## DARING BANK ROBBER

A Reckless Bandit Secures \$1200 in Ohio.

After Killing a Farmer, He Shoots Two Others and Escapes.

A reckless bandit of the Jesse James order entered the Keystone Bank at Columbus Grove, a small town near Lima, Ohio, about 9 o'clock on a recent day and shot the cashier and another man, terriorized the whole town, and escaped with \$1200 that he took from the

The man is described as about five feet seven inches tall, of heavy build, with full face and small black moustache. He wors a black alpaca skull cap, long alpaca sack coat,

blue striped trousers, and no vest.

He appeared to be about thirty-five years old. He jumped off a freight train that morning, and going to the hardware store of John Crawford asked to see some revolvers. He selected two and asked the storekeeper to load them. When Mr. Crawford had done so, his customer coolly pointed the pistols at his head and said. 'I'll pay you in cold lead if you want me

He then left the store a... went to the Keystone Bank near by. T. J. Maple is cashier. He had opened the bank as usual in the morning. A heavy business was expected, and he had taken out \$1200 in greenacks and had placed them near the paying

backs and had placed them near the paying teller's window. To protect money lying on the counter a plate glass about two feet high runs around the top of the desk. Sitting on a chair in the lebby was O. L. Syford, a big, strong man, and courageous. His chair was tilted back, and he was chat-ting with the cashier, who was not yet busy. Suddenly a man entered the bank. In each hand he flour shed a revolver. He cast his eyes wildly about the room, and without

a word began shooting.

The first ball flew harmlessly through the air and lodged in the wall above the cash-

Before Mr. Maple could make a move to ure the revolver that was always kept in his desk for such an emergency a second shot shattered the bones of his right arm. Another shot followed, and the cashier fell tram his chair, pierced in the side. Turning to Syford, the desperado spoke for the first time, and in foul language ordered him not to stir or he would meet a similar fate.

At this juncture William Vandemark appeared on the scene. He was a prominent farmer living in Union Township. He had driven into town that morning with some hogs and received a check on the bank for

The desperate man without a word faced the old farmer and levelled his revolver. The unfortunate victim had turned half way around when the ruffian fired.

The ball struck him in the side just above the thigh, and passed almost through his body. He fell bleeding and senseless. Still Syford sat horrified and spellbound.

With his That evening Vandemark died. revolvers the robber broke the plate glass, and shoving his arm through the ragged aperture raked all the money amounting to about \$1200 and thrust it into the side pocket of his long sack coat. By this time several people had been attracted by the sounds of the shots. The desperado by the sounds of the shots. The desperado realized that it was time for him to be moving. Again brandishing his revolvers he dashed out on the street. There was a wild scattering on the part of the people.

No one was looking for thieves and murders and there was a way to be a way on the part of the people.

derers, and there was not a weapon in the crowd. One poor fellow failed to get out of the way in time.

Henry Buck fell pierced by a ball from the revolver that already scored two victims.

The robber fired several times and shouted:

"I'm a second Jesse James!"

The fellow ran down an aley and was last

n disappearing into a big cornfield at the

T. Maple, a brother of the cashier came ma, and the local police and citizens from there and all towns near by went in

fruitless pursuit of the robber.

It has been learned that after the chase was given up that night the man stopped with some laborers building a pipe line about two miles east of Beaver Dam, and at the crossing of the Lake Erie Railroad at a point

one mile west of Biuffton.

He went into a pasture and stole a black mare, four miles east of Biuffton, and followed a farmer and his family home who had been attending a show. With the ready revolver he compelled them to get him a meal. The stolen horse was tied to the branches of a tree by a rope halter during his stay at tois place, and an attempt was made to buy a buggy and harness or even a bridle from the farmer, but in vain.

### BRINGING DOWN RAIN.

First Results of the Government's Experiments in Texas. A special from Midland, Texas, to the

Dallas News says that the rainfall expedition from the United States Department of Agriculture reached Midland and have so far made two successful experiments. The News reporter interviewed one of the party, who

Saturday and Monday last part of the "Saturday and Monday last part of the rain-making apparatus only was set up and the preliminary trial made simply to test the efficiency of the special blasting powder which is being manufactured at the grounds from material brought with us. Several bombs were exploded by means of electrical dynamos. Although this powder is very powerful, we were by no means confident that the explosion would have any practical effect upon the meteorological conditions. However, about ten hours after the explosion clouds gathered and a heavy rain fell, extending many miles

any miles
"We do not think the explosions actually "We do not think the explosions actually produced the storm, as they were not on a large enough scale, but they were undoubtedly instrumental in precipitating the moisture which the clouds brought to that locality and greatly increased the intensity of the storm and the quantity of the rainfall, which was greatest in the immediate vicinity in the place of operation. We will continue cautiously to make tests as to the density of the atmosphere in this particular locality, so that our bombs may be adopted to meet every possible condition, and when we have sufficiently satisfied ourselves upon these similar points the decisive experiment will be made. This will not occur for several days."

