REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUN. DAY SERMON.

Subject." "The City of Ephesus."

TEXT: "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." -Acts xix., 34.

We have landed this morning at Smyrna, We have landed this morning at Smyrna, a city of Asiatic Turkey. One of the seven churches of Asia once stood here. You read in Revelation, "To the church in Smyrna write." It is a city that has often been shaken by earthquake, swept by conflagra-tion, blasted : y blagues and butchered by war, and here Bishop Polycarp stood in a crowded amphitheater and when he was asked to give up the advocacy of the Chris-tian religion and save himself from martyr-dom, the proconsul saving, "Swear and I release thee; reproach Christ," reoiled, "Eighty and six years have I served Him, and He never did me wrong; how then can I and He never did me wrong; how then can I revile my King and Saviour!" When he was brought to the fires into

which he was about to be thrust, and the offcials were about to fasten him to the stake he said: "Let me remain as I am, for He who give h me strength to sustain the fire will enable me also without your securing me with nails to remain unmoved in the fire." History says the fires refused to con-nume him, and under the wind the flames bent outward so that they did not touch his person, and therefore he was slain by swords and spears. One cypress bending over his grave is the only monument to Bishop Poly-

plast and crowbar.

n all time.

of the goddess Diana, called the sixth wonder of the world, and in 1889 we stool amid the

uins of that temple, measuring its pillars, ransfixed by its scupture and confounded it what was the greatest temple of idolatry

in a marsh, which was made firm by layers of cuarcoal, covered by fleeces of wool. The

After it was decrees to build the temple it was thought it would be necessary to bring

a splinter from the rock and showed by that

paesus goes to that quarry to offer sacri

inking deep into the earth under the un-

urranged over which the wheels rolled.

But we are on the way to the city of Ephe-ma shout fifty miles from Smyrna. We sus, about fifty miles from Smyrna. We are advised not to go to Ephesus. The bandits in that region have had an ugly practice of cutting off the ears of travelers n all time. As I sat on a piece of one of its fallen col-imms I said, "What earthquake rockel it lown, or what hurricane pushed it to the arth, or under what strong wine of centur-es did the giant stagger and fall?" There have been seven temples of Diana, the ruins of each contributing something for the uplendor of its architectural successors. and sending these specimens of ears down to Smyrna, demanding a rausom. The ban-dits suggest to the friends of the persons alts suggest to the friends of the persons from whom the ears have been subtracted that if they would like to have the rest of the body they will please send an appropriate sum of money. If the money is not sent the mulilated prisoners will be assassinated. One traveler was carried off to the robber's den, and \$7500 was paid for his rescue. The bandits were caught and beheaded, and inclures of these ghastly heads are on sale in plendor of its architectural successors. Iwo nundred and twenty years was this last semple in construction. Twice as long as the United States have stood was that tem-ple in building. It was nearly twice as large is St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Lest it should be disturced by earthquakes, which have always been fond of making those re-gions their playground, the temple was built in a marsh, which was made firm by avera bandits were caught and beneaded, and pictures of these ghasily heads are on sale in the shops of Smyrna for any person who may desire to have something to look at on

