REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUN-DAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Importance of Sacred

Music."

TEXT: "His brother's name was Jubal; he was the father of all such as handle the harp and organ."-Genesis iv., 21.

Lamech had two boys, the one a herdsman and the other a musician. Jubal, the younger son, was the first organ builder. He started the first sound that rolled from the wondrous instrument which has had so much to do with the worship of the ages. But what improvement has beer made un-der the hands of organ builders such as Bernhard, Sebastian Bach and George Hogarth and Joseph Booth and Thomas Robjohn, clear on down to George and Ed-ward Jardine of our own day. I do not wonder that when the first organ, that we wonder that when the first organ, that we read of as given in 757 by an emperor of the east to a king of France, sounded forth its full grandeur a woman fell into a delirium from which her reason was never restored.

The majesty of a great organ skillfully played is almost too much for human endurbut how much the instrument has done in the re-enforcement of divine service it In the re-enforcement of divine service it will take all time and all eternity to cele-brate. Last April when we dedicated this church to the service of Almighty God our organ was not more than half done. It has now come so near completion that this morn-ing I preach a sermon dedicatory of this mighty throne of sacred sound. It greets the eye as well as the ear. Behold this moun-tain of antheme. This forest of bosennehs. tain of anthems! This forest of hosannahs! Its history is peculiar. The late Mr. George Jardine recently made

a tour of the organs of Europe. He gath-ered up in his portfolio an account of all the excellences of the renowned instruments of music on the other side of the Atlantic and all the new improvements, and brought back that portfolio to America, declaring that Brooklyn Tabernacle should have the full advantage of all he had obtained, and although he did not live to carry out his idea, his son, Mr. Edward Jardine, has introduced into this great organ all those improvements and grandeurs, and while you hear this organ you hear all that is notable in the organs of Lucerne and Fribourg and Haarlem and St. Paul and Westminster Abbey, and other great organs that have enraptured the world. it are banked up more harmonies In it are banked up more harmonies than I can describe, and all for God and the lighting of the soul toward Him. Its four banks of keys, its one hundred and ten stops and appliances, its four thousand five hundred and ten pipes, its chime of thirty-seven bells, its cathedral diapson and pedal double diapson, its song trumpet and night horn and yox humana trumpet and night horn and vox humana we dedicate to God and the soul. will, I believe, under the divine blessing lead uncounted thousands into the kingdom. Its wedding marches, its thanksgiving anthems, its requiems will sound after all the voice that follow it to-day shall have sung their last song. To God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost we dedicate it!

There has been much discussion as to where music was born. I think that at the beginning, when the morning stars sang to-gether, and all the suns of God shouted for oy, that the earth heard the echo. The cloud on which the angels stood to celebrate the creation was the birthplace of song. Inanimate nature is full of God's stringed Inanimate nature is full of God's stringed and wind instruments. Silence itself-per-fect silence-is only a musical rest in God's great anthem of worship. Wind among the leaves, insects humming in the summer air, the rush of billow upon beach, the ocean far out sounding its everiasting psalm, the bob-olink on the edge of the forest, the quail whistling up from the grass arampsic.