## FOREIGN EMIGRATION.

Journeyings of the United States

Commissioners Abroad. The Commissioners appointed by the United States Government to visit the countries of Europe for the purpose of investigating questions pertaining to the influx of emigrants from Europe into America, have been spending a few days in Berlin. They were introduced to various Government officers by Minister Phelpa, and they gathered much information about emigration from

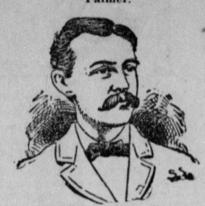
Germany.

The Commissioners have left Berlin for Russia, where they will stay for five weeks. After concluding their work there, they will return to Germany, and will visit Hamburg and Bremen, which are the points of departure of a large number of emigrants bound for the United States.

A TREE near Manistre, Mich., thirty-six feet in circumference, twelve feet in diameter and 175 feet high, will be blasted with dynamite, as there is no saw that will cut it and no mill that can cut it into boards.

NEW G. A. R. COMMANDER.

Sketch of the Career of Captain John



CAPTAIN JOHN PALMER.

Captain John Palmer, who was elected by the Assembly at Detroit Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born on Staten Island, N. Y., March 22, 1842, and removed in early manhood to Albany, where he has been twice elected Commander of the New York State G. A. R., and has also been Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

His four years' service during the war established his record is a gallant soldier and an efficient officer. Comrade Palmer enlisted in Company B, Ninety-first New York Volunteers, September 10, 1861, and during his continuous service with the continuous service. continuous service with the regiment in camp an: field was successively promoted from private to Corporal-Sergeant, Ser-geant-Major, Second and First Lieutenant, Adjutant and Captain.

Captain Palmer is a charter member of Lew Benedict Post, G. A. R., of Albany, which was organized in 1867, and during its existence has spent over \$50,000 in charity. He has been commander of the post five times, and he presided at the National Enment of the G. A. R. held at Dayton, while Senior Vice-Commander-in-

He was coairman of the committee ap-pointed at the national encampment to visit President Cleveland and the heads of the departments in Washington in the interest of the veterans of the war. It was through the exertions of this committee that many veterans were retained in the public ser-

Captain Palmer has carried on the business of boss painter at Albany for many

#### MRS. JAMES K. POLK DEAD. The Wife of the Tenth President Dies at Her Home in Nashville.

Mrs. James K. Polk, wife of the tenth President of the United States, died a few mornings ago in Nashville, Tenn. She was in good health until a few days previous, when, on returning from a short drive, was taken suddenly ill. She was eighty-seven years old. The belis in the city were toiled throughout the afternoon.

Mrs. Polk was born September 4, 1803, at Murfreesboro. She was married to Mr. Polk when still in her teens, and had lived con-tinuously in Nashvile except when in Washington, during the Congressional career of her distinguished husband, and while mis-tress of the White House. For the past fifty years she had lived in seclusion. President Polk left a very large estate at

President Polk left a very large estate at the time of his death, which was kept together until the Civil War, when nearly everything was destroyed or lost. Mrs. Polk's income kept dwindling until a half dozen years ago, when she found herself nearly penniless. A bill was then introduced in Congress to grant to the widow of President Lincoin a pension of \$5000 a year. It lacked one vote in the Senate to secure its passage. That was the vote of Senator Howell E. Jackson, of Tennessee. He offered to vote for the bill provided it was so amended as to give annual pensions was so amended as to give annual pensions of \$5000 to Mrs. Polk and to the widow of

President Tyler, as well as to Mrs. Lincoln, and the bill became a law Since that time Mrs. Polk had lived on this pension.

