# THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT, BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1896.

# THE WORLD A STAGE.

Every Man Must Appear in His Own Character.

When the Play is Over We Shall All Have to Give Account of Deeds Done In the Body-Shakespeare's Will.

In this sermon Dr. Talmage calls attention to the causes of success and failure in this life, and draws a beautiful picture of a happy God-loving family. The text he selected was from Job 27: 23: "Men shall clap their hands at him and shall hiss him out of his place."

This allusion seems to be dramatic. The Bible more than once makes such allusions. Paul says: "We are made a theater or spectacle to angels and to men." It is evident from the text that some of the habits of theater-goers were known in Job's time, because he describes an actor hissed off the stage. The impersonator comes on the boards and, either through lack of study of the part he is to take or inaptness or other incapacity, the audience is offended and express disapprobation and disgust by hissing. "Men shall clap their hands at him and shall hiss him out of his place."

My text suggests that each one of us is put on the stage of this world to take some part. What hardship and suffering and discipline great actors have undergone year after year that they might be perfected in their parts, you have often read. But we, put on the stage of this life to represent charity and faith and humility and helpfulness-what little preparation we have made, although we have three galleries of spectators, earth and heaven and hell! Have we not been more attentive to the part taken by others than to the part taken by ourselves, and, while we needed to be looking at home and concentrating on our own duty, we have been criticising the other performers, and saying, "that was too high," or "two low," or "two feeble," or "too extravagant," or "too tame,' or "too demonstrative," while we ourselves were making a dead failure and preparing to be ignominiously hissed off the stage? Each one is assigned a place; no supernumeraries hanging around the drama of life to take this or that or the other part, as they may be called upon. No one can take our place. We can take no other place. Neither can we put off our character; no change of apparel can make us anyone else than that which we eternally are.

Many make a failure of their part in the drama of life through dissipation. They have enough intellectual equipment and good address and geniality unbounded. But they have a wine closet that contains all the forces for their social and business and moral everthrow. So far back as the year 959 King Edgar of England made a law that the drinking cups should have pins fastened at a certain point in the side, so that the indulger might be reminded to stop before he got to the bottom. But there are no pins projecting from the sides of the modern wine cup or beer mug, and the first point at which millions stop is at the gravelly bottom of their own grave. Dr. Sax, of France, has discovered something which all drinkers ought to know. He has found out that alcohol, in every shape, whether of wine or brandy or beer, contains parasitic life called baccillus potumaniæ. By a powerful microscope these living things are discovered, and when you take strong drink you take them inio the stomach and then into your blood, and getting into the crimson canals of life, they go into every tissue of your body, and your entire organism is taken possession of by these noxious infinitesimals. When in delirium tremens a man sees every form of reptilian life, it seems it is only these parasites of the brain in exaggerated size. It is not a hallucination that the victim is suffering from. He only sees in the room what is actually crawling and rioting in his own brain. Every time you take strong drink you swallow these maggots, and every time the imbiber of alcohol in any shape feels vertigo or rheumatism or nausea it is only the jubilee of these maggots. Efforts are being made for the discovery of some germicide that can kill the parasites of alcoholism, but the only thing that will ever extirpate them is abstinence from alcohol and teetotal abstinence, to which I would before God swear all these young men and old. America is a fruitful country, and we raise large crops of wheat and corn and oats, but the largest crop we raise in this country is the crop of drunkards. With sickle made out of the sharp edges of the broken glass of bottle and demijohn they are cut down, and there are whole swaths of them, whole winrows of them, and it takes all the hospitals and penitentiaries and graveyards and cemeteries to hold this harvest of hell. Some of you are going down under this evil, and the neverdying worm of alcoholism has wound around you one of its coils, and by next New Year's day it will have another coil around you, and it will after awhile put a coil around your tongue and a coil around your brain and a coil around your lung and a coil around your heart, and some day this never-dying worm will with one spring tighten all the coils at once, and in the last twist of that awful convolution you will cry out: "Oh, my God!" and begone. The greatest of dramatists in the tragedy of "The Tempest" sends staggering across the stage Stephano, the drunken butler; but across the stage of human life strong drink sends kingly and queenly and princely natures staggering forward against the footlights of conspicality and then staggering back into failure till the world is impatient for their disappearance, and human and diabolic voices join in hissing them off the stage. Many also make a failure in the drama of life through indolence. They are always making calculations how little they can do for the compensation they get. There are more lazy minis ters, lawyers, doctors, merchants, ar

