ANOTHER'S BURDENS.

Dr. Talmage Asks Us to Assist the Heavy Laden.

We Should Beware of Selfishness-Kind Words Are as Cold Water to a Thirsty Soul-Help the Needy.

(Washington, Jan. 29.-Copyright, 1899.) In this discourse Dr. Talmage shows how it is possible to help others who are under the pressing load of fatigue and care and responsibility. The text is Galatians vi., 2: "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ."

Every man for himself! If there be room for only one more passenger in the lifeboat, get in yourself. If there be a burden 'to lift, you supervise while others shoulder it. You be the digit while others are the ciphers on the right hand side-nothing in themselves, but augmenting you. In opposition to that theory of selfishness Paul advances in my text the gospel theory: "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ."

Everybody has burdens. Sometimes they come down upon the shoulders, sometimes they come down upon the head, sometimes they come down upon the heart. Looking over any assembly, they all seem well and bright and easy, but each one has a burden to lift, and some of them have more than they can lift. Paul proposes to split up these burdens into fragments. You take part of mine and I must take part of yours, and each one will take part of the other's, and so we will fulfill the law

Mrs. Appleton, of Boston, the daughter of Daniel Webster, was dying after long illness. The great lawyer, after pleading an important case in the courtroom, on his way home stopped at the house of his daughter and went into her sickroom. She said to him: "Father, why are you out to-day in this cold weather without an overcoat?" The great lawyer went into the next room and was in a flood of tears, saying: "Dying herself, yet thinking only of me." Oh, how much more beautiful is care for others than this everlasting taking care of ourselves. High up in the wall of the temple of Baalbec there are three stones, each weighing 1,100 tons. They were lifted by a style of machinery that is now among the lost arts. But in my text is the gospel machinery, by which the vaster and heavier tonnage of the world's burdens is to be lifted from the crushed heart of the human race. What you and I most need to learn is the spirit of helpful-

Encourage the merchant. If he have a superior style of goods, tell him so. If he have with his clerks adorned the show windows and the shelves, compliment his taste. If he have a good business locality, if he have had great access, if he have brilliant prospects for the future, recognize all this. Be not afraid that he will become arrogant and puffed up by your approval. Before night some shopgoing person will come in and tell him that his prices are exorbitant and that his goods are of an inferior quality and that his show window gave promise of far better things than he found inside. Before the night of the day in which you say encouraging words to that merchant there will be some crank, male or female, who will come into the store and depreciate everything and haul down enough goods from the shelves to fit out a family for . whole winter without buying a cent's worth. If the merchant be a grocer, there will be some one before night who will come into his establishment and taste of this and taste of that and taste of everything else, in that way stealing all the profits of anything that he may purchase-buying three apples while he is eating one orange!

Before the night of the day when you approve that merchant he will have a bad debt which he will have to crase, a bad debt made by some one who has moved away from the neighborhood without giving any hint of the place of destination. Before the night of the day when you have uttered encouraging words to the merchant there will be some woman who will return to his store and say she has lost her purse; she left it there in the store, she brought it there, she did not take it away, she knows it is there, leaving you to make any delicate and complimentary inference that you wish to make. Before night that merchant will hear that some style of goods of which he has a large supply is going out of fashion, and there will be some one who will come into the store and pay a bill under protest, saying he has paid it before, but the receipt has been lost. Now, encourage that merchant, not fearing that he will become arrogant or puffed up, for there will be before night enough unpleasant things said to keep him from becoming apoplectic with plethora of

praise. Encourage newspaper men. If you knew how many annoyances they have, if you understood that their most elaborate article is sometimes flung out because there is such great pressure on the columns and that an accurate report of a speech is expected, although the utterance be so indistinct, the discourse is one long stenographic guess, and that the midnight which finds you saleep demands that they be awake, and that they are sometimes ground between the wheels of our great brain manufactories; sickened at the often approach of men who want complimentary newspaper notices, or who want mewspaper retraction; one day sent to report a burial, the next day to report a pugilistic encounter; shifted from place to place by sudden revolution which is liable to take place any day in one great journalistic establishments; precarious life becoming more and more precarious-if you understood is you would be more sympathetic. Be affable when you have not on ax to be

sharpened on their grindstone. Discuss in your mind what the nineteenth century would be without the newspaper, and give encouraging words to all who are engaged in this interest, from the chief of editorial department down to the boy that throws the morning or evening newspaper into your basement window.

