DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

subject: A Joy Inspiring Religion—Solo-mon's Wisdom—Sweet Spices of Chris-tianity — It Counteracts All Trouble — No Dolorous Music Needed.

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Itanity — It Counteracts All Trouble — No Dolorous Music Needed.

(Copyrisht 1801.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse notions about religion, and represents it as being joy inspiring instead of dolorous; text, II. Chronicles ix, 9, "Of spices great abundance; neither was there any such spice as the Queen of Sheba gave King Solomon."

What is that building out yonder, glittering in the sun? Have you not heard? It is in the house of the forest of Lebanon. King Solomon has just taken to it his bride, the Princess of Egypt. You see the pillars of the portice and a great tower, adorned with 1000 shields of gold, hung on the outside of the tower, 500 of the shields of gold manufactured at Solomon's order; 500 were cantured by David, his father, in battle. See how they blaze in the noonday sun!

Solomon goes up the ivory stairs of his throne, between twelve lions in statuary, and sits down on the back of the golden bull, the head of the huge beast turned toward the people. The family and the attendants of the king are so many that the catterns of the place have to provide every day 100 sheep and thirteen oxen, besides the birds and the venison. Thear the stamping and pawing of 4000 fine horses in the royal stables. There were important officials who had charge of the work of gathering the straw and the barley for these horses. King Solomon was an early riser, tradition save, and used to take a ride out at daybreak, and when in his white apparel, behind the swiftest horses of all the realm and followed by mounted archers in purple, as the caval-cade dashed through the streets of Jerusalem I suppose it was something worth getting up at 5 o'clock in the morning to look at.

Solomon was not like some of the kings of the present day—crowned imbeedity. All the splenders of his palace and retinue

Solomon was not like some of the kings of the present day—crowned imbecility. All the splendors of his palace and retinue were eclipsed by his intellectual power. Why, he seemed to know everything. He was the first great naturalist the world ever saw. Peacocks from India strutted the basaltic walk, and apes chattered in the trees, and deer stalked the parks, and there were aquariums with foreign fish and aviaries with foreign birds, and tradition says these birds were so well tamed that Solomon might walk clear across the city under the shadow of their wings as they hovered and flitted about him.

More than this, he had a great reputation for the conundrums and riddles that he made and guessed. He and King Hiram, his neighbor, used to sit by the hour and ask riddles, each one paying in money if he could not answer or guess the riddle. The Solomonic navy visited all the world, and the sailors, of course, talked about the riddles and enigmas that he made and solved, and the news spread until Queen Balkis, away off south, heard of it, and sent messencers with a few riddles that she would like to have Solomon a diamond with a few products and the news spread until Queen Balkis, away off south, heard of it, and sent messencers with a few riddles that she would like to have Solomon and the worm crawled through, leaving the things, to King Solomon a diamond with ahole so small that a needle could not penetrate it, asking him to thread that diamond. And Solomon took a worm and put it at the opening in the diamond, and the worm crawled through, leaving the thread in the diamond. The queen also sent a goblet to Solomon, asking him to fill i' with water that did not pour from the sky and that did not rush out from the sky and that did not rush out from the sky and that did not rush out from the sky and that did not rush out from the sky and that did not rush out from the sky and that did not rush out from the sky and that did not rush out from the sky and that did not rush out from the sky and that did not rush out from t

that we were as wise in taking spices to our divine King as Queen Balkis was wise in taking the spices to the earthly Solomon.

The fact is that the duties and cares of this life, coming to us from time to time, are stupid often and inane and intolerable. Here are men who have been battering, climbing, pounding, hammering for twenty years, forty years, fifty years. One great, long drudgery has their life been, their faces anxious, their feelings benumbed, their days monotonous. What is necessary to brighten up that man's life and to sweeten that acid disposition and to put sparkle into the man's spirits? The spicery of our holy religion. Why, if between the losses of life there dashed the gleam of an eternal gain, if between the betrayals of life there came the gleam of the undying friendship of Christ, if in dull times in business we found ministering spirits flying to and fro in our office and store and shop, everyday life, instead of being a stupid monotone, would be a glorious inspiration, penduluming between calm satisfaction and high rapture.