their way to Ephesus. There have been cases where ten and iwenty and thirty and forty thousand dollars have been demanded by these brigands. We id not feel like putting our friends to such sxpense, and it was suggested that we had better omit Ephesus. But that would have the building stone from other lands, but one iay a shepherd by the name of Pixolorus, while watching his flocks, saw two rams lighting, and as they missel the interlocking of their horns and one fell his horn knocked been a disappointment from which we would never recover. We must see Ephesusnever recover. We must see Ephesus-period with the most wonderful apostole cenes. We hire a special railway train, and n about an hour and a half we arrive at the splinter the lustrous waiteness of the rock. The shepherd ran to the city with a piece of that stone, which revealed a quarry from which piace toe temps was buil, and every month in all ages since the Mayor of ity of Ephesus, which was called "The Great Metropolis of Asia," and "One of the Eyes of Asia," and "The Empress of Ionia," the capi-tal of all learning and me nificence. Here, as I said, was one of the seven churches of Asia, and first of all we visit the ruins of that lices to the memory of that snepherd who discovered this source of splendor and weath of the cities of Asia Minor. shurch where once an ecumenical council of Source where once an ecumenical council of two thousand ministers of religion was held. Mark the fulfilment of the prophecy. Of the seven churches of Asia four were com-mended in the Book of Revelation and three were doomed. The cities having the four commended churches still stand; the cities having the three doomed churches are wiped out. It occurred just as the Rible wind it In removing the great stones from the guarry to their destined places in the temple, it was necessary, in order to keep the wheels, which were twelve feet in diameter, from out. It occurred just as the Bible said it would occur. Drive on and you come to the out the immense block of marsle in its place over the doorway of one of these temples was so vast and difficult an undertaking that theatre, which was 660 feet from wall to wall sapable of holding 56,700 spectators. Here and there the walls arise almost unbroken, but for the most part the building is down. As I took my place at the centre of this theatre and looked around at its broken layers of stone, gallery upon gallery, gallery upon gallery, and piled up into the bleak skies of that winter day, and thought avery hand that swung a trowel on those walls, and every foot that trod those stairs, and every eye that gazed on that amphitheatre, and every voice that greeted the combatants in that arena had gone out of hearing and sight for ages on ages, I felt a thrill of interest that almost penetrated me amid the ruins. Standing there we could not forget that in that building once assembled a riotous throng for Pau's condemnation, because what he preached collided with the idolatry of their national goddess. Paul tried to get into that theatre and address the excited mult tude, but his friends held him back, lest he be torn to pieces by the mob, and the re-corder of the city had to read the riot act among the people who had shrieked for two mortal hours till their throats were sore and they were black in the face, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians. Now we step into the Stadium. Enough of its walls and appointments are left to show what a stupendous place it must have been when used for foot-races and for fights with wid beasts. It was a building 680 feet with wid beasts. It was a building 680 feet long by 200 feet wide. Paul refers to what transpired there in the way of spectacle when he says, "We have been made a spec-tacle." "Yes," Paul says, "I have fought with beasts at Ephesus," an expression usually taken as figurative, but I suppose it may be a spectrum for one of the suppose it was literally true, for one of the ments in that Sta ium was to put a disliked man in the arena with a hungry lion or tiger or panther, and let the fight go until either the man or the beast or both were slain. It must have been great fun for these haters of Christianity to hear that on the morrow in the Stadium in Ephesus the mis-sionsry Paul would, in the presence of the crowded galleries, fight a hungry lion. The people were carly there to get the best seats, and a more alert and enthusiastic crowd never assembled. They took their dinner with them. And was there ever a more un-equal combat proposed? Paul, according to tradition, small, crooked backed and weak eyed, but the grandest man in sixty centuries, is led to the center as the people shout: "Inexe he comes, the preacher who has nearly rained our religion. The lion will inake but a brief mouthful of him." It is plain that all the sympathies of that rowd are with the lion. In one of the rrowd are with the lion. In one of the underground rooms I hear the growl of the wild beasts. They have been kept for several cays without food or water in order that they may be especially ravenous and blocdthirsty. may be especially rayenous and blocdthirsty. What chance is there for Paul? But you cannot tell by a man's size or looks how stout a blow he can strike or how keen a blade he can tirrust. Witness, heaven and earth and hell, this struggle of Paul with a wild beast. The coolest man in the Stadium is Paul. What has he to fear? He has defied all the powers, carthly and in ernal, and if his body tumble under the foot and tooth of the wild beast, his soul will only the sooner find dis-entargliment. But it is his duty, as far as nossible, to preserve his life. Now, I hear the bolt of the wild beast's door shoved back, an I the whole audience rise to their feet as the fierce brute springs for the arena and toward its small occupant. I think the first plunge that was made by I think the first plunge that was made by the wild beast at the apostle was made on the point of a sharp blade, and the snarling monster, with a howi of pain and reeking with gore, turns back. But now the little missionary has his turn of making attack, and with a few well directed thrusts the monster lies died in the dust of the arena, and the apostle puts his right foot on the lion and shakes him, and then puts his left foot on him and thakes him.—a scene which Foot on him and shakes him—a scene which Faul afterward uses for an illustration when he wants to show how Christ will triumph over death—"He must reign till He hath put all enemies under His feet"—yes, under His feet. Ais feet. Paul told the literal truth when he said, "I have fought with beasts at Ephesus," and as the plural is used I think he had more than one such fight, or several beasts were let loose upon him at one time. As we stood that day in the middle of the Stadium and booked second at the great structure, the looked around at the great structure, the booked around at the great states of the whole scene came back upon us. But we pass out of the Stadium, for we are in haste for other places of interest in Ephe sus. To add to the excitement of the day one of our party was missing. No man is safe in that regioy alone unless he be armed

