Subject: "Half a Planet."

TEXT: "Lift up thine eyes westward."- Deuteronomy iii., 27.

Deuteronomy iii., 27.

So God said to Moses in Bible times, and so He said to Cristoforo Colombo, the son of a wool comber of Genoa, more than four hundred years ago. The Nations had been looking chiefly towar I the east.

But while Columbus, as his name was called after it was Latinized, stood studying mans and examining globes and reading cos-

maps and examining globes and reading cos-mography, God said to him, "Lift up thine eyes toward the west." The fact was it must eyes toward the west. The lact was it must have seemed to Columbus a very lopsided world—like a cart with one wheel, like a scissors with one blade, like a sack on one side of a camel, needing a sack on the other side to balance it. Here was a bride of the world with no bridgeroom.

I do not wonder that Columbus was not

satisfied with half a world, and so went to work to find the other half. The pieces of carved wood that were floated to the sho of Europe by a westerly gale, and two dead human faces, uplike anything he had seen before, likewise floated from the west, were to him the voice of God saying, "Lift up thine eyes toward the west."

thine eyes toward the west."

Old navigators said to young Columbus, "It can't be done." The republic of Genoa said, "It can't be done." Alphonso V. said, "It can't be done." A committee on maritime affairs, to whom the subject was submitted, declared, "It can't be done." Venetians said, "It can't be done." After awhile the story of this poor but ambitious Columbus reaches, the ear of Overn Isabella, and bus reaches the ear of Queen Isabella, and she pays eighty dollars to buy him a decent suit of clothes, so that he may be fit to appear before loyalty.

The interview in the palace was success-

Money enough was borrowed to fit out the expedition. There they are, the three ships, in the Gulf of Cadiz, Spain. If you ask me which have been the most famous boats of the world, I would, say, first Ncah's ship, that wharfed on Mount Ararat, second, the boat of burushes, in which Moses floated the Nile; third, the Mayflower, that rut out from Plymouth with the Pilgrim Fathers, and now these three vessels that on this the Friday morning, August 3, 1492, are

rocking on the ripples.

There is the Santa Maria, only ninety feet long, with four masts and eight anchors. The captain walking the deck is fifty-seven years old, his hair white, for at thirty-five he was gray, and his face is round, his nose aquiline and his stature a little taller than

There are two doctors in this fleet of ships and a few landsmen, adventurers who are ready to risk their necks in a wild expedition. There are enough provisions for a year. "Captain Columbus, where are you sailing for?" "I do not know." "How long before you will get there?" "I cannot say." "All ashore that are going?" is heard, and

those who wish to remain go to the land.

For sixteen days the wind is dead east, and that pleases the captain because it blows them farther and farther away from the European coast and farther away from the European coast and farther on toward the shore of another country, if there is any. To add interest to the voyage on the twentieth day out a violent storm sweeps

the sea, and the Atlantic ocean tries what it can do with the Santa Maria, the Pinta and the Nina. The mutinous crew would have killed Columbus had it not been for the general opinion on shipboard that he was the only one that could take them back home in

The promise of a silk waistcoat and forty dollars in money to the man who should first discover land appeased them somewhat, but the indignation and blasphemy and threats of assassination must have been awful.

of assassination must have been awdi.

On Friday morning at 2 o'clock, just long enough after Thursday to make it sure that it was Friday, and so give another blow at the world's idea of unlucky days—on Friday morning. October 12, 1492, a gun from the Pinta signaled "land ahead." Then the the Pinta signaled "land ancest of the sips lay to and the boats were lowered, and ships lay to and the columbus first stepped Captain Christopher Columbus first stepped of birds and upon the shore amid the song of birds the air a surge of redolence and took session in the name of the Father, and the Son and the Holy Ghost.

So the voyage that began with the sacrament ended with "Gloria in Excelsis Dec."

From that day onward you say there can be nothing for Columbus but honors, re-wards, raphsodies, palaces and world wide applause No! no! On his way back to applause. No! no! On his way back to Spain the ship was so wrenched by the tempest and so threatened with destruction that he wrote a brief account of his discovery and put it in a cask and threw it over-board that the world might not lose the ad-vantage of his adventures. Honors awaited him on the beach, but he undertook a second voyage, and with it came all maligning and persecution and denunciation and poverty.