Encourage mechanics. They will plumb the pipes, or they will calcimine the ceilings, or they will put down the carpets, or they will grain the doors, or they will fashion the wardrobe. Be not among those who never say anything to a mechanic except to find fault. If he has done a job well, tell him it is splendidly done. The book is well bound, the door is well grained, the chandelier is well swung, the work is grandly accomplished. Be not among those employers who never say anything to their employes except to swear at them. Do not be afraid you will make that mechanic so puffed up and arrogant he will never again want to be seen with working apron or in shirt sleeves, for before the night comes of that day when you praise him there will be a lawusit brought against him because he did not finish his work as soon as he promised it, forgetful of the fact that his wife has been sick and two of his children have died of scarlet fever and he has had a felon on a finger of the right hand. Denounced perhaps because the paint is so very faint in color. not recognizing the fact that the mechanic himself has been cheated out of the right ingredients, and that he did not find out the trouble in time, or scolded at because he seems to have lamed a horse by unskillful shoeing when the horse has for months had spavin or ringbone or springhalt. You feel you have the right to find fault with a mechanic when he does ill. Do you ever praise a mechanic when he does well? Encourage the farmers. They come

into your stores, you meet them in the city markets, you often associate with them in the summer months. Officeseekers go through the land, and they stand on political platforms, and they tell the farmers the story about the independent life of a farmer, giving flattery where they ought to give sympathy. Independent of what? I was brought up on a farm; I worked on a farm; I know all about it. I hardly saw a city until I was grown, and I tell you that there is no class of people in the country who have it harder and who more need your sympathy than farmers. Independent of what? Of the curculio that stings the peach trees, of the rust in the wheat, of the long rain, with the rye down? Independent of the grasshopper, of the locust, of the army worm, of the potato bug? Independent of the drought that burns up the harvest? Independent of the cow with the hollow horn, or the sheep with the foot rot, or the pet horse with a nail in his hoof? Independent of the cold that freezes out the winter grain? Independent of the snow bank out of which he must shovel himself? Independent of the cold weather when he dent of the being frosted? Independ frozen ears and the frozen feet? Independent of what? Fancy farmers who have made their fortunes in the city and go out in the country to build houses with all the modern improvements and make farming a luxury may not need any solace, but the yeomanry who get their living out of the soil and who that way have to clothe their families and educate their children and pay their taxes and meet the interest on mortgaged farms, such men find a terrific struggle. I demand that officeseekers and politicians fold up their gaseous and imbecile speeches about the independent life of a farmer and substitute some word of comfort drawn from the fact that they are free from city conventionalities and city epidemies and city temptations.

My most vivid remembrance of boyhood is of my father coming in on a very hot day from the harvesting field and seating himself on the doorsili because he was too faint to get into the house, the perspiration streaming from forehead and from chin, and my mother trying to resuscitate him with a cup of sold water which he was too faint to hold to his own lips, while saying to us: "Don't be frightened; there's nothing the matter. A little tired, that's all; a little tired." Ever since that day, when I hear people talking about the independent life of farmer I see through the sham. Farmers want not your flatteries, but

your sympathies. Encourage the doctors. You praise the doctor when he brings you up from an awful crisis of disease, but do you praise the doctor when, through skillful treatment of the incipient stages of disease, he keeps you from sinking down to the awful crisis? There is a great deal of cheap and heartless wit about doctors, but I notice that the people who get off that wit are the first to send for a doctor when there is anything the matter. There are those who undertake to say in our day that doctors are really useless. One man has written a book entitled: "Every Man His Own Doctor." That author ought to write one more book entitled: "Every Man His Own Undertaker." "Oh," says some one, "physicians in constant presence of pain get hard hearted!" Do they? The most celebrated surgeon of the last generation stood in a clinical department of one of the New York medical colleges, the students gathered in the amphitheater to see a very painful operation on a little child. The old

Physicians have so many hardships, so many interruptions, so many annoyonces, I am glad they have so many oncouragements. All doors open to them. They are welcome to mansion and to cot. Little children shout when they see them coming down the road.

aurgeon said: "Gentlemen, excuse me

if I retire. These surgeons can de this

as well as I can, and as I get older it

gives me more and more distress to see

and the aged, recognizing the step, look up and say: "Doctor, is that you?" They stand between our families and the grave, fighting back the troops of disorder that come up from their encampment by the cold river. No one hears such thanks as the doctor hears. They are eyes to the blind, they are feet to the lame, their path is strewn with the benedictions of those whom

they have befriended. Encourage the lawyers. They are often cheated out of their fees, and so often have to breathe the villainous air of courtrooms, and they so often have to bear ponderous responsibility, and they have to maintain against the sharks in their profession the dignity of that calling which was honored by the fact that the only man allowed to stand on Mount Sinal beside the Lord was Moses, the lawyer, and that the Bible spoke of Christ as the advocate. Encourage lawyers in their profession of transcendent importance-a profession honored by have g on the bench a Chief Justice Story and at the bar a Rufus Choate.