whisting up from the grass, are music. On Blackwell's Island I heard coming from a window in the lunatic asylum a very sweet song. It was sung by one who had lost her reason, and I have come to believe that even the demond and directed in lost her reason, and I have come to believe that even the deringed and disorded ele-ments of nature would make music to our ear, if we only had acuteness enough to listen. I suppose that even the softnds in nature that are discordant and repuisive make harmony in God's ear. You know that you may come so near to an orchestra that you may come so near to an orchestra that the sounds are painful instead of pleasthat the sounds are painful instead of pleas-urable, and I think we stand so near deva-stating storm and frightful whirlwind we cannot hear that which makes to God's ear and the ear of the spirits above us a music as complete as it is tremendous. The day of judgment, which will be a day of uproar and tumult, I suppose will bring no dissonance to the ears of those who can calmix listen: although it he as when some calmight listen; although it be as when some great performer is executing a boisterous piece of music, he sometimes breaks down the instrument on which he plays, so it may be on that last day that the grand march of God, played by the fingers of thunder and earthquake and conflagration, may break down the world upon which the music is executed. Not only is inanimate nature full of music, but God has wonderfully organized the human voice, so that in the plainest throat and lungs there are fourteen direct muscles which can make over sixteen thou-sand different sounds, and there are thirty indirect muscles which can make, it has been estimated, more than one hundred and seventy-three millions of sounds! Now, I say, when God has so constructed the human voice, and when he has filled the whole earth with harmony, and when he recognized it in the ancient temple. I have a right to come to the conclusion that God ed music. I propose this morning, in setting apart this organ for sacred use, to speak about sa-cred music; first showing you its importance and then stating some of the obstacles to its advancement. I draw the first argument for the im-portance of sacred music from the fact that God commanded it. Through Paul He tells God commanded it. Through Faul He tells us to admonish one another in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, and through David He cries out, "Sing ye to God, all ye kingdoms of the earth." And there are hundreds of other passages I might name proving that it is as much a man's duty to sing as it is his duty to pray. Indeed, I think there are more commands in the Bible to sing than there are to pray. to sing than there are to pray. God not only asks for the human voice but for instruments of music. He asks for the for instruments of music. He asks for the cymbal, and the harp, and the trumpet, as well as the organ. And I suppose that in the last days of the church, the harp, the fute, the trumpet and all the instruments of music, whether they have been in the service of righteousness or sin will be brought by their masters and laid down at the feet of Christ, and then sounded in the church's triumph, on her way from suffering into glory. "Praise ye the Lord?" Praise Him with your voices. Praise Him with stringed instruments and with organs. I draw another argument for the import-ance of this exercise from the impressiveness. instruments and with organs. I draw another argument for the import-ance of this exercise from the impressiveness of this exercise. You know something of what secular music has achieved. You know it has made its impression on govern-ments, upon laws, upon literature, upon whole generations. One inspiring national air is worth thirty thousand men as a standing army. There comes a time in the battle when one bugle is worth a thousand muskets. I have to tell you that no nation or church can afford to severely economize in music. Many of you are illustrations of what saced song can do. Through it you were brought into the kingdom of Jesus Christ. You stood out against the argument and the warning of the puipit, but when, in the sweet words of Isaac Watts or Charles Wes-ley or John Newton or Toplady, the love of Jesus was sung to your soul then you sm-rendered, as armed castle that could not be taken by a host lifts its window to listen to a harp's thrill. There was a Scotch solilier dying in New Orleans, and a Scotch minister came in to give him the consolations of the Gospel. The man turned over on his pillow and said, "Don't talk to me about religion." Then the Scotch minister began to sing a familiar hymn of Scotland that was com-posed by David Dickenson, beginning with the words:

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Oh. mother, dear Jerusalem, When shall I come to thee?

When shall I come to thee? He sang it to the tune of "Dundee," and overybody in Scotland knows that; and as he began to sing the dying soldier turned over on his pillow, and said to the minister: "Where did you learn that?" "Why," re-plied the minister, "my mother taught me that." "So did mine," said the dying Scotch sold er; and the very foundation of his heart was upturned, and then and there he yielded himself to Christ. Oh, it has an irresistible

power. Luther's sermons have been forgotpower. Luther's sermons have been forgot-ten, but his "Judgment Hymn" sings on through the ages, and will keep on singing until the blast of the archangel's trumpet shall bring about that very day which the hymn celebrates. I would to God that those who hear me to-day would take these songs of selection as of salvation as messages from herven; for just as certainly as the birds brought food to Elijah by the brook Cherith, so these winged harmonies, God sent, are flying to your sou with the bread of life. Open your mouths and take it, O hungry Elijahs!

In addition to the inspiring music of our own day we have a glorious inheritance of church psalmody which has come down fra-grant with the devotions of other generations-tunes no more worn out than they were when our great-grandfathers climbed

up on them from the church pew to glory. Dear old souls, how they used to sing! When they were cheerful, our grandfathers and grandmothers used to sing "Colchester." When they were very meditative, then the board meeting-house rang with "South Street" and "St. Edmond's." Were they struck through with great tenderness they sang "Woodstock." Were they wrapped in visions of the glory of the church, they sang "Zion." Were they overborue with the love and glory of Christ, they sang "Ariel." And in those days there were certain tunes mar-ried to certain hymns, and they have lived peace a great while, these two old people we have no right to divorce them "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder." But how hard-hearted we must be if all the sacred music of the past, and all the sacred music of the present does

I have also noticed the power of sacred song to soothe pertubation. You may have come in here this morning with a great many worriments and anxieties, yet, per-haps, in the singing of the first hymn, you lost all these worriments and anxieties. lost all those worriments and anxieties. I have read in the Bible of Saul and how was sad and angry, and how the boy David came in and played the evil spirit out of him. A Spanish king was melancholy. The windows were all closed. He sat in the darkness. Nothing could bring him forth until Faraneli came and discoursed music three or four days to him. On the fourth day he looked up and wept and rejoiced, and the windows were thrown open, and that which all the splendors of the court could not do the power of song accomplished. If you have anxieties and worriments, try this heavenly clarm upon them. Do not sit down on the bank of the hymn, but plunge n, that the devil of care may be brought ut of you.