How any woman keeps house without the religion of Christ to help her is a mystery to me. To have to spend the greater part of one's life, as many women do, in planning for the meals, and stitching garments that will soon be rent again, and deploring breakages, and supervising tardy subordinates, and driving off dust that soon again will settle, and doing the same thing day in and day out and year out until the hair silvers, and the back stoops, and the spectacles crawl to the eyes, and the grave breaks open under the thin sole of the shoe—oh, it is a long monotony! But when Christ comes to the dwelling, then how cheery becomes all womanly duties! She is never alone now. Martha gets through fretting und joins Mary at the feet of Jesus. All ay long Deborah is happy because she can elp Lapidoth; Hannah, because she can

because she can watch her infant brother;
Rachel, because she can help her father
water the stock; the widow of Sarepta, because the cruse of oil is being replenished.
There is nothing piquant or elevating
about it. Men and women go around
humning psalms in a minor key and cultivating melancholy, and their worship
has in it more sighs than raptures. Wo
do not doubt their piety. Oh, no! But
they are sitting at a feast where the could
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hey were trudging on toward an everlasting Botany Bay. Religion does not seem
to agree with them. It is eems to catch in
the windpipe and become a tight strangulation instead of an exhibitation. All the
world in the country of the country
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to the shadows of the might? Why go growling
on your way to celestial enthronement?
Come out of that cave and sit down in the
warm light of the Sun of Righteouses.
Away with your odes to melancholy and
on your way to celestial enthronement?
Come out of that cave and sit down in the
warm light of the Sun of Righteouses.
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all disorders. Yes, it will heal all your sorrows.

Why did you look so sad this morning when you came in? Alas, for the loneliness and the heartbreak and the load that is never lifted from your soul! Some of you go about feeling like Macaulay when he wrote, "If I had another month of such days as I have been spending, I would be impatient to get down into my little narrow crib in the ground, like a weary factory child." And there have been times in your life when you wished you could get out of this life. You have said. "Oh, how sweet to my lips would be the dust of the valley!" and wished you could pull over you in your last slumber the coverlet of green grass and daisies. You have said: "Oh, how beautifully quiet it must be in the tomb! I wish I was there!"

I see all around about me widowhood

the coverlet of green grass and daisses. You have said: "Oh, how beautifully quiet it must be in the tomb! I wish I was there!"

I see all around about me widowhood and orphanage and childlessness, sadness, disappointment, perplexity. If I could ask all those in any audience who have felt no sorrow and been buffeted by no disappointment—if I could ask all such to rise, how many would rise? Not one.

A widowed mother, with her little child, went West, hoping to get better wages there, and she was taken sick and died. The overseer of the poor got her body and put it in a box and put it in a wagon and started down the street toward the cemetery at full trot. The little child, the only child, ran after it through the streets, barcheaded, crying: "Bring me back my mother!" And it was said that as the people looked on and saw her crying after that which lay in the box in the wagon, all she loved on earth—it is said the whole village was in tears. And that is what a great many of you are doing—chasing the dead. Dear Lord, is there no appeasement for all this sorrow that I see about me? Yes, the thought of resurrection and reunion far heyond this scene of struggle and tears. "They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, neither shall the sun light on them nor any heat, for the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall lead them to living fountains of water, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." Across the couches of your sick and across the graves of your dead I fling this shower of sweet spices. Queen Balkis, driving up to the pillared portice of the Lord's garden. It is peace. It is sweetness. It is comfort. It is infinite satisfaction, this gospel I commend to you.

May God grant that through your own practical experience you may find that religion's ways are ways of pleasantness and that all her paths are paths of peace; that it is perfume now and perfume forever. And there was an abundance of spice, "neither was there any such spice as the Queen of Sheba gave to King Solomon."

THE GREAT DESTROYER

SOME STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE VICE OF INTEMPERANCE.

Drink and American Womanhood — In-ebriety is Upon the Increase Among the Fair Sex. Especially in High So-clety—A Traffic That Debases.

clety—A Trame That Debases.

We fancy that we hear the chorus of indignation that would have sounded from end to end of the country had the New Voice—"the prohibition sheet"—ventured to make the assertion that drunkenness is upon the increase among American women, and especially American society women. The New Voice has not made such a charge. At this moment we do not recalithat the matter has been referred to in these columns, at least not recently. The charge has been made by people who are not prohibitionists, has been emphasized in publications that are not prohibition publications, and has been testified to by numbers of reputable physicians who, in their practice, have met with the results of the growing incbriety among American women.

numbers of reputable physicians who, in their practice, have met with the results of the growing incbriety among American women.

Lamentable as the state of affairs is, it is nothing other than might have been expected and confidently prophesied, and perhaps is no more menacing to the well-are of the nation than has been the similar appalling inebriety of the American men for half a century past.