know how to take sure aim and not mise One whole month of each year, the month or May, wis nevote | to her worship. Pro-cessions in "aros of purple and violet and scar et moved through it, and there were fire. Our companion, Dr. Louis Korney, now the publisher of the Christian Herad, had gone out on some explorations of his had gone out on some explorations of his own, and through the gate where Paul hat walked again and again, yet where Paul hat inaccompanies should a lyenture now. But after some time hat passed and every min-ate seemed as long as an hour, and we had inne to imagine everything horrible ' the way of robbery and assassination, the loss traveler appeared, to receive from our entire warty a volue of computer from our entire and V.r il and Homer went into rhapsodies while describing the support of this worship. party a vollev of expostulation for the arousal of so many anxieties.

the support of this resplendence. Horace and V.r il and Homer went into rhapsodies whi's describing this worsaio. F artists, all archmolog sts, all centuries, aggred in saying, "Great is Diann of the Expessions." Paul, in the presence of this Temple of Diana, incorporates it in his fig-ures of speech while speaking of the spiritual temple, "Now, if any man build uson this foundation, gold, silver, precious stones, etc.," and no doubt with reference to one of the previous temples which had been set on fire by Herestratus just for the jame of de-stroying it, Paul says, "If any man's work snall be burned, he shall suffer loss, etc.," and all up and down Paul's writings you realize that he had not only seen, but had been mightily impressed with what he had ween of the Temple of Diana. in this city the mother of Jesus was said to have been buried. Here dwelt Aquilia and Priscilla of Bible mention, who were professors in an extemporized theological seminary, and they tau the eloquent Apollos how to be eloquent for Carist. Here John preached, and from here because of his fidelity ne was exided to Patanos. Here f'aul warred against the magical arts for In the midst of this city of Eohesus once loated an artificial lake, brilliant with painted boats, and through the river Cavster it was connected with the sea, and ships from all parts of the known earth floated in and put, carrying on a commerce which mails Ephesus the envy of the world. Great was Ephesus! Its gymnasia, its hip rodrome, its decon its athengum its forum its commerce. Ephesus! Its gymnasia, its hippodrome, its pdeon, its athenœum, its forum, its aque-lucts (whose skeletons are still drawn along the city), its towers, its Castle of Hadrian, ts quarries, which were the granite cradie if cities; its temples, built to Apollo, to Min-arva, to Neptune, to Mercury, to Barcaus, to Hercules, to Cæsar, to Fortune, to Jupit-ar Olympus. What history and poetry and thisel and canvas have not presented has some up at the call of a.chæologists' powder plast and crowbar. blast and crowbar. But I have now to unveil the chief wonder if this chierest of cities. In 1863, under the patronage of the English Government, ifr. Wood, the explorer, began at Ephesus o feel along under the ground at great lepths for roads, for walls, for towers, and tere it is—that for which E hesus was more relebrated than all else besides—the temple

of his filelity ne was exiled to Patmos. Here Yaul warred against the magical arts for which Ephe-us was famous. The sorcerers of this city pretended that they could cure liseases, and perform almost any miracie, oy pronouncing these sonceless words, "Asid ataski Lix Tetrax Damnameneus Al-

tion." But, all the glory of Ephesus I have de-cribed has gone now. At some seasons of the year awful mainrias sweep over the bace and put upon mattress or in graver i large portion of the population. In the toproximate marshes scorpions, centipedes und all forms of reptilan life crawi and hiss and sting, while hyenas and jaccals at hight slink in and out of the ruins of build-pres which once startied the nations with ngs which once startied the nations with beir almost supernatural grandeur.

their aimost supernatural grandeur. But here is a lesson which has never yet seen drawn out. Do you not see in t at emple of Diana an expression of what the world needs. It wants a Goi who can pro-ride food. Diana was a huntress. In bictures on many of the coins she need a stag by the born with one hand and a bundle of trows in the other. On, this is a hungry vorld! Diana could not give one pound of the initions of her worshipers. She was a dead ivinity, an imaginary god, and so in biotatrous lands the vast majority of people sever have enough to eat. It is obly in the countries where the Goi of heaven and earth s worshiped that the vast majority nave. Sough to eat. Let Diana have her arrows ind her hounds. Our God has the sunshine in to a side in the Temple of Dians the world.