It also arouses to action. A singing church always a triumphant church! If a congregation is silent during the exercise or par tially silent, it is the silence of death. I when the hymn is given out, you hear the faint hum of here and there a father and mother in Israel, while the vast majority are silent, that minister of Christ who is presiding needs to have a very strong constitution if he does not get the chills. He needs not only the grace of God, but nerves like whalebone. It is amazing how some people, who have voice enough to discharge all their duties in the world, when they come into the house of God have no voice to discharge this duty. I really believe that if the church of Christ could rise up and sing as it ought to sing, that where we have a hundred scuis brought into the kingdom of Christ there be a thousand.

But I must now speak of some of the ob-stacles in the way of the advancement of this sacred music, and the first is that it has been impressed into the service of superstition. I am far from believing that music ought always to be positively religious. 'Refined art has opened places where music has been seeularized, and lawfully so. The drawing room, the musical club, the orchestra, the rt, by the gratification of pure taste, and the production of harml and the improvement of talent, have be great forces in the advancement of our civilization. Music has as much right to laugh in Surrey gardens as it has to pray in St. In the kingdom of nature we have the glad In the kingdom of nature we have the glad fifing of the wind as well as the long meter psaim of the thunder; but while all this is so, every observer has noticed that this art, which God intended for the improvement of the ear, and the voice, and the head, and the heart, has often been impressed into the ser-vice of false religions. False religions have depended more upon the hymning of their congregations than upon the pulpit proclam ation of their dogmas. Tartini, the musical composer, dreamed one night that Satan snatched from his hand an instrument and played upon it something very sweet—a shatched from his hand an instrument and played upon it something very sweet—a dream that has often been fulfilled in our day, the voice and the instruments that ought to have been devoted to Christ, cap tured from the church and applied to pur-voices of superstition. poses of superstition. obstacle has been an inordinate fear of criticism. The vast majority of peo-ple singing in church never want anybody else to hear them sing. Everybody is walt-ing for somebody else to do his duty. If we all sang, then the inaccuracies that are eviing for somebody else to do his duty. If we all sang, then the inaccuracies that are evi-dent when only a few sing would not be heard at all; they would be drowned out God only asks you to do as well as you can, and then, if you get the wrong pitch, or keep wrong time, He will forgive any deficiency of the ear and imperfection of the voice. Angels will not laugh if you should lose your place in the musical scale, or come in at the close a bar behind. There are three schools of singing. I am toid—the German school, the Italian school and the French school of singing. Now, J would like to add a fourth school, and that is the school of Christ. The voice of a con-trite, broken heart, although it may not be able to stand human criticism, makes better music to God's ear than the most artistic performance when the heart is wanting. J know it is easisr to preach on this than it is to practice, but I sing for two reasons—first, because I like it, and next, because I want to encourage those who do not know how. J have but very little faculty in that direction, yet I am resolved to sing. God has com-manded it, and I dare not be silent. He calls on the beasts, on the cattle, on the dragons to praise Him, and we ought not be behind the cattle and the dragona. Another obstacle that has been in the way of the advancement of this holy art has of the advancement of this holy art has been the fact that there has been so much angry discussion on the subject of music. There are those who would have this exerangry discussion on the subject of music. There are those who would have this exer-cise conducted by musical instruments. In the same church there are those who do not like musical instruments, and so it is organ and no organ, and there is a fight. In music shall be conducted by a precentor or by a drilled choir. Some want a drilled hoir and some want a precentor, and there is a fight. Then there are those who would like in the church to have the organ played in a dull, lifeless, droning way, while there or sound, rolling and tossing in marvelous of sound and have the organ played in al-most inaudible sweetness, and others would have it full of staccato passages that make have it full of staccato passages that make of Endor. And he who tries to please all will fail in everything. Nevertheless, you are to admit the fact that this contest which is going on, not in hundreds, but in thou-sands of the churches of the United States of churches are entirely crippled as to all in-thence, and this art. In this way scores of churches are entirely crippled as to all in-thence, and this art. In this way scores of churches are entirely crippled as to all in-thence, are music is a damage rather. an a praise. Another obstacle in the advancement of