President Polk left one of the queerest wills that was ever left by an intellige man. Everything was given to his wife, and at her death was to be transferred "to the most deserving member of the family bearing the name of Polk," the decision to be made by the State Legislature. The hearest relative until recently was State Treasurer Polk, of Tenrecently was State Treasurer Folk, of Tennessee, to whom it was supposed the estate would go. It will be remembered that a few years ago be became a defaulter to a large amount and fled the country, finally dying in Mexico. His dishonesty cut him and his family off, an i just how the matter will be settled is now a mystery. There are no other deserving members of the family bearing the name of Polk, and now that Mrs. Polk is dead the courts will have to decide

Major R. Hurst, of the Kansas Live Stock Commission, says he thinks it is a conservative estimate to say that the people of Kansas will sell within the next year \$100,000,000 worth of stock and farm products raised this year—that is, that that much of Kansas grain and stock will go outside of the State, besides what is used by the people of the State themselves.

THE MARKETS.	A
83 NEW YORK,	
Beeves 3 50 @ 6 25	a
Milch Cows, com. to good25 00 @45 00	
Calves, common to prime 3 00 @ 6 25	а
Sheep 4 00 @ 5 1254	a
Lambs 5 25 @ 6 00	8
Hogs-Live 5 50 @ 5 70	8
Dressed 7%@ 8%	ā
Flour-City Mill Extra 5 00 @ 5 15	B
Patents 5 15 @ 5 59	a
Wheat—No. 2 Red 1 021/6 1 05%	а
Rye-State 75 @ 76	B
Barley-Two-rowed State 90 @ 122	a
Corn-Ungraded Mixed 72 @ 75	а
Oats-No. 1 White @ 50	а
Mixed Western 41 @ 45	а
Hay-Fair to Good 65 @ 70	а
Straw-Long Rye 70 @ 75	а
ard-City Steam 6.15 @ 6.20	а
Butter-State Creamery 1614@ 20	а
Dairy, fair to good. 15 @ 18	В
West, Im. Creamery 12 @ 15	
Factory 12 @ 1334	а
Cheese	Я
Skims-Light 3 @ 6	а
Western 5%@ 73	И
Eggs-State and Penn 17 @ 173	H
BUFFALO.	a
Steers-Western 2 00 @ 3 60	

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET. eef-Dressed weight..... 4 @ eep-Live weight..... - @

Lambs..... Hogs-Northern.... 

# REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUN DAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Sin of Borrowing Trouble."

TEXT: "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."-Matthew vi., 34.

The life of every man, woman and child is The life of every man, woman and child is as closely under the divine care as though such person were the only man, woman or child. There are no accidents. As there is a law of storms in the natural world, so there is a law of trouble, a law of disaster, a law of misfortune; but the majority of the troubles of life are imaginary, and the most of those anticipated never come. At any rate, there is no cause of complaint against God. See how much He hath done to make God. See how much He hath done to make thee happy; His sunshine filling the earth with glory, making rainbow for the storm and halo for the mountain, greenness for the moss, saffron for the cloud and crystal for the billow, and procession of bannered flame through the opening gates of the morning, chaffinches to sing, rivers to glitter, seas to chant, and springs to blossom, and overpowering all other sounds with its soug, and overarching all other splendor with its triumph, covering up all other beauty with its garlands, and outflashing all other thrones with its dominion—deliverance for a lost world through the Great Redeemer. world through the Great Redeemer.

I discourse of the sin of borowing trouble.

First, such a habit of mind and heart is wrong, because it puts one into a despondency that ill fits him for duty. I planted two rose bushes in my garden. The one thrived beautifully, the other perished. I found the dead one on the shady side of the house. Our dispositions, like our plants, need sunshine. Expectancy of repulse is the cause of many secular and religious failures. Fear of bankruptcy has uptorn many a fine business and sent the man dodging among the note shavers. Fear of slander and abuse has often invited all the long beaked vultures of scorn and backbiting. Many of the misforwares of life, like hyenas, flee if you couragewalk mest them. justy meet them.