So also in the Temple of Diana the world So also in the Temple of Diana the world xpressed its need of a refuge. To it from it parts of the land came de tors wao could ot pay their depts and the offen ters of the iw that they might escape incar-ration. But she sheltered the doing a tile while, and while she kept them from rrest she could not charge their hearts, and is guilty remained guilty. But, our God i Jeens Christ is a relage into which we lay fly from all our sins and all our pur-ters, and not only be safe for time, but safe is and an our par-iers, and not only be safe for time, but safe or eternity, and the guit is parions? and is nature is transformed. What Diana uld not do for her worshipers, our Carist

Rock of ages cleft for me. Let me blde myself in thee.

as killed most of the cities that lie buriel in

as connetery of nations. Luxury! The ostly baths, which had been the means of

ealth to the city became its ruin. Instead the cold baths that had been the invigora-

on of the people, the hot baths, which are n.y intended for the infirm or the invalid, v re substituted. In these hot baths many

ly most of the time. Authors wrote books vaile in these baths. Business was neglected

and a hot bath taken four or five times a ay. When the keeper of the baths was rep-manded for not having them warm enough me of the rulers said, "You blame him for

taking the bath warm enough; 1 blame you ecause you have it warm at all."

But that war.n bath which enervated phesus, and which is always enervating ex-

ept when follo sed by cold baths (no refer-nce, of course, to delicate constitutions), vas only a type of what went on in all de-sartments of Epnesian life, and in luxarious

actinents of Epnesian file, and in interious adulgence Epnesus fell, and the last triangle c music was tinkled in Dian's temple, and he last wrestler disappeared from her gym-asiums, and the last racer took his garland

nations, and the last racer took his garland n the Stadium, and the last pleat was heard n ner Forum, and even the sea, as if to vithdraw the last com sercial opportunity rom that metropolis, retreated down the seach, leaving her without the harbor in which had floated a thousand ships. Brook-yn, New York, London and all modern cit-co cistiantic and transmitantic take warp.

as cisatiantic and transatiantic, take warn-ng! What luxury unguarded did for Ephe us, luxury unguarded may dofor all. Opu-mee and spleador God grant to all the peo-ple, to all the cities, to all the land, but at he same time, may He grant the righteous use of them

Gymnasiums? Yes, but see that the vigor ined in them be consecrated to God. Mag-ficent temples of worship? Yes, but see that

them instead of conventionalities and cold

mp of service there be warmth of devoti

somp of service there be warmth of devotion ind the pure Gospel preached. Imposing sourt houses? Yes, but in them let justice und mercy rule. Palaces of journalism? Tes, but let all the printing presses be marshaled or happiness and truth. Great postoffice uildings? Yes, but through them day by lay, may correspondence helpful, elevating and moral pass. Ornate dwelling houses! Yes, but in them let there be altars of de-votion, and conjugal, fillal, paternal and Christian fidelity rule. London for magni-tude. Berlin for universities. Paris for

scribed upon all our municipalities. thing is certain, and that is that all idol

se of them.

Ephesians.