this art has been the erroneous notion that this art has been the erroneous notion that this part of the service could be conducted by delegation. Churches have said: "Oh, what an easy time we shall have. This min-ister will do the preaching, the choir will do the singing and we will have nothing to do." And you know as well as I that there are a great multitude of churches all through this land, where the people are not expected to sing, the whole work is done by delegation of four or six or ten presons and the ausience are silent. In such a church in Syracuse an old elder

persisted in singing, and so the choir ap-pointed a committee to go and ask the squire if he would not stop. You know that in a great multitude of churches the choir are exgreat multitude of churches the choir are ex-pected to do all the singing, and the great mass of the people are expected to be slent, and if you uter your voice you are interfer-ing. There they stand, the four, with opera glass dang ling at their side, singing, "Bock of Ages, Cleft for Me," with the same spirit that the night before, on the stage, they took their part in the "Grand Duchess" or "Don Glovanni." My Christian friends have we a right to

or "Don Giovanni." My Christian friends, have we a right to delegate to others the discharge of this duty which God demands of us? Suppose that four wood thrushes should propose to do all the singing some bright day when the woods are ringing with bird voices. It is decided that four wood thrushes shall de all the singing of the forest. Let all the other voices keep silent. How beautifully the four warble! It is really fine music. But how long will you keep the forest still: four warble: It is really fine music. But how long will you keep the forest still? Why, Christ would come into that forest and Lock up as He looked through the olives, and He would wave His hand and say, "Let everything that hath breath praise the Lord," and, keeping time with the stroke of

innumerable wings, there would be five thou-sand bird voices leaping into the harmony. Suppose this delegation of musical per-formers were tried in heaven; suppose that four choice spirits should try to do the sing-ing of the upper temple. Hush, now, thrones and dominions and principalities. David! be still, though you were "the sweet singer of Israel." Paul! keep quiet, though you have come to that crown of rejoicing. Richard Baxter! keep still, though this is the ard Baxter! keep still, though this is the "Saint's Everlasting Rest." Four spirits now do all the singing. But how long would heaven be quiet? How long? "Hallelujah!" would cry some glorified Methodist from un-der the altar. "Praise the Lord!" would sing the martyrs from, among the thrones, "Thanks be unto God who giveth us the vio-tory!" a great multitude of redeemed spirits

Myriads of voices coming into the harmony, and the one hundred and forty and four thousand breaking forth into one acclamation. Stop that loud singing! Stop! On, no, they cannot hear me. You might as well try to drown the thunder of the sky, or beat back the roar of the sea, for every soul in heaven has resolved to do its own singing. Alas! that we should have tried on earth that which they cannot do in heaven, and instead of joining all our voices in the praise of the most high God, delegating perhaps this most solemn and most delightful ser-

Now, in this church, we have resolved upon the plan of conducting the music by or-gan and cornet. We do it for two reasonsone is that by throwing the whole responsi-bility upon the mass of the people, making the great multitude the choir, we might rouse more heartiness. The congregation coming on the Sabbath day feel that they coming on the Sablath day feel that they cannot delegate this part of the great serv-ice to any one else, and so they themselves assume it. We have had a glorious congre-gational singing here. People bave come many miles to hear it. They are not sure about the preaching, but they can always dopend on the singing. We have heard the sound coming up like "the voice of many waters," but it will be done at a better rate after awhile, when we shall realize the height, and the depth, and the immensity of this and the depth, and the immensity of this

privilege. I forgot to state the other reason why we adopted this plan. That is, we do not want any choir quarrels. You know very well that in scores of churches there has been perpetual contention in that direction. The only church fight that ever occurred under my ministry was over a melodeon, in my first settlement. Have you never been in church on the Sabbath day and heard the chair sing and you said "That is mildid choir sing, and you said, "That is splendid music." The next Sabbath, you were in The next Sabbath, you were in urch, and there was no choir music." The next Sabbath, you were in that church, and there was no choir at all. Why? The leader was mad, or his assistants were mad, or they were all mad together. Some of the choirs are made up of our best Christian people. Some of the warmest friends I have ever had stood up in them, Sabbath after Sabbath, conscientiously and successfully leading the praises of God. But the majority of the choirs throughout the land are not of the choirs throughout the land are not made up of Christian people, and three-fourths of the church fights originate in the organ loft. I take that back and say nine-

THE NATIONAL GAME.

CHICAGO has won the pennant. PITCHER NICOL has been released by Chi-

THE army of disengaged ball players grows larger daily.