We look upon it as inevitable that if the American people will continue to sustain the saloon, and the saloon system, and the saloon, and the saloon system, and the saloon, at standard of morals, they must pay the full price therefor. No people have ever succeeded for any considerable length of time in keeping any marked difference between the moral character of the saloon system, with the men of any nation, but it reaches the womanhood of the nation sooner or later with infallible certainty. The Rome of Nero and the France of Louis XV. and the full fruit of the Anglo-Saxon surrender to vice in the court of Charles II, are illustrations in point.

The American people for almost half a century have been fostering an organized institution which we call the liquor traffic with full knowledge that it debauches and debases everything that it touches. We know, and have known for years, that it takes of the brightest and best and cleanist and purest of our boys, and transforms them into loathsome beasts without the beast's excuse for bestiality. We have let that vile traffic extend itself till it touches practically every avenue of our national life, domestic, social, business and political. We have granted every new demand that it made for further surrenders of the national virtue. We have expected our women to submit to the debauchery and butchery of their sons. We have obtained to the debauchery and butchery of their sons. We have obtained as fanatics and cranks all who have opposed or protested against the domination of the traffic. And now, for sooth, shall we wake up with a start and hold up our hands in horror because

Alcohol and Hospitals.

Alcohol and Hospitals.

Some years ago Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, suggested that there might be found a close relationship between the mortality and the spirit bills of large hospitals. A committee has been looking up this matter, and, while not ready to make a formal report, have already found some startling facts which indicate that the connection is very close, and no doubt the death rates rise and fall with the amount of spirits used. In one metropolitan hospital, where the physicians prescribe spirits freely as tonics and stimulants in all cases, the mortality was from three to five percent, greater than in another hospital of like character whose spirit bills were half as much. In one hospital, typhoid fever and pneumonia were treated very largely with spirits. The mortality was greater than in private practice, although the conditions for treatment were more favorable. One of the visiting physicians became convinced that the free use of alcohol was a large factor in these fatal cases and gave up its use. The results were so startling that he has become an anti-alcoholic advocate. Several hospitals which received soldiers after the late war had widely differing statistical results, which, in a large degree seemed to be due to the treatment. There is a growing sentiment that the free use of alcohol as a stimulant is a most disastrous remedy, although the hospitals which received will bring out these facts more clearly in the future.—Journal of Inebriety.

No Denunciation Strong Enough.

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In the cities of Switzerland every tenth man dies from drink either directly or indirectly. These are not all carried off by specific alcoholic diseases. Quite frequentity it is some other sickness that would not diminished the power of resisting disease. Any wound, or any contagious disease, consumption among others, develops more seriously and with more danger in an organism weakened by alcohol. The statistics of English life insurance societies clearly demonstrate that. They have there millions of total abstainers, people who never touch a drop of alcoholic liquors. Many insurance societies give them a reduction of premium because they have discovered that the death rate among total abstainers is one-fourth less than that of moderate drinkers of the same age. Considering all of these facts we are obliged to agree with Dr. Max Gruberprofessor of hygiene in the University of Vienna, who has often declared in public: "We cannot think evil enough of alcohol; even moderate quantities of it are always an injury."

False Idea of Liberty.

Liberty to get drunk cannot be regarded as one of the fundamental rights of humanity. Since the Legislature has decided to limit the freedom of the individual to ruin himself by closing gambling dens and surrounding the sale of poisons with complicated measures, it surely will also be permitted to extend precautionary measures to the sale of this poison which ruins a thousand more victims than any other.

The Young Victims

The majority of people dying comparatively young of paralysis of the heart are victims of intoxicating drinks, and their dangerous condition never became apparent until it was too late far medical science to be of any help. The disease begins with difficulty of breathing under any severe physical exertion and terminates with dropsy of the entire body.

The Crusade in Brief.

The demand for temperate men and abstainers is more imperative every year. In Munich, every sixteenth man dies of what is called "beer heart," according to the testimony from the dissecting rooms of the hospitals.

of the hospitals.

A recent telegram from Warsaw indicates that rigorous enactments against drunkenness in Russia have been brought into operation.

A bill has been introduced into the Oregon State Legislature making it a misdemeanor for any person to treat another to drink in any saloon or other public place where liquor is sold.

A New World Pyramid.

It Will Exceed in Size the Ancient Structures of Egypt.

IDNEY LEE, a St Louis architect, has planned a colossal pyramidal structure for the Exposition, which, if erected, will doubtless be one of the most striking features of the Fair, surpass. ing in immensity the Pyramid of Cheops at Gizeh, Egypt, which was considered by the ancients to be the first of the Seven Wonders of the World.