Then, in that temple were deposited by General Canto's army. It is report-

	the second se	-	
	SCIENTIFIC.	SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.	Verse 17.—"Beari g the cross for him elf." (1) The submissive cross
	A pneumatic shoe sole is new.	FUNDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1831. Christ Crucified.	bearer; (2) The heavy cross; (3) The providential purpose.
	An average loco.notive costs \$10,-000.	LESSON TEXT.	Verse 18.—"Where they crucified him." (1) Where? (2) Who? (3) What? (4. Whom? (5) Wu ?
-	Findlay's (Ohio) new gas well rons 7,000,000 feet.	(John 19: 17-30. Memory verses, 17-19.)	Verse 19.—Jewns of Nazareth, the King of the Jews." (1) An expression of contempt; (2) A confession of truth.
	There is no way to bend wood better than by steaming.	TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: Jesus the Son of God.	Verse 20.—"This title therefore read many." (1) Its various languages; (2) Its various readers; (3) Its various im-
	An ornithologist says that birds fre- quently commit suicide.	GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: These are written, that ye might be- lieve that Jesus is the Christ, the Son	ports. Verse 22.—"What I have written I have written." (1) The chief priests'
	Iron has been rolled to the thinness of 1-18 Joth of an inch.	of God; and that believing ye might have life through his name.—John 20:31.	 plen; (2) The governor's de ision. Verse 23 — "To every soldier a part." (1) The Lord's legacy; (2) The Lord's heirs; (3 The legacy divided.
	A new method to utilize coal culm has been successfully tried.	LESSON TOPIC: The Son Suffering	Verse 24. — "I hat the Scripture might be tulfilled." (1) What the scripture demanded; (2) What the crucifixon ful-
	Sydney, New South Wales, has a 12,- 000,000 cand e power electric light.	1. The Crucifixion, vs. 17.18. 2. The Superscription, vs.	filled. Verse 26. — "Woman behold, thy soni" (1) The loving mother; (2) The
	Antimony is found extensively in Portugal, the largest beds being situat- ed near Braganza,	LESSON OUTLINE: 2. The Garments, vs. 23, 4. The Mother, vs. 25 27.	beloved disciple; (3) the careful pro- vision. Verse 28—"I thirst." (1) An expres-
	An electric flying machine was re- cently n ade to rise a height of seventy	5. The D ath, vs. 28-30. GOLDEN TEXT: For Christ also hath	sion f anguish; (2) A fulfill ent of prophecy; (3 An indication of Messiah- ship.
	feet and fly about 400 yards. A company has been organized at	once suffered for sins1 Pet. 3 : 18.	Verse 30.—"It is finished." (1) Prophecy fulfilled; (2) Redemption accomplisted; (3) Work done; (4) Death
	G and R pids, Mich., for the manufac- ture of paper matches.	DAILY HOME READINGS: MJohn 19 : 17-30. The Son suffering for sin.	at hand. LESSON BIBLE READING.
	Many metals, such as gold, silver and platinum, are now caused to volatilize by means of the e ec ric current.	TMatt. 27 :31-50. Parallel pass- age. WMark 15 : 20-37. Parallel	THE DEATH OF CHRIST. Demanded by the Jews (Matt. 27 : 22, 23).
	The French make paper umbrellas, rendered wholly waterproof by gelatined	passage. TLuke 23 : 26-46. Parallel passage. FAcis 2 : 22-36. Peter tells the	Inflicted by the Gentiles (Matt. 27 : 26, 31). In company with malefactors (Isa. 58 :
	bishromate of otassium. By the use of the camera, with power- ful telescopes a new and very large	S1 Cor. 1:17-31. Paul's esti- mate of the cross.	12; Matt. 27: 38). Signalized by marvels (Matt. 27: 45, 51-53).
	crater has been shown upon the moon's surface.	SRev. 5 : 1-14. Redemption celebrated.	Emblematic of spiritual death (Rom. 6: 3-8; Gal 2:20).
	A French electricitan has gotten up a device by which he can send 150 type- written words per minute over a single	LESSON ANALYSIS. I. THE CRUCIPIXION.	Shown forth in the Lord's Supper (Luke 22 : 19, 20 ; 1 Cor. 11 : 23-26). LESSON SURBOUNDINGS.
	Wire. Professor Linuer, as authority on	I. The Place: The place called The place of a skull	INTERVENING EVENTS This lesson follows the last immediately. But a
	entomology, says that there are a mil- lion or more species of insects in the world.	(17). A place called Golgotha (Matt. 27: 33).	number of incidents must be placed parallel with verse 17. These are: The replacing of the garments of Jesus; the
	The sturgeon is toothless and draws in its food by suction, but the shark has h ndreds of te in set in rows that some- times number ten.	They bring him unto the place Gol- gotha (Mark 15:22). Jesns suffered without the gate (Heb. 13:12). II. The Crucifying:	in pressing of Simou of Cyrene to bear the cross after Jesus; the weeping of the women, with our Lord's reply; the offer of a supefying drought, "wine mingled with gall," which was re- fused.
	A new method of d verting and heal- ing the in-ane of B ackwell's Island, New York Cuy, is to have them re- hearse in comedy.	Where they crucified him (18). It was the third hanr, and they cruci- fied him (Mark 15:25). There they crucified him (Luke 23: 33).	PLACE. — The traditional site of Gol- goths, at the Church of the Holy Sepurcher, has been doubted by Dr. Robinson and others, but seems to be confirmed by the latest discoveries.
	Concentric wiring for electric work is rapidly gaining ground, it being re- garded as safer for lighting purposes than the two wire system.	Jesus Christ was openly set forth cruci- fied Gal. 3 : 1). III. The Companionship: With him other side	The cructixion took place outside of the city, on a knoll, which resembled a skull in shape; but as yet there is no agreement as to the locality.