tists, and farmers than have ever been counted upon. The community is full of laggards and shirkers. I can tell it from the way they crawl along the street, from their tardiness in meeting engagements, from the lethargies that seem to hang to the foot when they lift it, to the hand when they put it out, to the words when they speak. Two young men in a store. In the

morning the one goes to his post the last minute or one minute behind. The other is ten minutes before the time, and has his hat and coat hung up, and is at his post waiting for duty. The one is ever and anon, in the afternoon, looking at his watch to see if it is not most time to shut up. The other stays half an hour after he might go, and when asked why, says he wanted to look over some entries he had made to be sure he was right, or to put up some goods that had been left out of place. The one is very touchy about doing work not exactly belonging to him. The other is glad to help the other clerks in their work. The first will be a prolonged nothing, and he will be poorer at 60 years of age than at 20. The other will be a merchant prince. Indolence is the cause of more failures in all occupations than you have ever suspected. People are too lazy to do what they can do, and want to undertake that which they cannot do. In the drama of life they don't want to be a common soldier, carrying a halberd across the stage, or a falconer, or a mere attendant, and so they lounge about the scenes till they shall be called to be something great. After awhile, by some accident of prosperity or circumstances, they get into the place for which they have no qualification. And very soon, if the man be a merchant, he is going around asking his creditors to compromise for 10 cents on the dollar. Or, if a clergyman, he is making tirades against the ingratitude of churches. Or, if an attorney, by unsklliful management he loses a case by which widows and orphans are robbed of their portion. Or, if a physician, he by malpractice gives his patient rapid transit from this world to the next. Our incompetent friend would have made a passable horse doctor, but he wanted to be professor of anatomy in a university. He could have sold enough confectionery to have supported his family, but he wanted to have a sugar refinery like the Havemeyers. He could have mended shoes, but he wanted to amend the constitution of the United States. Towards the end of life these people are out of patience, out of money, out of friends, out of everything. They go to the poorhouse, or keep out of it by running in debt to all the grocery and dry goods stores that will trust them. People begin to wonder when the curtain will drop on the scene. After awhile, leaving nothing but their compliments to pay doctor, undertaker and Gabriel Grubb, the grave-digger, they disappear. Excunt! Hissed off the stage.

Others fail in the drama of life through demonstrated selfishness. They make all the rivers empty into their sea, all the roads of emolument end at their door, and they gather all the nlumes of honor for their brow. They help no one, encourage no away. He went through all the busione, pile of money can I get?" and losses, and suffered many betrayals, "How much of the world can but kept right on trusting God, pile I absorb?" are the chief questions, whether business was good or poor, They feel about the common people as the Turks felt towards the Asapi, or common soldiers, considering them of no use except to fill up the ditches with their dead bodies while the other troops walked over them to take the After awhile this prince of fort. worldly success is sick. The only in- and Christian principles all the terest society has in his illness is the defalcations of earth can never terest society has in his illness is the effect that his possible decease may have on the money markets. After awhile he dies. Great newspaper capitalists announce that he started with nothing and ended with everything. Although for sake of appear some people put handker ance chiefs to the eye, there is not one genuine tear shed. The heirs sit up all night when he lies in state, discussing what the old fellow has probably done with his money. It takes all the livery stables within two miles to furnish funeral equipages, and all the mourning stores are kept busy in selling weeds of grief. The stone-cutters send in proposals for a monument. The minister at the obsequies reads of the resurrection, which makes the hearers fear that if the unscrupulous financier does come up in the general rising, he will try to get a "corner" on tombstones and graveyard fences. All good men are glad that the moral nuisance has been removed. The Wall street speculators are glad because there is more room for themselves. The heirs are glad because they get possession of the long-delayed inheritance. Dropping every feather of all his plumes, every certificate of all his stock, every bond of all his investments, every dollar of all his fortune, he departs, and all the rolling of "Dead March in Saul" and all the pageantry of his interment, and all the exquisiteness of sarcophagus, and all the extravagance of epitapaology cannot hide the fact that my text has come again to tremendous fulfillment; "Men shall clap their hands at him and