DEAF-MUTE HOY is now leading run-getter on the St. Louis team.

THE League will have the cream of the playing talent next season

The ex-League players all show up strong in the American Association. DENNY has signed to play third base for

the Philadelphia League Club. CAPTAIN DUFFY, of Boston, has sacrifice

more than any other Association player. AFTER joining Cincinnati Browning made safe hits in twenty-one consecutive games. BIERBAUER has picked up greatly in bat-ting since leading off Pittsburg's batting

MANY of the defunct New England League players are now playing with country clubs

at \$5 a game. COLUMBUS is the weakest hitting team in the Association, and Washington the poorest fielding team.

THE Honolulus are champions of the season of 1891 and winners of the trophy in the Hawaiian Islands.

MCPHER, of Cincinnati, has the best fielding average of any second baseman in League or Association.

CATCHER BUCKLEY, of New York, is laid up with a strained leg, and Clarke is doing all of the catching.

FIVE Association c'abs - Boston, Baltimore, Athletic, Washington and St. Louishave made money this season. THE Cincinnati outfielders, Browning,

.338; Halligan, .319; Holliday, .301, are among the first seven batsmen in the League.

BENNETT, the Boston League catcher, once had an arm as dead as Ewing's, of the New York's, but one winter in the New Orleans climate cured him.

CONNOR, Richardson, Bassett, O'Rourke, Gore, Tiernan, Rusie, Buckley, John Ewing and Clarke have borne the brunt of the work for the New Yorks this season.

SHORT-STOP MCKEAN, of Cleveland, has played in the League since 1887, and in all that time never had a bruised or broken finger; in fact, never had his hands hurt badly enough to quit a game.

THERE is no let-up in Hutchinson's won-derful work. In fact, now that the Chicago pitcher has more rest than earlier in th season, he is even more effective than form erly, and that is saying much.

In batting in the Association teams, Brouth ers leads Boston, Sutcliffe leads Washington, O'Neill leads St. Louis, Donovan leads Louis ville, Wood leads the Athletics, Van Haltren leads Baltimore, Duffee leads Columbus and Mike Kelly leads Cincinnati.

Is a game at Indianapolis a few days ago all the players on both sides had either lost an arm or a leg. The innings were played with a great many fall downs, get-ups, strike-outs and rib-roasters. The playing was excellent on both sides. At first the team with one leg won, but the tide turned. At the ending of the game the score stood seven to two in favor of the one-armed side.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

 Per
 Won. Lost. et.
 Per
 Won. Lost. et.

 Chicago..., 76
 47
 .61
 Cleveland .56
 70
 .44

 Boston..., 71
 50
 .587
 Pittaburg. .54
 68
 .443

 New York, 64
 50
 .661
 Brooklyn...53
 68
 .438

 Philadel..., 63
 57
 .925
 Clincin'ati...48
 75
 .390
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

FAST RUN ON THE BAILS. A Mile on the Central Made in Forty

clay of the spittle, and He anointed the eyes of the blind man with the clay, and

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 27.

Lesson Text: Second Quartenly Review-Golden Text: Hebrews, xiii., S.

REVIEW EXERCISE. Superintendent-What does John first say of the Word?

School-In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word

was God. Supt.-What is next said of the Word? School-All things were made by Him; and without Him was not anything made that was made

Supt .- What testimony did John the Baptist bear to Jesus? School-Behold the Lamb of Go I. Supt.-What did Andrew do when he

found Jesus. School-He first findeth his own brother

Simon, and saith unto him, We have found the Messiah.....And he brought him to

Supt.-What did Jesus say to the servants when they had filled the waterpots with water? School-Draw out now and bear unto the

governor of the feast. Supt.-What did the governor say to the

bridegroom? School-Thou hast kept the good wine un-

til now. Supt.-What did Jesus first say to Nico-

demus? School—Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God. Supt.—What did Jecus say to the woman

at the well? School-If thou knowest the gift of God, and who it is that saith to thee, Give me to drink; thou wouldest have asked of Him, and He would have given thee living water. Supt.-What did He further say of this

living water? School-Whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst. Supt.-Why did the Jews seek to kill

School-Because He said that God was His

Father, making Himself equal with God. Supt.-What authority has the Father given to the Son?

