments of music shut now because there are no fingers to play on them! Is there no relief for such souls? Ave, let the soul ride into the harbor of my text.

The soul that on Jesus hath leaved for repose, I will not, I will not desert to its fone; That soul, though all hell shall endeavor to shake, I'll never, no never, no never formake.

There are many who carry the burden of sin. Ah, we all carry it until in the appointed way tout burden is lifted. We need no Bible to prove that the whole race is ruined. What a s, ectacie it would be if we could tear off the mask of human defilement; or tear off the mask of human defilement; or beat a drum that would bring up the waole army of the world's transgressions—the deception, the fraud, and the rapina, and the murder, and the crime of all these centuries! Aye, if I could soun! the trumpet of resurrection in the soul of the best men in this audience, and all the dead sins of the past should come up, we could not endure the sight. Sin, grim and dire, has put its clutch upon the immortal soul, and that clutch will never relax unless it be under the heel of Him who came to destroy the works of the devil. Oh, to have a mountain of sin on the soul!

Oh, to have a mountain of sin on the soul! Is there no way to have the burden moved? Oh, yes. "Cast thy burden upon the Lord." The siniess One came to take the couse-quences of our sin! And I know He is in earnest. How do I know it? By the streaming temples and the streaming hands as He says, "Come unto Me all ye who are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Why will prodigals live on swines, husks when the robe, and the ring, and the Father's welcome are ready? Why go wandering over the great Sahara desert of your sin when you are invited to the gardens of God, the trees of life and the fountains of living water? Why be houseless and homeless forever when you may become the sons and daughters of the Lord God Almighty?

# Queer Beliefs

The Fijian counibal's emotions have

The Fijian cannibal's emotions have reference for the greater part to food. He worships the god Matawaloo, who has eight stomachs and is always eating.

The Tongans have a very curious dogma to account for a day and night being twenty-four hours long. It used to be less; the sun used to go down too quick. So one day a man caught it with a noose, and it had to go slower thereafter.

The ancient Peruvians believed that the sun once came down to the earth and the sun once came down to the carth and

From these two eggs men sprung.

The American Indians had a dogma that the sun was the one supreme god, and the moon was his wife. One tribe inhabiting a fearfully hot district wor

inhabiting a fearfully bot district worshipped the moon aloue, saying that they had no use for the sun.

In the days of Columbus scientific dogmans asserted: If a ship should reach ludia she would never get back again, because the rotundity of the globe would present a kind of mountain, up which it would be impossible to sail even with the most favorable wind,—f Chatter.

Lights manufacturers are bleaching paper by electrical process without, it is stated, impairing its strength. A magnesium chloride solution is decomposed by a powerful electric current with the evolution of chlorine and oxygen.

It is currously noted that girls who work in candy factories lose their taste for sweetments after the first week.

### SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL

pump chamber weighing 6000 sounds has just been cast at Pittston.

Chicago is preparing to send great quantities of milling machinery to China to be used in the gold mines.

A horse power is a power capable of raising 33,000 pounds avoirdupois through the space of one foot in one minute.

A Frenchman has invented portable tablets, by nibbing at which one may sustain life indefinitely, without the use of any other food.

An English engineer proposes making double shell boilers, maintaining a pressure between them. By these means he calculates that a much higher pressure can be carried than is possible even with the coil boilers already in use.

The London (England) tower is so far on its way to become an accomplished fact that a site of 300 acres has been purchased. One-half of the ground will be used for the site of the tower and the other half will be laid out in pleasure grounds.

Mustard oil is being manufactured in Germany for lubricating purposes. It is said to be unaffected by cold above a temperature of about fifteen degrees Fahrenheit, and does not readily become rancid or form fatty acids likely to attack metal.

At least a dozen actors and actresses In England are practising their parts by aid of the phonograph. They have thus, as nearly as possible, the same opportunity as the audience of judging of the correctness of the emphasis and inflection used in any given passage.

a new method for ventilating railway carriages and preventing dust from emering with the air has appeared in France. The air is made to traverse a receptacle containing water, which cools It and relieves it of dust, after which it goes through another filtering before entering the carriage

An engineer of Manchester, England, is introducing a novely in paper, viz., paper filehalts and toolhandles, which are said to be practically indestructible and much cheaper than wood or malleable iron hafts. Placed under a steamhammer, although they can be flattened, they cannot be split or cracked.