How poorly prepared for religious duty is a man who sits down under the gloom of ex-pected misfortune! If he pray, he says, "I io not think I shall be answered." If he give, he says, "I expect they will steal the noney." Helen Chalmers told me that her 'ather, Thomas Chalmers, in the darkest hour of the history of the Free Church of Scotland, and when the woes of the land seemed to weigh upon his heart, said to the seemed to weigh upon his heart, said to the children, "Come, let us go out and play ball or fly kite," and the only difficulty in the play was that the children could not keep up with their father. The McCheynes and the Summerfields of the church who did the most good, cultivated surlight. Away with the hearters, they distill poison they distill poison they distill poison. the horrors; they distill poison, they dig graves, and if they could climb so high, they uld drown the rejoicings of heaven

you will have nothing but misfortune in the future if you sedulously watch for it. How shall a man catch the right kind of fish if he arranges his line and hook and bait to catch lizards and water serpents? Hunt for bats and hawks and bats and hawks you will find. Hunt for robin redbreasts and you will find robin redbreasts. One night an eagle and an owl got into a flerce battle; the eagle unused to the night was no match for an owl, which is most at home in the darkness, and the king of the air fell helpless; but the morning rose, and with it rose the eagle; and the owls and the night hawks and the bats came a second time to the combat; now, the eagle, in the sunlight, with a stroke of his eagle, in the sunlight, with a stroke of his talons and a great cry, cleared the air, and his enemier, with torn feathers and splashed with blood, tumbled into the thickets. Ye are the children of light. In the night of de-spondency you will have no chance against your enemies that flock up from beneath, but, trusting in GoJ and stan 'ing in the sun-shine of the promises, you shall "renew your youth like the eagle."

youth like the eagle."

Again, the habit of borrowing trouble is wroug because it has a tendency to make us overlook present blessing. To slake man's thirst, the rock is cleft, and cool waters leap into his-brimming cup. To feed his hunger the fields bow down with bending wheat, and the cattle come down with full uiders from the clover pastures to give him milk, and the orchards yellow and ripen, casting and the order years wand ripen, casting their juicy fruits into his lap. Alas! that amid such exuberance of blessing man should growl as though he were a soldier on half rations, or a sailor on short allowance; that a man should stand neck deep in har-vests looking forward to famine; that one should feel the strong pulses of health marching with regular tread through all the avenues of life and yet fremble at the expected assault of sickness; that a man should sit in his pleasant home, icarful that ruthless want some day rattle the broken window sash with tempest, and sweep the coals from the hearth, and pour hunger into the bread tray; that a man fed by Him who cwns all the harvests should ex-

Him who cwns all the harvests should expect to starve; that one whom God loves and surrounds with benediction, and attends with angelic escort, and hovers over with more than motherly fondness, should be looking for a heritage of tears!

Has God been hard with thee that thou shoulds be foreboding? Has He stinted thy board? Has He covered thee with rags? Has He spread traps for thy feet, and galled thy cup, and rasped thy soul, and weeked thee with storm, and thundered upon thee with a life full of calamity? If your father or brother come into your bank where gold and silver are lying about you do not watch them, for you know they are bonest; but if an entire stranger come by the safe you keep your eye on him, for you do not know his designs. So some men treat God; not as

his designs. So some men treat God; not as a Father, but a stranger, and act suspiciously toward Him, as though they were afraid He would steal something.

It is high time you began to thank God for your present blessing. Thank Him for your children, happy, buoyant and bounding. Praise Him for your home, with its fountain of song and laughter. Adore Him for morning light and evening shadow. Praise Him for fresh, cool water bubbling from the rock, leaping in the cascade, soarfrom the rock, leaping in the cascade, soar ing in the mist, falling in the shower, dash ing in the mist, falling in the shower, dashing against the rock and clapping its hands in the tempest. Love Him for the grass that cushions the earth, and the clouds that curtain the sky, and the foliage that waves in the forest. Thank Him for a Bible to read, and a cross to gaze upon, and a Saviour to deliver.

read, and a cross to gaze upon, and a Saviour to deliver.

Many Christians think it a bad sign to be jubilant, and their work of self-examination is a hewing down of their brighter, experiences. Like a boy with a new jackknife, hacking everything he comes across, so their self-examination is a religious cutting to pieces of the greenest things they can lay their hands on. They imagine they are doing God's service when they are going about borrowing trouble, and borrowing it at thirty per cent., which is always a sure precursor of bankruptcy.

Again, the habit of borrowing trouble is wrong because the present is sufficiently taxed with trial. God sees that we all need a certain amount of trouble, and so Ho apportions it for all the days and years of our life. Alas for the policy of gateering it all up for one day or year! "Cruel thing to put upon the back of one camel all the cargo intended for the entire caravan. I never look at my memorandum book to see what en

at my memorandum book to see what engagements and duties are far ahead. Let every week bear its own burdens.

The shadows of to-day are thick enough.

The shadows of to-day are thick enough, why implore the presence of other shadows? The cup is already distasteful, why halloo to disasters far distant to come and wring out more gall into bitterness? Are we such champions that, having won the belt in former encounters, we can go forth to challenge all the future?