Encourage the teachers in our publie schools-occupation arduous and poorly compensated. In all the cities when there comes a fit of economy on the part of officials the first thing to do is always to cut down teachers' salaries. To take 40 or 50 boys whose parents suppose them precocious and keep the parents from finding out their mistake, to take an empty head and fill it, to meet the expectations of parents who think their children at 15 years of age ought to be mathematicians and metaphysicians and rhetoricians, to work successfully that great stuffing machine the modern school system, is a very arduous work. Encourage them by the usefulness and the everlastingness and the magnitude of their occupation, and when your children do well compliment the instructor, praise the

teacher, thank the educator. Encourage all invalids by telling them how many you have known with the same ailments who got well and not by telling them of their sunken eye or asking them whether the color of their checks is really hectic or mentioning cases in which that style of disease ended fatally or telling them how badly they look. Cheerful words are more soothing than chloral, more stimulating than cognac, more tonic than bitters. Many an invalid has recovered through the influence of cheerful surroundings.

Encouraging all starting in life by yourself becoming reminiscent. Established merchants, by telling these young merchants when you got your first customer, and how you sat behind the counter eating your luncheon, with one eye on the door. Established lawyers, encourage young lawyers by telling them the time when you broke down in your first speech. Established ministers of the gospel, encourage young ministers by merciful examination of theological candidates, not walking around with a profundity and overwhelmingness of manner as ung doctors how you yourselves once mistook the measles for scarlatina. And if you have nothing to say that is encouraging, O man, put your teeth tightly together and cover them with the curtain of your lip; compress your lips and put your hand over your mouth and keep still.

Encourage the troubled by thoughts of release and reassociation. Encourage the aged by thoughts of eternal juvenescence. Encourage the herdsman amid the troughs of sin to go back to the banquet at the father's homestead. Give us tones in the major key instead of the minor. Give us "Coronation" instead of "Naomi." You have seen cars so arranged that one car going down the hill rolled another car up the hill. They nearly balanced each other. And every man that finds life up hill ought to be helped by those who have passed the heights and are descending to the vale. Oh, let us bear

one another's burdens! A gentleman in England died leaving his fortune by will to two sons. The son that stayed at home destroyed the father's will and pretended that the brother who was absent was dead and buried. The absent brother after awhile returned and claimed his part of the property. Judges and jurors were to be bribed to say that the returned brother and son was no son at ali, but only an impostor. The trial came on. Sir Matthew Hale, the pride of the English courtroom and for 20 years the pride of jurisprudence, heard that that injustice was about to be practiced. He put off his official robe. He put on the garb of a miller. He went to the village where that trial was to take place. He entered the courtroom. He somehow got empaneled as one of the jurors. The briber came around, and the man gave ten pieces of gold to the other jurors, but as this was only poor miller the briber gave to him only five pieces of gold. A verdict was brought in rejecting the rights of this returned brother. He was to have no share in the inheritance. "Hold, my lord!" said the miller. "Hold! We are not all agreed on this verdict. These other men have received ten pieces of gold in bribery, and I have received only five." "Who are you? Where do you come from?" said the judge on the bench. The response was: "I am from Westminster hall. My name is Matthew Hale, lord chief justice of the king's bench. Off of that place, thou villain!" And so the injustice was balked, and se the young man got his inheritance. It was all for another that Sir Matthew Hale took off his robe and put on the garb of a miller. And so Christ took off His robe of royalty and put on the attire of our humanity, and in that dis-New, are we the sons of God! Joint heirs! We went off from home sure enough, but we got back in time to

receive our eternal inheritance. And

If Christ bore our burden surely we can

afford to bear each other's burdens.

GREEN BONES AS FOOD.

As a Special Material for Egg Production They Are Really Without a Rival.