An invention by which writing can be transfesred from paper to iron is the work of a Boston man, who has invented a hard ink with which he writes (backward) upon ordinary paper. That paper is placed in a mould, melted iron is poured in, and when the hardened iron is removed it is found that, while the heat burned away the paper, it did not affect the ink, but left the impression of the writing.

This is a scientific description of what happens when you light a fire. The phosphorous on the match is raised by friction to a temperature of 150 degrees Fahrenhelt, at which it ignites; it raises the temperature of the sulphur (if t is a sulphur match) to 500 de when the sulphur begins to burn; the sulphur raises the heat to 800 degrees, when the wood takes up the work and produces a temperature of 1000 degrees at which the coal ignites.

# Indian Cance Building.

gines can, with the crudest means, and with a few days' work, convert an unwieldy log into a trim and pretty canoe.

"One Monday morning I saw a buck
building a fire at the base of a large cedar
tree, and he told me that this was the first step in the construction of a canoe that he intended to use upon the follow-ing Saturday. He kept the fire burning merrily all that day and far into the night, when a wind came up and completed the downfall of the monarch of the forest. The next day the man arose betimes, and borrowing a cross-cut saw from a logger, cut the trunk of the tree in twain at a point some fifteen feet from where it had point some fifteen feet from where it had broken off, and then with a dull hatchet he hacked away until the log had assumed the shape of the desired canoe. In this work he was helped by his squaw. The old fellow then built a fire on the upper part of the log, guiding the course of the fire with daubs of clay, and in due course of time the interior of the canoe had been burned out. Malf a day's work had been burned out. Half a day's work with the hatchet rendered the inside

smooth and shopely
"The cance was now, I thought, com plete, though it appeared to be dauger-ously narrow of beam. This the Indian oon remedied. He filled the shell twothirds full of water, and into the fluid he dropped half a dozen stones that had seen heating in the fire for nearly a day. The water at once attained a boiling point, and so softened the wood that the buck and squaw were enabled to draw out the sides and thus supply the necessary breadth of beam. Thwarts and slats were then placed in the canoe, and the water and stones thrown out. When the steamed wood began to cool and con-tract the thwarts held it back, and the sides held the thwarts; and there the canoe was, complete, without a nail, joint, or crevice, for it was made of one piece of wood. The Siwash did not complete it as soon as he had promised, but it only took him eight days."—[Spokane Falls Review

It is well known that vegetable and animal oils are unsuitable for cylinder laid two cggs and then went back again. | Inbrigation, are recently in France where colza oil w s used it was found neccessary to burn out the deposits in the ports of the locomotive cylinders,

English manufacturers are bleaching paper by electrical process without, it is stated, impairing its strength. A magnesium chloride solution is decomposed by a powerful electric current with the evolution of chlorine and oxygen.

#### ONYX

Something About its Working and its Use in House Decoration.

Onyx is coming into general use for decorative purposes. With the forma-tion of a syndicate to work the Mexican mines and with the discovery of onyx in other places, its use has extended until it is becoming one of the most fashionable decorations in New York, says the Sun of that city. Onyx is a peculiar formation caused by drippings mixed with mineral and earthy substances under heat and pressure. This is not an exact geological definition of it, but it tells what it is. Onyx is usually discovered in caves or other natural openings and in a mineral neighborhood. The most beautiful kind of onyx is formed by various kinds of minerals running through it in streaks and tints ..

Onyx is the same improvement over fine marble that marble is over ordinary stone. It also costs as much more. These are two reasons why people who are putting up fine houses in this town beginning to use it. It differs from marble in taking on a higher degree of polish, in being harder, with a greater reflection, a firmer grain, more refined and delicate tints and prettier streaks. Streaked marble is not popular because it is usually not streaked in a way to add to its decorative effect. In onyx the delicate green fern, reddish and brown streaks appear beautifully on an ivory background.

Onyx is got out in as large blocks as it can be quarried. The quarrying has to be done with wedges and saws, as it cannot be blasted or dug out with safety. The grain and streaks are so delicate that a blast might spoil thousands of dollars' worth. One cave of onyx was ruined by the use of powder. The man who owned the cave started to get out the onyx by the slow process of saws and wedges. He got out several car loads, when the thought struck him that he could take all the onyx out of the cave at one blast. So he put his men to work and drilled around the cave, arranging his blast so that he would have \$40,000 or \$50,000 worth of onyx to be shipped at once. The drill holes were charged and the blast was exploded. None of the onyx was fit for use except in mosaics and such work. There was not a sound bit four feet long in the cave. This taught the other onyx miners a lesson, and no shocks and blasts or detonations are allowed in the cave or in the neighborhood for fear that the onys may be cracked or that some small cracks may be enlarged.