Here are business men just able to manage affairs as they now are. They can pay their rent, and meet their notes, and manage affairs as they now are, but what if there abould come a panie? Go to-morrow and write on your daybook, on your ledger, on your money safe, "Sufficient unto the day

is the evil thereof." Do not worry about notes that are far from due. Do not pile up on your counting desk the financial anxieties of the next twenty years. The God who has taken care of your worldly occupation, guarding your store from the touch of the incendiary and the key of the burglar, will be as faithful in 1891 as in 1881. God's hand is mightier than the machinations of stock gamblers, or the plots of political demagogues, or the red right arm of revolution, and the darkness will fly and the storm fall dead at His feet.

So there are persons in feeble health, and they are worried about the future. They make out very well now, but they are bothering themselves about future pleurisies and rheumatisms and neuralgias and fevers. Their eyesight is feeble, and they are worried lest they entirely lose it. Their hearing is indistinct, and they are alarmed lest they become entirely deaf. They felt chilly to-day, and are expecting an attack of typhoid. They have been troubled for weeks with some perplexing malady, and dread becom-ing lifefong invalids. Take care of your health now and trust God for the future.

Be not guilty of the blasphemy of asking Him to take care of you while you sleep with your windows tight down, or eat chicken salad at 11 o'clock at night, or sit down on a salad at 110 clock at night, or sit down on a cake of ice to cool off. Be prudent and then be confident. Some of the sickest people have been the most useful. It was so with Payson, who died deaths daily, and Robert Hall, who used to stop in the midst of his sermon and lie down on the pulpit sofa to rest, and then go on again. Theodore Frelinghuysen haf a great horror of dying till the time came, and then went peacefully. the time came, and then went peacefully. Take care of the present and let the future look out for itself. 'Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

Again, the habit of borrowing misfortune is wrong because it unfits us for it when it actually does come. We cannot always have smooth sailing. Life's path will sometimes actually does come. We cannot always have smooth sailing. Life's path will sometimes tumble among declivities and mount a steep and be thorn pierced. Judas will kiss our cheek and then sell us for thirty pieces of silver. Human scorn will try to crucify us between two thieves. We will hear the iron gate of the sepulcher creak and grind as it shuts in our kindred. But we cannot get ready for these things by forebodings. They who fight imaginary was will come out of who fight imaginary woes will come, out of breath, into conflict with the armed disasters of the future. Their ammunition will have been wasted long before they come under the guns of real misfortune. Boys in attempting to jump a wall sometimes go so far back in order to get impetus that when

they come up they are exhausted; and these long races in order to get spring enough to vault trouble bring us up at last to the dreadful reality with our strength gone.

Finally, the habit of borrowing trouble is wrong because it is unbelief. God has promised to take care of us. The Bible blooms with assurances Your humans will be felised to take care of us. The Bible blooms with assurances. Your hunger will be fed; your sickness will be alleviated; your sorrows will be healed God will sandal your feet and smooth your path, and along by frowning crag and opening grave sound the voices of victory and good cheer. The summer clouds that seem thunder charged really carry in their bosom harvests of wheat, and shocks of corn and vineyards surpoling for the wine. of corn, and vineyards purpling for the wine press. The wrathful wave will kiss the feet of cosh, and vineyards purping for the superss. The wrathful wave will kiss the feet of the great storm walker. Our great Joshua will command, and above your soul the sun of prosperity will stand still. Bleak and wave struck Patmos shall bave apocalyptic vision, and you shall bear the cry of the elders, and the sweep of wings, and trumpets of salvation, and the voice of Hallelujah unto God

Your way may wind along dangerous bri-Your way may wind along dangerous bri-dle paths and amid wolf's how! and the scream of the vulture, but the way still winds upward till angels guard it, and trees of life overarch it, and thrones line it, and crystalline fountains leap on it, and the pathway ends at gates that are pear!, and streets that are gold, and temples tha always open, and nills that quake with petual song, and a city mingling forever Sabbath and jubiles and triumph and coro-nation.

Let pleasure chant her siren song,
'Tis not the song for me;
To weeping it wilt turn e'er long,
For this is beaven's decree.