TIME.-From before noon to three in the afternoon of Friday, the 15th of Nisan, A. U. C. 783,-April 7, A. D. 30, PERSONS .- Jesus, the two malefactors, the soldiers who crucified tuem; Pilate and the chief priests; three (or four) women; the beloved disciple; an unnamed person who gave Jesus the sponge full of vinegar. INCIDENTS .- Jesus is led out to Golgothe, bearing his cross; he is crucified between two others. The title which was put upon the cross is objected to by the chief priests; but Pilate refuses to alter it. The soldiers, having divided the other garments of Jesus, cast lots for his coat or "tunic." The mother of Jesus, two other Marys, Write not, The King of the Jews and probably Salome, are standing 21). near the cross, with John. To this beloved disciple Jesus commends his mother, and she is taken by John to his home. Afterwards (p obably to-ward the ninth hour) Jesus cries, "I thirst," and a sponge is passed to his lips. He then cries, "It is finished," and gives up his spirit, with the words recorded by Luke. PARALLEL PASSAGES .- Matthew 27 : 31-50; Mark 15 : 20-37; Luke 23 : 26-46.

he architect at one time gave it up, and in is chagrin attempted suicide, but one night a his sleep he dreamed that the stone had ettied to the right place, and the next day is found that the great block of marble had y its own weight, settled to the right

The temple of Diana was four hundred an wenty-five feet long by two hundred and wenty-five feet wide. All Asia was taxed pay for it. It had one hundred and wenty-seven pillars, each sixty feet high, ind each the gift of a king, and inscribed with the name of the donor. Now you, se he mean ng of that passage in Revelation, ust as a king presenting one of these pillars o the Temple of Dana had his own name hiseled on it and the name of his own ountry, so says Christ, "Him that over-ometh will I make a pillar in the temple of Someth will i make a piloar in the temple of My God, and I will write upon him the name x My God and the name of the city of My Bod, which is New Jerusalem, and I will arite upon Him My new name." How sugestive and beautiful!

In addition to those pillars that I climbed over while amid the ruins of Dana's temple, saw afterward eight of tuoss pillars at Constantinople, to which city they had been removed, and are now a part of the Mosque of St. Sophia. Those eight columns are all preen jasper, but some of those which stood n Diana's temple at Ephesus were fairly frenched with brilliant colors. Costly met-uls stood up in various parts of the temple. where they could catch the fullest flush of he sun. A flight of stairs was carved out he sun. A high of stairs was carved out if one grapevine. Doors of cypress wood, which had been kept in glue for years and pordered with bronze in bas relief, swung ugainst pillars of brass and resounded with scho upon echo, caught u, and sent on and wind beach threach the correlate. ruried back through the corridors.

nurled back through the corridors. In that building stool an image of Diana, he goddess. The impression was abroad as he Bible records, that that image had iropped plumb out of heaven into that emple, and the sculptors who really made he image were put to death, so that they bould not testify of its human manufacture and so deny its celestial origin. It was hought by intelligent people that the ma-erial from which this idol was formed might have dropped out of heaven as an aerolite. area from which this had was formed inight have dropped out of heaven as an aerolite. We have seen in the British museum, and in aniversities of our own west, blocks of stone aurled off from other worlds. These aero-lites were seen to fall, and witnesses have zone to the landing places, and scientists have pronounced them to be the product of other vorlds.