your father and I live you will feel that you can come to us at any time. But your home will be elsewhere. From long experience I find it is best to serve God. It is very bright with you now, my child, and you may think you can get along without religion, but the day will come when you will want God, and my advice is, establish a family altar, and, if need be, conduct the worship yourself." The counsel was taken, and that young wife consecrated every room in the house to God

Years passed on and there were in that home hilarities, but they were good and healthful; and sorrows, but they were comforted. Marriages as bright as orange blossoms could make them, and burials in which all hearts were riven. They have a family lot in the cemetery, but all the place is illuminated with stories of resurrection and reunion. The children of the household that lived have grown up and they are all Christians, the father and mother leading the way and the children following. What care the mother took of wardrobe and education, character and manners! How hard she sometimes worked! When the head of the household was unfortunate in business she sewed until her fingers were numb and bleeding at the tips. And what close cal-culation of economies and what ingenuity in refit ug the gar-ments of the elder didren for the younger, and only God kept account of that mother's sideaches and headaches and heartaches and the tremulous prayers by the side of the sick child's cradle and by the couch of this one fully grown. The neighbors often noticed how tired she looked, and old acquaintances hardly knew her in the street. But without complaint she waited and toiled and endured and accomplished all these years. The children are out in the world-an honor to themselves and their parents. After awhile the mother's last sickness comes. Children and grandchildren, summoned from afar, come softly into the room one by one, for she is too weak to see more than one at a time. She runs her dying fingers lovingly through their hair and tells them not to cry, and that she is going now, but they will meet again in a little while in a better world, and then kisses them good-by and says to each: "God bless you and keep you, my dear child." The day of the obsequies comes, and the officiating clergyman tells the story of wifely and motherly endurance, and many hearts on earth and in Heaven echo the sentiment, and as she is carried off the stage of this mortal life there are cries of "Faithful unto death," "She hath done what she could," while overpowering all the voices of earth and Heaven is the plaudit of the God who watched her from first to last, saying: "Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will nake thee ruler over many things; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord!"

But what became of the father of that household? He started as a young man in business and had a small in come, and having got a little ahead, down with cream or milk as a salve for kness in the family swept it all rescue no one. "How big a ness panies of 40 years, met many setting his children a good example and never a prayer did he offer for all those years but they were mentioned in it. He is old now and realizes it cannot be long before he must quit all these scenes. But he is going to leave his children an inheritance of prayer touch, and as he goes out of the world the Church of God blesses him and the poor ring his doorbell to see if he is any better, and his grave is surrounded by a multitude who went on foot and stood there before the procession of carriages come up, and some say: "There will be no one to take his place," and others say: "Who will pity me now?" and others remark: "He shall be held in everlasting remembrance." And as the drama of his life closes, all the vociferation and bravos and encores that ever shook the amphitheaters of earthly spectacle were tame and feeble compared with the long, loud thunders of approval that shall break from the cloud of witnesses in the piled-up gallery of the Heavens. Choose ye between the life that shall close by being hissed off the stage and the life that shall close amid acclamations supernal and archangelic. Oh, men and women on the stage of life, many of you in the first act of the drama, and others in the second, and some of you in the third, and a few in the fourth, and here and there one in the fifth, but all of you between entrance and exit. I quote to you as the peroration of this sermon the most suggestive passage that Shakespeare ever wrote, although you never heard it recited. The author has often been claimed as infidel and atheistic, so the quotation shall be not only religiously helpful to ourselves, but grandly vindicatory of the great dramatist. I quote from his last will and testament: "In the name of God, Amen. I, William Shakespeare, of Stratford-on-Avon, in the county of Warwick, gentlemen, in perfect health and memory (God be praised), do make this my last will and testament, in manner and form following: First, I commend my soul into the hands of God, my Creator, hoping and assuredly believing through the only merits of Jesus Christ, my Savour, to be made partaker of life everlasting."