But there s a song the ransomed sing. To Jesus, their exalted king. With joyful heart and tongue. On, that's the song for me

Courage, my brother! The father does not give to his son at school enough money to last him several years, but, as the bills for tuition and board and clothing and books come in, pays them. So God will not give you grace all at once for the future, but will meet all your exigencies as they come. Through earnest prayer, trust Him. Put everything in God's hand, and leave it there. Large interest money to pay will soon eat up a farm, a store, an estate, and the interest on borrowed troubles will swamp anybody. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

### SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL

Paris is soon to be lighted, as to its streets, almost entirely by electricity. A cubic foot of aluminum weighs 157 pounds. A cubic foot of copper weighs 558 pounds.

The most recent steel rails have a higher percentage of carbon and the steel produced is harder.

Some remarkable experiments in talking with monkeys by aid of a phonograph are made public.

At Wilkesbarre, Penn., the electric lights and long days have reduced the price of gas from \$1.80 to \$1.60 per

Pennsylvania makes fifty-two out of every 100 tons of rolled iron in the United States, and sixty-nine out of every 100 tons of steel rails.

Professor Gardner has decided to go to Africa to engage in the uncongenial but scient'fic study of the language of monkeys in their native state.

In the Island of Cuba great progress has been made in establishing electric light plants. This is notably the case in Havana, where the central station has a capacity of 6000 lights.

A military force on the march seems to suffer less from what is popularly knowe as sun-stroke than civilians walking our crowded etreets or engaged in mercantile and mechanical pursuits.

Some plants appear to be able to grow and develop in total darkness. A committee of the Royal Horticultural Society has been told of hyacinths that developed colored flowers, although prevented by some accident from coming above the

How much better off is a man at the end of a week than he was at its beginning? He is just as poor, a little older, a little more tired out, a little more irritable, and a little less hopeful. If he ever sits down and reckous it all up, he is either a hopeful fool or a very brave man if he continues cheerful.

THEY have shut Sir William Gordon-Cumming out of aristocratic society in England, and it is time for us to be doing something over here. We have no real, for truly aristocracy in this country, but we might put the locks on the inside of our jail doors and keep some

# SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR AUGUST 23.

Lesson Text: "Christ the Bread of Life," John vi., 26-40-Golden Text: John vi., 34-Commentary.

26. "Jesus answered them and said, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Ye seek Me, not because ye saw the miracles, but because ye did eat of the loaves and were filled." Having fed the hungry thousands He sent His disciples away by both exercises. led the hungry thousands He sent His disci-ples away by boat across the sea while He went away alone into a mountain to pray. Later He went to them walking on the ses, in the midst of a great storm, and as soon as they received Him into the boat they were at the land. Next day the multitudes re-turn across the sea seeking Him, and having found Him they ask, "Rabbi, when camest Thou hither?"

27. "Labor not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life, which the Son of Man shall give unto you." We are reminded of the question in Isa. iv., 2, "Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread? And your labor for that which satisfieth not? Hearken diligently unto Me, and eat ye that which is good, and let your soul delight itself in latness." Also Ps. lxiii. 5, "My soul shall be satisfied, as with marrow and fatness "For Him hath God the Father sealed." This is given as the reason why the Son of 27. "Labor not for the meat which per-This is given as the reason why the Son of Man is qualified to give the meat which en-

dureth "Then said they unto Him, What shall 28. "Then said they unto Him, What shall we do that we might work the works of God?" He spoke of giving them enduring meat as His gift. They talk of doing something, so blind were they and so blind are we to God's way. How much had they done in the matter of being fed a little while before on the other side of the sea? Just so much could they do and no more in reference to obtaining this enduring meat

obtaining this enduring meat.
29. "Jesus auswered and said unto them, 29. "Jesus answered and said unto them,
This is the work of God, that ye believe on
Him whom He hath sent." They spoke of
doing the works of God. He speaks of the
work of God, for it is impossible for God to
work through instruments which He does
not control. To believe on Him is to receive

Him (John i., 12), and no amount of knowledge of Him will give life apart from receiving Him as God's gift to us.

20. "They said, therefore, unto Him, What sign showest Thou, then, that we may see and believe Thee? What dost thou work?" It does not seem possible that those who had so recently witnessed the manufact. who had so recently witnessed the multipli-cation of five loaves and two fishes to feed cation of hive loaves and two lisnes to feed five thousand men could ask for a sign, or that those who had seen so many of His miracles (verse two) could say, "What dost Thou work?" Had they not seen enough? And yet they ask that they may see. Are they blind? Yes, truly! their heart is waxed gross, and their ears are dull of hearing, and their eyes they have closed lest they should see and hear and understand, and be converted and healed.