The value of a bone cutter exceeds its cost if the cutter is used only one season, but as they are almost indestructible they will last for years. Fresh green bone is almost of itself a complete food, and may be used as a special material for egg production. While the proportion of moisture in bone varies, it is in but small amount in bone compared with some other foods. The moisture in bone may be set down at about 35 per cent., or a little over onethird. Bone contains about 22 pounds of mineral matter in 100 pounds, 20 pounds of fat and 20 pounds of albuminoids. The mineral matter (or ash) contains about 87 pounds of phosphate of lime in 100 pounds, 111/2 pounds of carbonate of lime and a small proportion of earthy matter. Now, anyone can easily notice that a bone is one of the best foods for producing eggs, as the fat assists in forming the yolk of the egg and also in sustaining the fowl in winter when the weather is cold. The albuminoids provide the albumen for the eggs, and the carbonate of lime forms the shells, while the phosphate of lime is an ingredient of the eggs and is also just the thing to feed to growing chicks to make them grow. Then there is more or less adhering meat to green bone which is largely nutritious and very favorable to the production of eggs. There is no necessity for feeding oyster shells to provide lime for the eggshells, as the bone contains carbonate of lime in sufficient proportion for that purpose. Bone is digestible and is a food, yet it also serves as grit; but in that respect no claims are made for it compared with hard, sharp grit. Do not confound green cut bone with ground bone or bone meal. The one is dry and hard, the other is juicy and succulent. Another point is that a bone cutter is not a bone mill. The bone cutter does not grind, but cuts (as fine as may be wished) both dry and green bones, but a bone mill will only grind dry bones, as green bones are not sufficiently brittle to be ground. The way to feed green bone is to give it in the morning, about a pound to a dozen hens (some give an ounce to each hen, or a pound to 16 fowls), then give no other food until night, but let the hens scratch and work. Two or three times a week half the quantity of bone may be used, giving also cut clover, ground foods, etc., but always give a full meal of whole grain at night, as too much noft food is not conducive to thrift .-Farm and Fireside.

PREPARED FOR MARKET.

How to Dress and Press a Fowl Before Offering It to Prospective Customers.

A fowl dressed and pressed into the shape shown in the cut while still warm, and tied, will present a plumper stands thrashing his numbed fingers | though you were one of the eternal de- and more attractive appearance for a around his body to keep them from crees. Doctors established, by telling choice private trade than when dressed in any other way. Then, too, it is in



FOWL ATTRACTIVELY PREPARED. the most convenient shape for going into

the pot for boiling or into the pan for roasting. This can be seen at a glance. Pick the birds carefully, wipe off any discoloration with a moist cloth, singe carefully and remove any remaining pin-feathers, and the bird is ready for cooking. Customers appreciate getting poultry in just this shape. The feet can be left on, but when customers have confidence in the one furnishing them poultry this is not necessary .-American Agriculturist.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

Roup is produced by neglecting a bad cold.

Do not feed sulphur to fowls in damp

weather. Even in cold weather good ventilation

is necessary. There is no breed that lays eggs of uniform color.

If eggs are desired for hatching use two-year-old bens.

Clean out the quarters often and whitewash the walls.

A fruitful cause of disease among

poultry is foul water. Do not pack dressed poultry until animal heat is cooled off.

Growing chickens and laying hens should be liberally supplied with bones and shells in the form of meal. When the comb of a fowl is bright-

colored, showing it to be full of blood, the fowl is in healthy condition. The greater the number of eggs

from each hen the lower the cost of each egg proportionately. Keep the hens laving. Other things being equal, the hens

supplied with good range will thrive the best-St. Louis Republic.

Brotlers for Early Spring. Broilers may be hatched as late as March, but the earlier the better, as it is the early chicks that bring the high prices. Large numbers cannot be raised by hens at this season, as bens will not sit until they are so inclined; but there are many makes of incubators on the market, and they have long ago passed the experimental stage. Artificial incubation is now an accepted portion of poultry raising, and incubators are es

sential to success in getting brollers to

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Leave Bellefonte 1 05 p m: arrive at Tyrone
2 15 p m; at Altoona 2 55 p m: at Pittsburg
7 00 p m.

Leave Bellefonte 4 44 p m; arrive at Tyrone
6 00; at Altoona at 7 40; at Pittsburg at 11 20

VIA TYRONE-EASTWARD. Via Tirone—Eastward.

Leave Bellefonte 9 53 a m, arrive at Tyrone
11 10; at Harrisburg 2 40 p m; at Philadelphia 5 47 p m.

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2 15 p m; at Harrisburg 7 00 p m; at Philadelphia 11 15 p m.

Leave Beliefonte 4 44 p m, arrive at Tyrone
6 00; at Harrisburg at 40 20 p m; at Philadelphia 4 30 a m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN-NORTHWARD. Leave Beliefonte 932 a m, arrive at Lock Haven 1030 a m. Leave Beliefonte 142 p m arrive at Lock Haven 243 p m; at Williamsport 350 p m. Leave Beliefonte at 831 p m, arrive at Lock Haven at 9.30 p. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN-EASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.32 a. m. arrive at Lock Haven, 10.30, leave Williamsport, 12.40 p.m. arrive at Harrisburg, 3.20 p.m., at Philadel phia at 6.22 p.m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1,42 p.m., arrive at Lock Haven, 2.43 p.m., Williamsport, 3.50 p.m., Harrisburg, 7.10 p.m.

Leave Bellefonte, 8.31 p.m., arrive at Lock Haven, 9.30 p.m., leave Williamsport, 12.30 a.m., arrive harrisburg, 2.22 a.m., arrive at Philadelphia at 6.52 a.m.

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LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. In effect May 17, 1897.

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