But the material out of which the image of Diana was fashioned contradicts that notion. This image was carved out of ebony and punctured here and there with openings kept full of spikenard so as to hinder the statue from decaying and make it aromatic, statue from decaying and make it aromatic, but this ebony was covered with bronze and alabaster. A necklace of acorns colled grace-fully around her. There were four itons on each arm, typical of strength. Her hea i was coroneted. Around this figure stool statues which by wonderful invention she tears. The air by strange machinery was damp with descending perfumes. The walls multiplied the scene by concaved mirrors. Fountains tossed in sheaves of light and fell in showers of diamonds.

Christian fidelity rule. London for magni-tude, Berlin for universities, Paris for fashions, Rome for cathedrals, Athens for classics, Thebes for hieroglyphics, Memphis or tombs, Babylon for gardens, Ephceus for idolatry, but what shall be the characteris-tics of our American cities when they shall have attained their full stature? Would that "holiness to the Lord" might be in-scribed upon all our municipalities. One in showers of diamonds. Praxiteles, the sculptor, and Apelles, the painter, filled the place with their triumphs Cresus, the wealthiest of the ancients, pu here and there in the temple golden heifers. The paintings were so vivid and lifelike that Alexander, who was moved at nothing of terror, shuddered at one battle scene on these terror, shuddered at one battle scene on these walls, and so true to iife was a painting of a horse that when Alexander's horse was led up to it he began to neigh, as one horse is ac-customed to greet another. One painting in that temple cost \$193,750. The treasures of all nations and the spoils of kingdoms were kept here for safe deposit. Criminals from all lands fled to the shelter of this temple, and the law could not touch them. It seemed and the law could not touch them. It seemed almost strange that this mountain of archi-tectural snow outside did not melt with the fires of color within.

fires of color within. The temple was surrounded with groves, in which roamed for the temptation of Funters, stags and hares and wild boars, and all styles of game, whether winged or four-footed. There was a cave with statue so intensaly brilliant that it extinguished the eye of those who looked upon it, unless, at the command of the priest, the hand of the spectator somewhat shaded the eye. No wonder that even Anthony and Alex-ander and Darius cried out in the words of my text, "Great is Diana of the Hphe-dana." ancient aqueducts, each column crown with storks, having built their nests the and we rolled on down toward Smyrna, a that night in a sailor's bethel as we spo of the Christ whom the world must know parish, we felt that between cradie an grave there could not be anything must poore enthralling for body, mind and sou them our visit to Ephenna.

easures from all the earth for safe keepinz. ed that they "could go through two or hrysostom says it was the treasure house three men at a time." f nations; they brought gold and silver and recious siones and coronets .rom across the a, and put them under the care of Diana of A seamless steel boat made from one But again and again were piece of metal by hydraulic pressure cose treasures ransacked, captured or de-troyed. Nero rooted them, the Scythians externed them, the Goths burned them. Jana failed those who trusted her with reasures, but our God, to waom we may inpromi-es to be very desirable. It will last a great while and cannot leak

The

The land and sea breezes which are rust all our treasures for this world and the text, and fail any one who puts confidence u Him Henever will. After the last jasper olumn has fallen, and the last temple on arth has gone into ruins, and the world uself has suffered demonition, the Lord will common on the s a coast are due to the unequal heating of the atmosphere over the land and water at different times of day. esp for us our best treasures. But notice what killed Ephesus and what

A red Asiatic carp on view in the Aquarium of the Trocadero in Paris 15 a spendt ly colored creature, and is known as the fresh-water cardinal on account of its deep scarlet tinge.

"Cigarette-shaped" bullets were used one (18).

The new system of transmitting power by means of compressed air, which was recently tried in Offenbach, showed a loss of but thirteen per cent. in the daily output.

The Yorktown is the only vessel in the naval, so far, fitt d with electric telegraph for transmitting the range from the conning to ver to the gun divisions.

The recent losses by fire in the cargo of ships carrying cotton has shown that cottonseed oil, when held in the cotton on the outside of the bale rapidly cxidizes and generates spontaneous combustion.

A disinfectant which combines cheapness with general worth is found in permanganate of potash. One ounce will make a bucketful of disinfectant. It is a crystal and can be kept in this state until ready for use.