School-He hath committed all judgment unto the Son: that all men should honor the Son, even as they honor the Father. Supt.-How much remained after Jesus

had fed the five thousand? School-They filled twelve baskets with the

fragments of the five barley loaves, which remained over and above unto them that had eaten. Supt.-What did those who had seen the

Bupt.---What did those who had seen the miracle say? School--This is of a truth that Prophet that should come into the world. Supt.--What did Jesus say to those who followed Him to Capernaum? School--Labor not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth

unto everlasting life. Supt.-What did His hearers then say to

Jesus? School-Lord, evermore give us this bread

Supt.-What did Jesus reply? School-Jesus said unto them, I am the bread of life: he that cometh to Me shall

never hunger. Supt.-What did Jesus say on the last day

Supt.--What did Jesus say on the last day of the feast? School--If any man thirsts, let him come unto Me and drink. Supt.--What did Jesus say to those who believed Him? School--If ye continue in My word, then are ye My disciples indeed: and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.

ticles to be drawn to it, and they adhere you free. Supt.-What did Jesus do to the blind man? when the magnet is drawn. The largest gasometer in the world School-He spat on the ground and made

is new being built for a London company. Its diameter will be 300 feet, and

beam between them.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Bottles are made by machinery. Bethlehem, Penn., has the biggest hammer.

Chicago is about to add to its attractions a steel chimney, 250 feet high.

Electricity is now being made to serve for use of headlights on locomotives.

Eye blinds and dark stables are said to be the greatest cause of blindness in horses.

A locomotive is running on the Chicago and Alton road which consumes its own smoke.

It has been calculated that 100 laying hens produce in egg shells about 137 pounds of chalk and limestone annually

Henry Curtis Spalding claims that the idea which Greathead utilized in his patents for tunneling really originated in America.

A French amateur photographer has mounted a camera on a kite, and gets remarkably clear views from a height of 100 to 150 feet.

Papier mache oil cans which are now being made are very durable, and impervious to any spirit or oil likely to be used in a machine room.

An expert electrician asserts that an electric train making 125 miles an hour would require 7000 feet in which to come to a standstill.

A physician in Cracow, Poland, has made some remarkable cures of cancer with a new medicine called cancroin. Its ingredients have not been made public.

An English physician, Dr. Lennox Wainwright, affirms that a mixture of menthol and carbonste of ammonia has proven to be the best remedy for hay fever. It is used as smelling salts.

Steel is now being used in the construction of large chimneys. Its weight is about one-third that of a brick structure of the same conducting power, and much economy in space is secured.

A hotel in Hamburg has been built entirely of compressed wood, which, by the pressure to which it is subjected, it is rendered as hard as iron, as well as absolutely proof against the attacks of fire.

A light and compact form of rolled

steel or iron columns has been placed on

the market. They consist of two I

beams bent longitudinally at right an-

gles and bolted together with a small I

The high price of coal on Mexican

railways has resulted in the adoption of

a novel type of compound engine and

locomotive, and a consequent saving of

twenty-five per cent. in coal is obtained

cessfully used in optical surgery for the

removal of pieces of iron or steel which

have entered the eye. The attractive power of the magnet causes such par-

with only a slight increase in weight. Delicate electro-magnets are now suc-

tenths. A great many of our churches are dying of choirs. dying of coors. We want to rouse all our families to the duty of sacred song. We want each family of our congregation to be a singing school. Childish petulance, obduracy and intracta-bility would be soothed if we had more sing-ing in the household, and then our little ones would be prepared for the great congrega-tion on the Sabbath day, their voices uniting with our voices in the praises of the Lord. After a shower there are scores of streams

After a shower there are scores of streams that come down the mountain side with voices rippling and silvery, pouring in one river and then rolling in united strength to the sea. So I would have all the families in our church send forth the voice of prayer and praise, pouring it into the great tide of public worship that rolls on and on to empty into the great, wide heart of God. Never can we

have our church sing as it ought until our families sing as they ought. There will be a great revolution on this subject in all our churches. God will come down by His spirit and rouse up the old hymns and tunes that have not been more

hymns and tunes that have not been more than half a wake since the time of our grand-fathers. The silent pews in the church will break forth into music, and when the con-ductor takes his place on the Sabbath day there will be a great host of voices rushing into the harmony. My Christian friends, if we have no taste for this service on earth, what will we do in heaven, where they all sing, and sing forever?