Onyx is worth in the rough from \$3 to \$15 per cubic foot. The price is not steady, as it depends on the demand and the length and shape of the block got out as well as the appearance of the onyx. The market for onyx is something like the market for meerschaum, only less regular. A man who buys a block of onyx takes it to some extent on speculation. He does not know how it will saw and polish. There may be cracks inside of it which he does not see, and the grain and streaks on the outside may not be carried through.

The onyx in its rough state looks like other stalactites and stalagmites, though it might be taken for marble by any one not in the business. It is worked much as marble is, by sawing and polishing, except that more care has to be exercised and that the polishing is more difficult. When it is worked up it will sell for \$1 to \$3 a square foot, according to its ap-

Some dealers make onyx up in mantels. but even though an onyx mantel is costly, the dealers do not like to make it up "While visiting one of the small towns along Puget Sound," said J. H. Mallett of Helena, "I was greatly interested in the way the Indians built their canoes. It is really wonderful how these aboriand panels. There are only four or five dealers in it now in New York, but when the new syndicate begins shipping here steadily onyx will be pushed. It is no

# How to Count Bank Bills.

"There are two kinds of bank bills, said a man who has handled a good many of them. 'There are the national bank hills and the Government notes. The former have vignettes on each cud, the latter on the left-hand end only. The Treasury Department made a mistake in putting the vignette on the left end of the Government note, for this reason: Take a bundle of these bills in a bank; the bank clerk in counting such a bundle places his left hand on the left end of the bundle and counts the right end with his right thumb and finger. The vignette is the most difficult thing to counterfeit, and for that very reason it is counterfeited most. In counting such bills as I have been speaking about this vignette is not seen by the bank elerk, and he is more liable to count in a spurious note than if he saw the vignette. The expert knows a bad vignette almost at a glance. I think if the Treasury Department had thought of this the vignette would have been put on the right end of the bill "

This was told to the cashier of a Dearborn street bank. He smiled when he beard it. "In the first place," he said, bank clerks do not count bills in the way you mention. If they do they violate orders. The instructions are that they shall handle the bills so that each one will come entirely within the range of the eye. I presume there are violations of this rule in every bank. Even so, an expert has other means of detect-ing a bad bill than looking at the vigpette. However, I am of the opinio that the vignette would be an additional safeguard if it were on the right end of the note."-[Chicago Tribune.

Revolutionary documents have been discovered baked in rolls sold by a St. Petersburgh (Russia) baker, whose customers are revolutionary people. The baker, although considered a clever fellow, has been arrested.

David Rankin, of Tarkio, Mo., is said to be the heaviest cattle feeder in the world, having a farm of 20,000 acres near that place. He is reported to have recently purchased at the stock yard in Kansas City 8200 head of Texas cattle at an average price of \$25 a head.

Two chinese coms are attached to every roll of straw matting imported,

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON. SUNDAY, JUNE 21, 183L. Captivity of Judah.

LESSON TEXT.

& Kings 25: 1-12. Memory verses: 4-6.)

LESSON PLAN. TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: Sinning and Seri n. 7.

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: Godliness is profitable unto all things. - 1 Tim. 4 : 8.

LESSON TOPIC: Reaping Sin's Har-

LESSON OUTLINE: 1. Siege and Famine, vs. 1.3. Assault and Captivity, vs. 4.7. 3. Destruction and Desola-

GOLDEN TEXT: Come, and let us return unto the Lord,-Hos. 6:1.

### DAILY HOME READINGS:

M,-2 Kings 25: 1-12. Reaping sin's harvest. T .- Jer. 52: 1-16. Parallel narrative.

W.-2 Chron. 36: 11-21. Jerusalem destroyed. T .- Jer. 39: 1-10. Jerusalem destroyed.

F .- Psa. 137 : 1-9. Wailings of the captives. 8.-Psa. 127: 1-6. Joy in deliverance. S .- Rom. 6: 1-23. Spiritual bondage.