As an antidote for a consumptive tendency cream acts like a charm, to be used instead of cod-liver oil. Also aged people, invalids, and these who have feeble digestion or suffering from dullness as well as growing children, will be greatly benefited by taking sweet cream in liberal quantities.

Electricity, is playing an Important

part in the working of heavy guns, am munition hoists, and winches in the French Navy. New ships are being fitted with electric appliances in lieu of | Honour thy father and thy mother hydraulic .ear.

When the Sun Goes Down.

Though the morning may be dreary And the day be long and weary, Though the clouds may darkly lower And the tempest fiercely frown, We shall quite forget the shadows

That have lingered in the meadows If there be a golden hour When the sun goes down.

of an orchard in Ghent, Columbia County; N. Y., George T. Powell raises fourteen varieties of apples, and most of the product goes to Europe. He estimates his crop this year at 1500 barrels. Last year he had only 400 barrels.

He....was red with the trans gressors (Isa. 53 : 12) Then are there crucified with him two

With him two others, on either side

robbers (Matt. 27:38) They that were crucified with him reproached him (Mark 15: 32). II. THE SUPERSCRIPTION.

. The Words Written:

Jesus of Nazareth, the King of the Jews (19).

This is Jesus the King of the Jews (Matt. 27 : 37). The King of the Jews (Mark 15:26). This, is the King of the Jews (Luke) 23:38).

II. The Complaint Made:

(21)Saying that he himself is Christ a king

(Luke 23 : 2). One that maketh himself a king speak eth against Casar (John 9:12). We have no king but Cæsar (John 19:15.

III THE GARMENTS.

.I Dividing the Garments: To every soldier a part (23). They parted his garments among them,

casting lots (Matt. 27: 35). Uasting lots upon them, what each should take (Mark 15: 24).

Parting his garments among them,

they cast lots (Luke 23 : 34). II. Fulfilling the Prophecy:

That the scripture might be fulfilled (24).

They part my garments among them (Psa. 22 : 18).

These things therefore the soldiers did (John 19:24). The word of the Lord abideth for ever

(Pet, 1:25), IV. THE MOTHER.

I. The Lord's Mother:

Standing by the cross of Jesus his mother (25).

Take the young child and his mother, and flee (Matt. 2 : 13).

Is not his mother called Mary? (Matt. 18:55).

His mother kept all these saying in her heart (Luke 2 : 11).

II. The Lord's Provision:

Woman, behold, thy son! ... Behold, thy mother! (26, 27).

(Exod. 20: 12),

Despise not thy mother when she is old (Prov. 23: 22).

From that hour the disciple took her unto his own home (John 19: 27).

V. THE DEATH.

I. "I Thirst":

Jesus.... saith, I thirst (28. In my thirst they gave me vinegar to drink (Psa. 69: 21).

was thirsty, and ye gave me drink

(Matt 25 : 35). One....took a sronge, and gave

hum to drink (Matt- 26 : 48).

II. It is Finished: He said. It is finished (30).

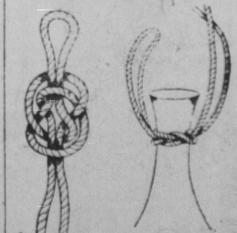
My meat is ... to accomplish his work (John 4 : 34). Having accomplished the work (John

17:4). Jesus the author and perfecter of our

faith (Heb. 12:2.)

THE BOTTLE KNOT.

It is one that is made with great facility, and is not only of an exceedingly ornamental character, as a successi of knots can be made on the same piece of string and used as braid; but is of considerable utility in carrying a bottle or vase, as shown in the second figure. f before the knot is pulled tight it is put round the neck of a vase or bottle and then tightened, it takes a



erfectly recure hold an I cannot possi bly be pulled off. I know of no method of slinging a bottle or jar with a slight-ly enlarged month, that is so elegant, so secure, and so easily applied as this knot. Simple as the knot may appear , it is so peculiar in the manner in which it is made that I doubt whether anyone who has not been shown how to do it will discover the right method.

plome myself on being rather an expert at making knots, but I am quite free to confess that I do not think that I could have made this apparently simple and elegant tie had I not been shown how to do so. When I offer the knot as a puzzle I do not intend that it should be threaded but tied, which can be done in less than a couple of

-More cigarettes are sold in Texas than in any other State in the Union.