what will we do in heaven, where they all sing, and sing forever? I want to souse you to a unanimity in Christian song that has never yet been ex-hibited. Come, now! clear your throats and get ready for this duty or you will never hear the end of this. I never shall forget bearing a Frenchman sing the "Marseil-laise" on the Champs Elysees. Paria just before the battle of Sedan in 1570. I never saw such an enthusiasm before or since. As he sung that national air, oht how the Frenchmen shouted! Have you ever in an English assemblage heard the band play "God Save the Queen?" If you have, you know something about the enthusiasm of a national air. Now, I tell you that these songs we sing

a national air. Now, I tell you that these songs we sing Sabbath by Sabbath are the national airs of Jesus Christ and of the kingdom of heaven, and if you do not learn to sing them have, how do you ever expect to sing the song of Moses and the Lamb? I should not be sur-prised at all if some of the best anthems of heaven were made up of some of the best songs on earth. May God increase our ray-erence for Christian psalmody, and keep us from disgracing it by our indifference and frivolity. When Cromwell's army went into battle, he stood at the head of them one day, and gave out the long meter doxology to the tune of the "Old Hundredth," and that great host, company by company, regiment by regihost company by company, regiment by regi-ment, battalion by battalion, joined in the doxology:

Praise God from whom all blessings flow, Praise Ilim, all creatures here bolow; Praise Ilim above, ye heavenly host, Praise Father, Son and Holy thost.

Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost.' And while they sang they marched, and while they marched they fought, and while they fought they got the victory. Oh, men and women of Jesus Christ, let us go into all our conflicts singing the praises of God, and then instead of failing back, as we often do, from defeast to defeat, we will be marching on from victory to victory. Glory to the Father and to the Son and to the Holy Ghost, as it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be, world without end. Amea.

Eight Seconds.

The best record for a long-distance run in the history of railroading was made the other day by a special train of three Wagner cars from New York to Buffalo. The train left New York at 7:36 A. M., and arrived in hert New York at 7:30 A. M., and arrived in Buffalo at 2:56 P. M., covering the distance in 440 minutes or 426 minutes exclu-sive of stops. On board were H. Walter Webb, James C. Gould, Theodore Voorhis and G. H. Daniels, the Division Superinten-dent of the road. This time of seven hours dent of the road. Inis time of seven hours and twenty minutes includes stops. The first was at Albany, where engines were changed and two minutes lost. At Syracuse three minutes more were consumed in another change. The most serious delay occurred at Fairport, a town about ten miles east of Dechetary where the tenin Fairport, a town about ten miles east of Rochester, where the train was stopped nine minutes by a hot journal. Word was sent from Fairport to Roches-ter to have another engine in readiness to take them to Buffalo. This was not needed, and the train dasheighthrough the Central Station in that city without stop and run-ning at the rate of a mile a minute or over. This was at 1:49 P. M. From that point to Buffalo the run was made without incident in sixty-seven minutes, a distance of sixty-nine miles. Conductor Rockwell had the special in charge. The fastest mile was made in forty-eight seconds.

THE MARKETS.

38	NEW YORK.			
Boeves.		2 00	01	4 50
Milch (lows, com. to good	20 00	@4!	5 00
Calves,	common to prime	2 25	al	5 00
Sheep.		3 50	a !	\$ 40
Lambs		5 00	a 1	5 60
Hogs-	Live	5 60	al	5 90
and the second	Dressed	7	à	816
Flour-	City Mill Extra	_	al	5 25
	Patents	5 40	101	\$ 00
Wheat-	-No. 2 Red	1 023	60 1	1 03
Rye-S	tate	-	@ 1	1 05
Barley-	-Two-rowed State	90	(à	92
Corn-	Ungraded Mixed		a	73
Oats-]	No. 1 White	86	a	36%
1000	Mixed Western	33	G	3416
Hay-H	air to Good	65	a	70
Straw-	-Long Rye	65	a	70
Lard-	City Steam	6.80		6.90
Butter-	-State Creamery		610	2516
	Dairy, fair to good.	17	9	23
	West. Im. Creamery	134	• (1)	19
	Factory	13	60	15%
Cheese-	-State Factory	17	10	95
	Skims-Light		a	712
	Western	0	0	833
Eggs-	State and Penn	100	0	20
	BUFFALO.			
	-Western	2 40		4 10
Sheep-	-Medium to Good	8 75		1 75
Lambs-	-Fair to Good	5 50		5 75
Hogs-	Good to Choice Yorks	5 10	@ 1	
Flour-	Winter Patent	5 00	@	
w heat-	-No. 1 Northern	-	0.000	00%
Corn-	No. 2, Yellow		-	69%
Datami	No. 2, White -No. 2 Canada		9	34
Darley.			G	85
	BOSTON.			
Eczm	lear-by	-	a	23

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET. Beef-Dressed weight..... Sheep-Live weight. Lambs... Hogs-Northern.... 4 00 43400 5 00

PRILADEL PHIA. 25

Supt.-What did the blind man do? School-He went his way therefore, and

washed, and came seeing. Supt.-What question did Jesus put to the man to whom He had given sight? School-Dost thou believe on the Son of God?