## PRIVATE OREAMERY.

## Success of a Dairyman Engaged in the Making of Prime Butter. "Here and there a dairyman is breaking away from the factories and trying the making of gilt-edged butter. I have a neighbor with an 18-cow dairy on a 130-acre farm, who made this change last winter," writes L. B. Pierce in Country Gentleman. "He bought a separator costing \$120, and some other conveniences, and proceeded to make a high grade of butter for customers in our town and Akron, delivering every Saturday morning. Almost from the start his customers brought other customers, so he had to buy the cream

of two neighbors, besides some from a creamery a few miles away. I have my doubts whether that bought from the creamery brought him any profit, but in most cases it was a necessity in order to hold his customers through a period when from weather or accidents to cows his own supply was insufficient. The most interesting feature of his experiment is the returns he gets from the skim-milk fed to calves and swine. He kills and retails his veal and pork, also making sausages and mince-meat, and I am inclined to believe that his by-products bring him in nearly as much as the beautiful butter his wife makes. Besides the byproducts of the dairy which he sells, including buttermilk, he sells (on his regular weekly trips) the surplus from a fine vegetable garden, and more or less orchard produce. He also retails many bushels of potatoes. At the same time they work extremely hard, and I pity him when he has to go town with a blizzard in the air and the thermometer some degrees below zero, which

all goes to show there is no royal road to success."

# TREATMENT OF GARGET.

#### Poke Root and Cream Will Do Much to Relieve the Pain.

The cause of garget in cows is usuall excessive flow and richness of mill which, if the bag is not relieved, som causes inflammation and congestion of caking. It is always the best cow that is troubled in this way. The evil i made greater by feeding too highly of what will produce a large flow of milk. The bag or udder of cows should be examined frequently for several days before the cow calves. If it seems distended it should be relieved by milking out all that can be got from the teats at least once, and, better still, twice a day, We have sometimes milked ten days or more before the cow calved. If the milking is begun it must be attended to every day, as the act of milking increases the milk flow. Rubbing the bag after all the milk is drawn with a salve made of garget root or poke root and cream will do much to relieve the pain. We have used the poke root for this purpose, and have known it to be used by others. It is a weed that grows very luxuriantly on newly-cleared land, and its berries are familiar to every boy in the country, as their red juice is often used to write with. The poke root is reputed to be poisonous if eaten, but it is excellent to steep and let simmer,

# SOMETHING NEW.

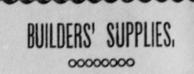
## How Some People Follow Every New Fad.

But the Majority Prefer That Experimonto Should Be Tried Upon Somebody Else.

Some persons are always so anxious for something new that it is astonishing they still continue to eat plain bread and butter. They have always thrived well on beef, eggs, and potatoes; but somebody writes an article for a scientific journal, and attempts to show that these foods are neither as cheap nor as nutritious as some other kind of food. Therefore, some persons drop this standard diet and take up whatever some young scientist directs. We cannot understand this. When anything has been thoroughly tried and tested, and found in every way satisfactory, why do some people persist in running after some new-fangled notion? Take cod-liver oil for instance. It has been used for two hundred years with most marvellous success, and in a large variety of complaints. Its success has been no greater in the past than it is to-day. More skillful methods of preparing it. and emulsifying it (for it is generally acknowledged that it should always be given in the form of an emulsion), gives assurance that its future use is bound to be even far greater than ever.