Our fathers did eat manna in the desert; as it is written, He gave them bread from heaven to eat." Reminding Him that in the wilderness the people were fed with manna every day, and doubtless saying in their hearts, "You fed us yesterday, it is true better the earts." their bearts, "You fed us yesterday, it true, but now feed us again to-day, as Me did our fathers." Thus they proved that the testimony of Jesus concerning them was true (verse 26), that they sought Him only because He fed them with food for their

"Then Jesus said unto them, Verily, verily, I say unto you. Moses gave you not that bread from heaven; but My Father giveth you the true bread from heaven." He would direct their thoughts not to Moses, nor even to Himself, but to the Father in heaven. This He always did.

33. "For the bread of God is He which

cometh down from heaven and giveth life unto the world." Bread is mentioned in this chapter sixteen times, and at least ten times it refers to the True Bread. By considering verses 32, 33, 34, 35, 41, 48, 50, 51, 58 and their context, it will be seen that He is Himitext, it will be seen that He is Himself the True Bread, and that we are to eat Him, or eat His flesh and drink His blood (verses 53-56), which, by comparing verses 54 and 47 will be seen to mean that we are to believe on Him, for there are not two ways of obtaining eternal life.

of obtaining eternal life.

34. "Then said they unto Him, Lord, evermore give us this bree d." Like the woman at the well, who said, "Sir, give me this water, that I thirst not, neither come hither to draw" (chapter iv., 15), she thought only of natural water, and they think only of natural bread. Our temptation is to think more of the gifts than of the giver, and to be ever asking Him for that which we have in Him.

in Him.

35. "And Jesus said unto them, I am the bread of life, he that cometh to Me shall never hunger, and he that believeth on Me shall never thirst." Continuing the thoughts of the last verse that He is our forgiveness, our peace, our assurance, our saivation, read such words as Eph. 5. 6. 7; ii. 14; II Tim i., 12: Iss., xii., 2, and do as the people did 12: Iss., xii., 2, and do as the people did with the words of Hezekiah, rest yourself upon these words (II Chron. xxxii., 8) and you will know the meaning of this verse of our lesson. "Hunger and thrist" is a phrase embracing all individual needs and unsatisfied desires of man, in all their variety.

36. "But I said unto you, That ye also have seen Me and believe not." "There are

have seen Me and believe not." "There are some of you that believe not." "Ye will not come to Me." "How often would I, and ye would not." "In returning and rest shall ye be saved, and ye would not." "They despised the pleasant land; they believed not His word." "They could not enter in be-His word." "They could not enter in because of unbelief" verse 64; chapter v., 40; Matt. xxiii., 37; Isa. xxx., 15; Ps. cvi., 24; Heb. iii., 19). Such is the sad refrsin all through Scripture, while the loving, tender heart of God is seen in such words as these: "Oh, that My people had hearkened unto Me, and Israel had walked in My ways! \* \* He should have fed them also with the finest of the wheat, and with honey out of the röck should I have satisfied thee" (Ps. lxxxi., 13-16).

"All that the Father giveth Me shall come to Me; and him that cometh to Me i will in no wise cast out." The last part of this verse is familiar to all Bible readers and this verse is familiar to all Bible readers and gospel hearers, and has given rest to many a soul which, having come to Christ, has gone on rejoicing and saying, "Thank God I am not cast out, I have His word for it; and if not east out I am cast in, I am saved." But the first part we do not hear so much about, for it seems to teach an election, some given and some not given, and this troubles many who will not open their eyes to see the whole truth.

who will not open their eyes to see the whole truth.

38 "For I came down from heaven, not to do Mine own will, but the will of Him that sent Me." He sought not His own, will but the will of God the Father, which He delighted to do (Ps. xl., 8). He sought not His own glory, but in all things glorified God (chap. viii., 50; xvii., 4).

39. "And this is the Father's will which hath sent Me, that of all which He hath given Me I should lose nothing, but should raise it up again at the lest day." The elect will not enjoy perfect redemption till the resurrection of the just at the coming of Christ for His saints (Luke xiv., 14; I Thess. iv., 16-18). They may have perfect peace here and "andpay mosser" (pt "M upor) any Sunser.

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#### SELECT SIFTINGS.

Paper lines defies detection.

A novelty in men's hats is a fac-simile of the "stove-pipe" made of straw.