He was called a land grabber a liar, a cheat, a fraud, a deceiver of Nations, Speculators robbed him of his good name,

courtiers depreciated his discoveries, and there came to him ruined health and im-prisonment and chains, of which he said while he rattled them on his wrists, "I while he rattled them on his wrists, "I will wear them as a memento of the gratitude of princes." Amid keen appreciation of the world's abuse and cruelty, and with body writhing in the tortures of gout, he groaned out his last words, "In manus tuss Domine commendo spiritum meum"—"Into Thy hands, O Lord, I commend my mirit."

Of course he had regal obsequies. That is the way the world tries to atone for its mean treatment of great benefactors. First buried in the church of Santa Maria, Seven years afterward removed to Saville. Twen ty-three years afterward removed to San Domingo. Finally removed to Cuba. Four postmortem journeys from sepulcher to

what most impresses me in all that wondrous life, which for the next twelve months we will be commemorating by sermon and song and military parade and World's Fair and congress of Nations, is something I have never heard stated, and that is that the discovery of America was a religious discovery and in the name of Goo. Columbus, by the study of the prophecies and by what Zechariah and Micah and ecies, and by what Zechariah and Micah and David and Islah had said about the "ends of the earth," was persuaded to go out and find the "ends of the earth," and he feit himself called by God to carry Christianity to the "ends of the earth."

"ends of the earth."

Atheisin has no right here; infidelity has no right here; vagabondism has no right here. And as God is not apt to fail in any of His undertakings (at any rate I have never heard of His having anything to do with a failure). America is going to be Gospelized, and from "the Golden Gate of California to the Narrows of New York harbor, and from the top of North America to the foot of South America, from Bering straits to Cape Horn, this is going to be Immanue's land.

A divine influence will yet sweep the continent that will make iniquity drop like slecked lime, and make the most blatant in-fidelity declare it was only joking when it said the Bible was not true, and the worst atheism announce that it always did be-lieve in the God of Nations.

It would not do for our world in its lost and ruined state to have communication with other worlds. It would spoil their morals. But waituntil this world is fully redeemed, as it will be, and then perhaps interstellar correspondence may be opened. The great Italian navigator also impresses me with the idea that when one does a good thing he cannot appreciate its ramifications. To the moment of his death Columbus never knew that he had discovered America, but thought the Island Hispaniola was the Ophir of Solomon. He thought he had only opened a new way to old Asia. Had he known what North and South America were and are, and that he had found a country three thousand miles wide, ten thousand miles long, of seventeen million square miles and four times as large

as Europe, the happiness would have been

too much for mortal man to endure. He had no idea that the time would come when a Nation of sixty million people on this side of the sea would be joined by all the intelligent Nations on the other side the sea for the most part of a year reciting his won-derful deeds. It took centuries to reveal the result of that one transatlantic voyage, When Manhattan Island was sold to the Dutch for twenty four dollars neither they

butch for twenty-four dollars neither they who sold or bought could have foreseen New York, the commercial metropolis of America, that now stands ou it. Can a man who preaches a sermon, or a woman who distributes tracts, or a teacher who instructs a class, or a passerby who utters encourag-ing words realize the infinitudes of useful result?

Every move you make for God, however Every move you make for God, however insignificant in your own eyes or in the eyes of others, touches worlds larger the one Columbus discovered. Why talk about unimportant things? There are no unimportant things. Infinity is made up of infinitesmals.

After the battle of Copenhagen, Nelson, the Admiral, went into a hospital and halted at the bed of a wounded sailor who had lost als arm and said, "Well, Jack, what is the matter with you?" and the sailor replied, "Lost my right arm, your honor," and Nelson looked down at his own empty sleeve and said: "Well, Jack, then you and I are both spoiled for fishermen. Cheer up, my brave fellow!" and that sympathetic word cheered the entire hospital.

cheered the entire hospital.

While studying the life of this Italian navigator, I am also reminded of the fact that while we are diligently looking for one to find India, but found America. Go on and do your duty diligently and prayerfully, and if you do not find what you looked for

and if you do not find what you looked for you will find something better.