#### LESSON ANALYSIS, T STEGE AND PAMINE

Powerful Foes: Nebuchadnezzar....came, he and all his army (1).

The king—sent...a great army unto Jerusalem (2 Kings 18:17). Shishak....came up against Jerusalem (2 Chron. 12:9).

He was purposed to fight against Jerusalem (2 Chron 32:2). He brought upon them the king of the Chaldeans (2 Chron. 36: 17).

II. Close Investment: They built forts against it round about (1).

They came by night, and compassed the city about (2 Kings 6: 14). The city was besieged (2 Kings 24: 10).

Came...all his army against Jerusa-lem, and besieged it (Jer. 39:1). Thine enemies shall...keep thee in on every side (Luke 19 : 43). III. Fearful Famine:

There was no bread for the people of the land (3). There was a great famine in Samaria (2 Kings 6: 25).

To give you over to die by famine (2 Chron. 32: 11). That nation will I punish ... with the famine (Jer 27:8). The famine was sore in the city (Jer.

52 : 6). 1. Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came ... "gainst Jerusalem." (1) the doomed city; (2) The pagan conqueror; (3) The justifying cause. -The doom of Jerusalem (1) In prophecy; (2) In history.

"So the city was besieged." The siege of Jerusalem; (1) Its conductors; (2) Its methods; (3) Its continuance: (4) Its horrors: (5) Its

results. 3. "The famine was sore in the city. (1) Power for the besiegers; (2) Weakness for the besieged .-- (1) The sore famine: (2) The doomed

IL ASSAULT AND CAPTIVITY. Successful Assault: Then a breach was made in the city

Cities fenced with high walls, gates, and bars (Deut. 3 : 5). The army....brake down the walls of Jerusalem (2 Kings 25: 10.) Her bulaarks are fallen, her walls are thrown down (Jer. 50:15). By faith the walls of Jericho fell down (Heb. 11:30).

II. Universal Panic: All his army was scattered from him Kings of armies flee, they flee (Psa.

Flee for safety...out of the midst of Jerusalem (Jer. 6:1). Then they fied, and went forth out of the city by night (Jer. 39: 4). All men of war fied....by night (Jer. 52 : 7).

III: Cruel Captivity: They....put out the eyes of Zede-kiah, and bound him in fetters (7). He....bound him in fetters, to carry

him to Babylon (Jer. 39: 7). The king....put him in prison till the day of his death (Jer. 52:11). Yet shall he not see it, though he shall die there (Ezek. 12: 13). In the midst of Babylon he shall die

(Ezek. 17:16.) 1. "A breach was made,... and all the men of war fled." (1) Jerusa-

2. "All his army was scattered from him." (1) The king's dependence; (2) The king's defeat; (3) The

3. "They slew the sons,...put out the eyes,...bound him,...car-ried him to Babylon." Zedekiah's calamities; (1) His sons slain; (2) His sight destroyed; (3) His limbs fettered; (4) His captivity decreed.

HI. DESTRUCTION AND DESOLATION. . The Palaces Burned: He burnt the House of the Lord, and the king's house (9).

They burnt the house of God, ... and burnt all the palaces (2 Chron 39:19). They have set thy sanctuary on fire (1'sa. 74: 7). The Chaldeans burned the king's house

Jer. 39: 8).

A fire...shall devour the palaces of Jerusalem (Amos 2: 5). II. The Walls Destroyed:

The army....brake down the walls of Jerusalem (10).

They..., brake down the wall of Jerusalem (2 Chron. 36: 19). ...vewed the walls...which were broken down (Neb. 2:13). They have laid Jerusalem on heaps

(Psa, 79:1). Jerusalem shall become heaps (Micals 3:12). III. The People Enslaved: The captain ... left the poorest of

the land (12). The multitude did Nebuzaradan .... carry away captive (2 Kings 25:11). They were servants to him and his sons 2 Chron. 36:20).

Turn again our captivity, O Lord (Psa. How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land? (Psa. 137:4).

1. "Every great house burnt he with fire." The burning of Jerusalem;
(1) The temple; (2) The palace;
(3) The mausions.—(1) Conflagration; (2) Pusishment; (3) Desola-

2. "The army....brake down the walls of Jerusalem round about." (1) The hostile army; (2) The ruined walls; (3) The exposed nation.

8. "The captain...left the poorest of the land." (1) The captives who were taken; (2) The captives who were left.