An aged traveling scissors grinder has died in Indiana, leaving an estate valued at \$21,000.

In California there is a spring from which rises such noxious gas that one whiff of it will extinguish life. A Philadelphia woman has just dis-

charged a debt of three cents, which she had owed for forty-three years. William Woodward, of Baltimore, now ninety years old, has been a Sunday-

school teacher for seventy-two years. A piece of crown land on Pall Mall, London, has just been leased at a rate based on a selling price of \$2,500,000

Near Parkersburg, W. Va., recently, a young woman jumped into the river and brought to shore two men who were

It is said that the five leading hotels at Saratoga, N. Y., take in an aggregate of \$2,000,000 a month during the busy season.

The hailstones which recently fell at Arkansas City, Ark., were about the shape of a common soda biscuit and nearly as big.

A fifteen-year-old Virginia school girl recently wrote a poem which contained 250 lines, each line commencing alternately with M and R, and from which the letter I was entirely omitted.

A "berdash" was a name anciently given in England to a sort of neck dress, and the person who made or sold such neck dresses was called a "berdashe," hence the present term "haberdasher."

Dr. Hazard, of Alleghany City, Penn., has organized a league for the extermination of the sparrow. Each member must kill fifty birds. The doctor hopes to see the destruction of 750,000 birds in Alleghany County in the next three

A man with one of the most curious propensities lives in Shelton, Conn. He has acquired an appetite for live bullfrogs, and swallows them with the same ease he would swallow the most dainty morsel that ever was cooked. His name, is John Stowe.

A sequoia tree has been found in King's River canyon, in the Nevada mountain range, whose original diameter exceeded forty feet, but has been reduced by fire to thirty-nine feet. This is larger than any of the gigantic trees discovered in California by seven feet.

The finest display of gold or silver plate the German Kaiser saw on his recent trip was in Amsterdam, where he was dined by the Queen Regent of Holland. The service, which is worth \$150,-000, was originally made in London for William and Mary, but was carried to Holland after that king's death, over a century ago.

Brown, a stepson of J. M. Shaw, of Lafayette, Ga., is said to be cut out for a snake charmer. He is not afraid of rattlers. When he finds one, if it is in the right position, he will seize it with his naked hand by the neck just below the head. If it is not, he will whip it until it is cowed, and puts its head under its body.

### The Eagle as an Emblem.

In ancient mythology the eagle was believed to carry the souls of the dying to their abode on Mount Olympus, and was called the Bird of Jove. The eagle was first taken as a symbol of royal power by the ancient Etruscans, who bore its image upon their standard. In the year 87 B. C., a silver eagle, with expanded wings, poised on the top of a spear, with a thunderbolt held in its claws, was adopted as the military standard to be borne at the head of their legions by the Romans. At the time of Hadrian a golden eagle was substituted for the silver one. A two-headed eagle was adopted by the Byzantine emperors as a symbol of their control of both the east and the west. The double-headed eagle of Russia was adopted on the marriage of Ivan I. with a Grecian princess of the eastern empire; that of Austria was first used when the Emperor of Germany took the title of Roman emperor. The national standard of Russia bears a black eagle, that of Poland a white one. Napoleon I. took a golden eagle for his standard, model of pure gold, and bearing a thunderbolt, after the pattern of the eagle of the Romans. This standard was disused under the Bourbons, but was restored by a decree of Louis Napoleon in 1852. The eagle was first used on American coins in 1788, on cents and half cents issued from the Massachusetts mint. It was adopted in the plan of a national coinage as a design upon all gold coins and on the silver dollar, half dollar and quarter. The design of the eagle was at one time suggested for the national flag, but was abaudoned, -De-

## Supplying Cold Air.

troit Free Press.

A corporation has been organized at Kansas City, Mo., for the purpose of supplying cold air throughout the city through conduits. The projectors of the scheme are confident of its success, and will sell fresh air to any part of the city and remove the impure atmosphere at a very low cost. The work of laying the mains will begin at once, and prob ably by next summer the company will be ready to supply the fresh air. In the winter hot air will be sent through the pipes .- Boston Transcript.

## Catching a Nebula.

The recent improvement in photography and its use in astronomy has proved most valuable to the study of that science. A dry plate can be ex-posed for a suitable length of time in the telescope, and the image thus obtained will contain the details of a nebula, even where the amount of light would be imperceptible to the naked eye, thus producing an image far more useful and accurate than could be obtained by a drawing.—Philodelphia Record.