Hargreaves, by the upsetting of a machine and the motion of its wheels while upset, discovered the spinning jenny. So, my friend, go on faithfully and promptly with your work, and if you do not get the success you seek, and your plans upset, you will get something just as good and perhaps better. Another look at that career of the ad-miral of the Santa Maria persuades me that

it is not to be expected that this world will do its hard workers full justice. If any man ought to have been treated well from first to last it was Columbus. He had his faults. Let others depict them. But a greater soul the centuries have not projuced. This continent ought to have been called

Columbia, after the hero who dis-covered it, or Isabelliana, after the queen who furnished the means for the expell tion. No. The world did not do him jus tice while he was alive, and why should it be expected to do him justice after he was dead? Columbus in a dungeon! What a thought? Columbus in irons! What a

In one of the last letters which Columbus sent to his son, he wrote this lamentation: "I receive nothing of the revenue due me. Ilive by borrowing. Little have I profited by twenty years of service with such toils and perils, since at present I do not own a roof in Spain. If I desire to eat or sleep, I have no recourse but the inc, and for the most times have not wherewithal to pay my Be not surprised, my hearer, if you

Let us be sure that we have the right pilot, and the right chart, and the right captain and that we start in the right direction. It will be to each of us who love rection. It will be to each of us who love the Lord a voyage more wonderful for discovery than that which Columbus took.

Aye, fellow mariners, over the rough sea of this life, through the fogs and mists of earth, see you not already the outline of the better country? Land ahead! Land ahead! Nearer and nearer we come to heavenly wharf-age. Throw out the p anks, and step ashore into the arms of your kindred, who have been waiting and watching for the hour of your disembarkation. Through the rich graces of Christ, our Lord, may we all have such blissful arrival!

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Five volumes of air contain one volume of oxygen.

Onyx has been found in Rockingham County, Virginia.

An artesian well in Petaluma, Cal.,

spouts 30,000 gallons of water every hour. Life is shorter in the valleys and low-

lands than among the hills and moun-On a clear night a red light can be seen at a greater distance than a white

light; but on a dark night the reverse is A medical authority states that the voices of singers and actors can be much better preserved if used in theatres

lighted with electricity rather than gas. At the head of the Gulf of Bothnia there is a mountain on the summit of which the sun shines perpetually during the five days of June -- 19, 20, 21, 22

The trolley bears such an important relation to the general operation of the overhead railroad system that attempts are constantly being made to increase its efficiency.

A Frenchman has discovered by means of a recently improved pyrometer that the temperature of the average incandescent electric lamp is about 3300 degrees Fahrenheit.

Benana juice makes a first-class indelible ink. A spot on a white shirt from a dead ripe banana is marked forever, and the juice from bananas thoroughly decayed is a bright, clear

The results of experiments on hastening the germination of seed show that camphor and oxygenated water appear to be the most energetic excitants, not only as regards the acceleration of germinations, but as affecting the vigor of the

plants. Volcanic ashes often travel a long distance. A remarkable shower of volcanic ashes has occurred recently in several parts of Finland. The ground in some places has been covered to the depth of nearly an inch. The phenomenon is attributed to volcanic eruptions in Ice-

land. A teaspoonful of boiled water three or four times a day should be given to babies, says an experienced and successful doctor. Milk is a food and does not quench thirst, and a great deal of an infant's uneasiness is due to it. The water should be boiled fifteen minutes

and prepared fresh daily. It has always been generally believed, by the way, that snow keeps the ground warm, but no very accurate data on the subject has hitherto been forthcoming. Accordingly, it is interesting to learn, from observations recently made at Katherinburg, that at a 'depth of fourteen inches the soil, when covered with two feet of snow, was ten degrees warmer than at the surface.



It is advised in the American Florist to get rid of moles as follows: Knock pect to see most of them bloom. off the rosin from a ball of potash, pulverize the potash, make openings in the runs, drop in a tablespooful of the potash and cover the opening with a flat stone. I tried it and the moles disappeared in a few days. Ball potash is very caustic and must be handled with caution to avoid injury to the one using

WHEN BUYING FERTILIZERS.