And yet some people talk about a "substitute for cod-liver oil "! Substitute? Why, it is almost laughable. It certainly would be so, were the question not such a serious one. There can be no substitute for codliver oil, for there is nothing at all like it known to medical science. When Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with the Hypophosphites has been used for over twenty years, and when thousands have testified to its curative properties, is it not strange that any one would think of trying an experiment with some new preparation of cod-liver oil? When you know you are safe in taking Scott's Emulsion, is it not too risky business to try something new? Do you think Scott's Emulsion could have stood these twenty years, and have a larger sale to-day than ever before, unless it had true, genuine merit. Where do you suppose these substitutes, which do not contain a particle of oil, will be twenty years from now? And where will all the fancy preparations, as the various wines of cod-liver oil, be at that time? It is perfectly safe to predict that before they are half as old as Scott's Emulsion is, they will be forgotten. Do not allow yourselves to be experimented upon; be satisfied with the best; and take advantage of twenty years of ever increasing prosperity.

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shall hiss him out of his place." Now, compare some of these going out of life with the departure of men and women who, in the drama of life, take the part that God assigned them and then went away honored of men and applauded of the Lord Almighty. It is about 50 years ago that in a comparatively small department of the city a newly-married couple set up a home. The first guest invited to that residence was the Lord Jesus Christ, and the Bible given the bride on the day of her espousal was the guide of that household. Days of sunshine were followed by days of shadow. Did you ever know a home that for 50 years had no vicissitude? The young woman who left her father's house for her young husband's home started out with a parental benediction and good ada parental beneficitor and good and vice she will never forget. Her mother said to her the day before the mar-riage: "Now, my child, you are going away from us. Of course, as long as

#### Cool Enough.

A Massachusetts congressman who was on board the train which was wrecked at Hyde Park, Mass., last fall, says that when the shock came one of the passengers was pitched over several the passengers was pitched over several seats just in time to receive the con-tents of the water-cooler, which tipped over and soaked his clothing with ice-water. A highly-excited passenger rushed up to him and told him to keep cool.

amed surfaces of any kind .- American Dairyman.

## AERATION OF MILK.

#### Some of the Reasons Why It Is Necessary in Cold Weather.

It is remarkable that many dain men who are very particular abo airing the milk during the summer come careless on the approach of co weather. While the milk will not sp so readily at this season, it is just necessary to rid it of the animal he by airing it as soon as taken from t cow. Neglect of this gives the m that peculiar animal odor of whi housekeepers often complain, and whi they overcome in part by pouring t milk into a shallow vessel and place it in a current of air. .Besides creati a prejudice against the use of milk odor affects the flavor. Airing is, in some respects, even me

necessary in winter than in summ Not merely is the cow kept under me confined conditions, but the food is d ferent. Instead of the tender, juicy a insipid grass, she partakes of strong tasting food which must inevitably part a foreign flavor to the milk. T is, of course, very objectionable; but can be taken out by thorough air directly after milking.

BETTER THAN HURDLES.

How an Eastern Man Pastures Four Co on a Wagon Path. I inclose sketch of a simple cont

vance which is cheap and very easy manage. By it I have pastured for cows at a time on a wagon path throu a field of corn, allowing them to



the grass almost to the corn. He co use part of his field for hay, and p ture the rest by tying the rope o new place on the fence occasiona It allows the cow to move along as would when loose to ent .- Country G tleman.

### Neat Packages for Butter,

Many people are willing to pay appearance in butter as well as in ot things, and it pays in making but to put it up in neat packages. The l is made from cream which is ripe uniformly, and thes dairyman undertakes to do without as icehou working along wrong lines. Above he must know the capabilities of cows individually, or there will h leak for every item of profit, and he in ignorance as to why he reaps no ward for all his labor, and disgui with life in general. In these times doing of one's best is the only which leads from failure.

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