#### LESSON BIBLE READING. CALAMITIES OF JERUSALEM,

Plundered by Shishak (1 Kings 14 : 25, 26).

Plundered by Jehoash (2 Kings 14: 13, 14). Besieged by Rezin and Pekah (2 Kings 16:5). Besieged by Sennacherib (2 Kings 18: 17:19:35-37). Captured by Pharaoh Necoh (2 Kings

23:33-351 Besieged by Nebuchadnezzar (2 Kings 24:10, 11). Destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar (Jer. 39:1-8). Restoration hindered by Sanballat

(Neh. 4:7, 8).

### LESSON SURROUNDINGS

INTERVENING HISTORY. -The message from Huldah led Josiah to a jublic renewal of the covenant. The passover was afterwards celebrated with unexampled solemnity. Pharaoh Necoh engaged in a campaign against Assyria. Though warned by the Egyptian king not to interfere, Josiah went to battle, and was wounded at Megiddo, dying in Jerusalem soon after. Jeboahaz, his son, was male king, but deposed by Necoh three months after, and his Necoh three months after, brother, Eliakim, placed on the throne under the new name Jeho akim. He was tributary to Egypt until the defeat of Necoh by Nebuchadnezzar, when he submitted to the latter king for three years. As he then rebelled, his kingdom was overrun by neighboring tribes, and himse'f slain, having reigued eleven years. He treated Jereminh very cruelly, because of his prophecies against the policy he pursued, and most of the known details respecting his reign are recorded by that prophet. Jehoischin, his son, was a child (either eight of eighteen years old) when he began his brief reign of three months. Nebuchadnezzar himself attacked Jerusalem, and Jeboiachin surrendered himself by fleeing to the Babylonian camp. A de-portation of ten thousand of the lead-ing people followed, Jehoiachin himself being kept a prisoner for thirty-seven years in Babylon, and then released and honored. He belonged to the last generation of kings in the line of David, for his uncle succeeded him. Mattaniah, afterwards called Zedekiah, was the son of Josiah, and full brother of Jehoahaz. He was a mere satrap of the Babylonian king, more weak than wicked. Against the warnings of Jeremiah, he was led by the princes of Judah to conspire with the neighboring rulers against Babylon, and in favor of Egypt. The result is narrated in the lesson.

PLACES .- Babylon, the new capital of the Chaldean empire, one of the oldest cities in the world, and at this time probably the largest. Jerusalem, especially the gate near the king's gar-den, at the south-east corner of the city. The Arabah (Auth. Ver., "plain") was the depression to the east of Palestine. The plains of Jericho were to the north of Jericho. Riblah is on the Orontes, north of Palestine, and was a conven-cent place for the headquart rs of Nebuchadnezzar, who was besieging Tyre

TIME,-The usual chronology places the beginning of the siege in B. C. 590, and the destruction in B. C. 5 8. But the different reckoning of years in Babylonian records leads to uncertainty; so that one year later is deemed more probable by Davis; and two years

by other authorities.
Persons. — Nebuchadnezzar (or Nebuchadrezzar, as in Jeremiah 52), the celebrated king of Babylon; Zedekiah, king of Judah; the soldiers of each king; the sons of Zedekiah; Nebu aradan, "the captian of the guard," who destroyed the cits of Jerusalem.

lem in peace; (2) Jerusalem in sin; (3) Jerusalem under siege; (4) Jerusalem in defeat; (5) Jerusalem in ruins.

2. "All his army was scattered from him." (1) The king's dependence; (3) The king's defeat; (3) The plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and plains of Jericho; he is carried to Nebral and INCIDENTS. - The formal siege are slain before his eyes, his own eyes put out, and, laden with fetters, he is carried to Babylon. About a month carried to Babylon. About a month afterwards Nebuzaradan comes to Jerusalem and destroys with fire the temple and all the principal houses; the walls are broken down and the great body of the people that remained carried away to Batylon, only the poorest of the land being left.

Paragraph Passages - 2 Chronicles

PARALLEL PASSAGES. -2 Chronicles. 36: 17-21; Jeremiah 39: 1-10 and 52: 4-16; the latter passage being almost verbally the same as the lesson.

A callico printing machine has been invented in this country, the novelty of which is that the cioth may be printed one side in eight colors, or on both sides with four colors each.

In Tennesseathelsts are not permitted to testify in court.