Farmers should bear in mind that the "commercial valuation" is not the only thing to be taken into consideration in buying a fertilizer, says the Rhode Island Station. To illustrate: Suppose that the crop and soil demand largely phosphoric acid and potash and little nitrogen, then a fertilizer with a high percentage of nitrogen, but low in the other elements, would be of little value to the farmer, however high its commercial value might be. The question is not how many pounds of fertilizer for the money, but how much potash, phos phoric acid and nitrogen and their form. This question involves in a great measure the profits and losses in New England farming .- New York World.

PACKING BUTTER FOR WINTER.

Butter to keep well must be well made, that is the buttermilk well worked out and a full ounce of pure salt worked into each pound of butter. If packed in tubs see that they are clean, first scalded with hot water and then washed with cold. Pack the butter as made and keep each layer covered with a cloth and salt until the next one is added. Fill the tub within one inch of the top, then sprinkle on a little salt, cover with a loth, and tuck in the edges all around next to the tub, then cover with a half inch of salt, put on the cover and set tables or fruits should be stored in a cellar where butter is to be kept, because they are very likely to exhale odors that New York Sun.

CARE OF WORK HORSES AT NOON.

When work horses are brought in at noontime, the harness should be removed the sweat wiped off and the brush and curry comb freely used. The shoulders should be washed if they are sweaty or sore. Before starting work the sore shoulders may be softened with castor oil. Do not water the horses while warm, nor feed them grain. Both at noon and at night the horses should be watered previous to feeding grain. The stomach will then be in better conition for the assimilation of solid food, If obliged to give a short hour at noon give a larger ration of grain, or what is still better cut the hay into half inch lengths and add the usual quantity of ground feed, sprinkled with water, and thoroughly mix. This can be eaten rapidly, and will digest more readily than when fed separately in the dry, dusty state. - American Agriculturist.

HOW TO KILL BRUSH AND BRIARS. To farmers who live in timbered region this question is an interesting problem. There is a theory with some, who ought to know, that there is a day, with the moon in right quarter and the sign of Zodiac in the right place, that a tree or shrub should be cut to kill it root and branch. All this sounds well

enough to them, but years of experience has failed to verify such theories. A sapling may be cut in the winter that will never sprout, and it may be cut in the light of the moon in August, when the sign is in the heart, and sprouts will appear abundantly. We cut brush every day in the year, and some will die no matter when they were cut, and some will not die. If sprouting is done twice a year, say June and August, for two or three years, no sprouts will appear the next year unless it be sassafras or post

oak runners. The whole secret of killing, other than grubbing, seems to be in sap poisoning. The sap must sour, which kills the roots. Hence some practice cutting the stumps a foot or more in heigth. An experiment of this kind showed a decided gain, since the stumps rotted out in four years' time from cutting.

The killing of briars, especially dewberries, baffle all skill and industry. At one time it seemed they were gone, but when the land was put down to meadow they came up as strong and vig. orous as ever. Sassafras has been alluded to; nobody ever killed one by cutting it off at the ground. The same is true of persimmon. They need very different treatment. When cut a foot or two from the ground sap poisoning is more possible and effective. - American

WILD FLOWERS AND THEIR CULTURE. People usually make too hard work of cultivating wild plants. They are apt to temperature of sixty degrees. attempt to imitate the natural conditions under which they find the plants. This, to a certain extent, is wise, but in most cases it is easily carried too far. The problem is simplified when we once come to understand that wild plants grow where they are obliged to grow, rather than where they desire to grow. Because a plant grows in the woods is little reason to expect that it may not grow equally as well in the sun. And then, it is not necessary to wait until fall or spring to take up the wild plants. At | young, as it tends to produce a tree subevery outing, whatever the time of year ject to early decay. Apply no futilizar in the ground is not frozen-I mean upon the peach orchard in good soil to go prepared to bring home roots. In until the pearing period.

these sultry July days I am bringing home wild herbs, and next year I ex-

I dig them up with a comfortable ball of earth, cut the tops off nearly to the ground, and keep them moist until I get them home; then they are set in the border, and if dry weather follows, a little water given occasionally at sundown helps them to grow. I do not pretend to say that July is as good a time as April or October to move plants, but one must capture the good things as he finds them. The native orchids, however, usually require careful management, being among the most difficult of native plants to colonize. Most of them require complete or partial shade and a moist subsoil.