Supt .- What did the man do when Jesus had made Himself known unto him? School-He said unto Jesus, Lord, I be

Bebool-H is said and find the second field the second field field for the second shepherd is the good shepherd is the good shepherd giveth His life for the sheep.-Westminster Question Book.

THE value of titles in Great Britain is illustrated by the latest that have been conferred. Mr. Harris, a London theatrical manager, is knighted because of the manner in which he entertained the Emperor of Germany during his recent visit; and the Lord Mayor of the little "core" of London called the "City" is made baron for his speech and other flunkyism on the same occasion. But, after all, these origins of title are more creditable than some ancient ones now considered blueblooded. The accomplishments of a theater manager and the bows, scrapes, toggery, and toadyism of a petty magistrate are worthier fountains for honor, such as it is, than the vices of monarchs and the crimes of courtiers which gave life to so many aristocratic roots that flourish like green bays DOW.

THERE is a kind of a summer girl out here in the West whom you never read of in the papers. Her neighbors do not associate her with cool white dresses, idleness, novels, and hammocks, but they think vastly more of her. She is the kind of a summer girl who puts up fruit in the hot kitchen, who is her mother's help, and who knows more about the ingredients for making a peach cobbler than she does about the latest style of a lawn-tennis dress. She is the Western man's ideal of all a summer girl should be, and all wise men of the East agree with him after they have tasted some of her cooking.

Poon Hippolyte is in a fair way to lose the Presidency of Hayti for sheer lack of the sinews of war. He has been trying to borrow from the merchants of Port-au-Prince, but they have refused to lend him any money unless the Haytian Government will assure the redemption of \$500,000 in paper issued under Legitime's administration, which has never been paid, even in part. The adherents of Legitime would probably promise this or any-thing else just at the present juncture, so they may be able to outbid Hippol yte and get him ont of the way. Hayti must be a charming place of residence for people of quiet and domestic tastes.

the height 180 feet. Its capacity will be 12,000,000 cubic feet and weight 2220 tons. It will take 1200 tons of coal to fill it with gas.

The use of the search light on naval vessels when on blockade duty is being severely criticised, as it has been shown that they serve to show the position of a vessel when she would otherwise be invisible, thus making an attack with torpedo boats possible.

A novel idea in the running of street cars is that recently suggested and tried near Richmond, Va. Eight heavy springs are used, which are connected to the axles by suitable gearing. A winding engine will be built at the ends of the lines, which is four miles long.

Some of the monstrous cranes used in the Baldwin locomotive works at Philadelphia lift a big locomotive as easily as a mother does a baby. Each of them saves the labor of 150 men and does away with the necessity of having a complicated system of tracks for shifting the locomotives.

A late invention, the cushion car wheel, is described as being a thick rubber band placed between the tire and centre of the wheel, and which acts as a cushion, absorbing all vibrations. The rubber is so attached as to make any danger from a hot box or from corrosive action an improbability.

A new Swedish glass is claimed to have important advantage for microscope and other fine lenses, giving greatly in-creased power. The chief improvements over other fine glass consists in the addition of phosphate and chlorine, which impart absolute transparency, great hard-ness and suspectibility of the inest polish.

An Electrode in the Stomach.

Herr Einhorn, a medical electrician, has devised an electrode for entering the stomach so as to enable the operator to send a current of electricity from the interior of the body to the exterior, or vice versa. The electrode consists of a fine wire, which is inclosed in an indiarubber tube, terminating in a capsule. The capsule is perforated so as to allow the current in the wire to escape to the stomach, while preventing the wire from touching the coats of the latter. The patient drinks some water and swallows the capsule like a pill. The other electrode is applied to the skin n the ordinary way.-London Globe.

Raising Poultry in Cuba.

Poultry is, to some extent, raised in Cuba. In the streets of Havana may be seen some of the worst-looking specimens of peultry one could imagine, living, as most of them do, on the refuse matter about the marketplaces. There is a lack of the bright red comb and healthy, cleanly appearance of farm-raised stock. On a few of the plantations may be found some of our leading breeds. There is a field for this industry, rightly managed, in this section of the country.-American Agriculturist.