If a water supply is at hand, a moist plat under trees or about buildings, where there is some protection from wind, can be made, and clumps of many species can be removed with safety. It is best to remove them in summer, when the flowering season is past. - American Gardening.

HARVESTING AND STORING POTATOES.

That potatoes require even more care than grain in harvesting, is verified by a long experience. Unless the soil is very heavy and wet, digging should never be done early in the fall. Potatoes should remain in the ground until the vines have become dead, and, if the weather is warm and dry, they should remain still longer. Of course there are exceptions as when blight withers the vines and extends down to rot the tubers. Then the crop should be harvested and stored in a dry, cool place as quickly as possible.

Provided normal conditions exist, and there is no disease in the crop, potatoes for winter storing should remain undug until late fall, even until the last of October. If possible, harvest when the away in a cool, dry cellar. No vege- ground is dry, and do not let the tubers be exposed to the wind and sun any longer than to evaporate the moisture clinging to them. Whether dug with will be absorbed by the butter, even if a hoe, hook, or horse potato digger, the butter is kept in a close vessel .- avoid harshness in removing the potatoes from the ground. One reason why potatoes should be left in the ground until fully ripe is to toughen their tender skins to obviate easy abrasion, but, of course, the principal reason therefor is that the tubers may become thoroughly mature, so as to be a healthful, nutri-

tions food. The potato tubers should not be alowed to burn in the sun, or their fine flavor will be destroyed. The crop should be handled as little as possible to prevent abrasions that do irreparable injury. It is always the best plan to do the assorting in the field when the tubers are gathered. Place the merchantable potatoes carefully in crates, or baskets, never throw them roughly in, and do not take them from these receptacles until they are put in the bins in the cellar. The mode, practiced by some farmers, of pouring them into a wagon box in the field, from which they are shoveled into a chute, whence they side into the cellar, is ruinous to their keeping qualities, and should never be practiced.

The cellar, or store room, should be dry, well ventilated, and cool. Do not mass the potatoes together in big bins; they will "sweat" the same as hay or grain when in bulk, and will heat and rot if there is no ready escape for the moisture. To store potatoes in pits to remain until spring, select a dry elevated spot, and, whether buried below the surface, or covered above the ground. always leave a free space over the potatoes for the evaporation of moisture. Potatoes thus kept will not sprout during the winter . - American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Late hatches of turkeys seldom prove

A pond is not necessary in raising Pekin ducks.

Sheep cannot thrive on filthy food or filthy quarters. It is always an item to keep sheep as

clean as possible. The Chinese sacred lily blooms as well in pebbles and water as in soil.

Orange trees may be planted successfully almost any month in the year. Change the flock to fresh pastures

occasionally; they will thrive better. Select now next year's hens and fatten off the surplus unless they are fit to sell

The Newtown pippin is popular, not only for home consumption but for the foreign trade.

as breeders.

With sheep, as with other stock, the best feeding is a good variety regularly and liberally given. The earlier the sheep are matured the less chance they will have to eat their

heads off while growing. Roman hyacinths are extensively used

for forcing, which may be done at a When the lambs are weaped be sure

that they have access to a good supply of water. This is essential to thrift. While a few sheep can be kept on al-

most every farm, they should not be yarded with the cattle and horses. Jonquils are suitable alike for pot culture or for planting out. The culture

required is the same as for hyacinths. An experienced peach grower says: "Don't force a too rapid growth while

Train Londed With Stove Polish Last week Messrs. Morse Bros., proprietors of the well known Rising Sun Stove Polish, filled orders from two customers in the West for twenty-three cars loads of stove polish. As each car contained 400 gross, weighing 15 tons, the shipment to these two houses was 2200 gross, or 345 tons. The immense business done by this firm is a monument to the industry and high grade of goods for which they have earned a reputation at home and abroad.

When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

E. A. Rood, Toledo, Ohio, says: Hall's Catarrh Cure cured my wife of catarrh fifteen years ago and she has had no return of it. It's a sure cure." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

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