It is to be constructed of stone cement and to measure at the base 500 feet square, covering space equal to nearly four city blocks, the apex rising to a height of 500 feet. From its great size and the whiteness of its cement sides it could be seen at a great distance by the incoming visitor

great distance by the incoming visitor to the Fair.

In form of exterior construction, only will it present any likeness to the pyramid of Cheops, which was merely a solid mass of stone, containing a small burial chamber for the Egyptian King, for the interior is to be arched into an immense circular amphitheatre, 300 feet in diameter,

ment, charging States, cities, societies and individuals for the privilege of having their names engraved upon the walls of the corridors and other parts

of the structure.

Considerations in its favor are that to being built of stone and cement would render it fire-proof, and a permanent building for the exposition and other purposes. The cost is estimated at about \$1,000,000, which sum the promoters think should be fully walked by charging admission selling. realized by charging admission, selling concessions of space, etc. While the project is one requiring an enormous amount of labor and study for its con-summation, it is entirely practicable, and St. Louis may boast, in the future, of a structure eclipsing in grandeur the Egyptian mountain of stone, known as the Pyramid of Cheops.

A Question of Bills.
A traveler in England rested at noon at a wayside inn and took luncheon. The landlord was a social person, and after presenting his bill sat down and chatted with his guest.

"By the way," the latter said, after a while, "what is your name?"
"My name," replied the landlord, "is Partridge."

"Ah," returned the traveler, with a humorous twinkle in his eyes, "by the length of your bill I should have thought it was Woodcock!"

BE CONSTRUCTED AT THE ST. GREAT PYRAMID WHICH MAY LOUIS EX POSITION.

and rising in a vast dome 300 feet

Winding about on the outside of the chamber, to a height of nearly 200 feet, it is proposed to build galleries dedicated to various purposes and large enough in themselves to contain a large exposition. High above the colossal rotunda of the amphitheatre, and near the apex of the structure, there will be an observation chamber. with openings through the four sides of the pyramid. From this chamber, more than 150 feet higher than the Ferris Wheel of the Chicago Fair, the visitor will get a birdseye view of the Exposition and the panorama of city streets with the Mississippi River and the green hills of Missouri and Iilinois in the distance. This chamber and intermediate galleries will be reached by an inclined spiral railway, constructed on the principle of a moving sidewalk. By the side of this railway will be a carriage drive and a foot path so that three modes of ascent will be offered, the incline being so gradual that vehicles could ascend and descend in perfect safety. Ample provisions are made for lighting the interior of the structure, sunlight being admitted into the gallerines by means of aper-tures through the walls and into the amphitheatre through openings in the same, where the decreasing walls of the pyramid render this an easy matter At night it would be brilliantly lighted, both inside and outside, by

electricity.

George C. Stinde has charge of the plans, and effort will at once be made to interest capitalists in the project. One plan is to erect it by popular sub-scription, similar to the method employed in raising the money for the erection of the Washington Monu- other family.—New York Herald.

This story, as it appears in a recent book by a distinguished English diplomat is credited with having amused

Little Kangaroos Found in Death Valley

The quaint little animal in this picture is a minature kangaroo, which has now been found out West. It is an exceedingly interesting creature



and strides around like a kangaroo. making great jumps on its hind legs, which are long and powerful. It also has a surprisingly long tail, which adds to its resemblance to the mar-

supial after which it is named. This curious creature has been found in that weird place called Death Valley. Its color varies from light gray to dark brown, according to its habitation, nature making its hue similar to that of its surroundings as a protection against its enemies.

Although called a kangaroo rat it is not a rat at all in the true sense of the word, as it belongs to quite an-

Good Housekeeping Diet Primer



SHOWING THE SORT OF DIET T O BE AVOIDED BY THE PERSON WHO WOULD LOSE FLESH.



AND THE FOOD HE MAY SAFELY EAT, IN MODERATION, SWEET CORN IS DEBARRED IN EXTREME CASES, THOUGH SUCCU-LENT VEGETABLES, AS A GENERAL THING, ARE ALLOWED. MILK MAY BE TAKEN IN SMALL QUANTITIES



Perforated Bree When bread is take it should be exposed t perfectly cool before be a bread blanket or p box. A bread box perforated so the ai to the bread. Wherean air-tight box it for grows moldy. France.

the living into fa-Horse-hair is at aing into fa-or, but in such an attractive guise as haraly to be recognized as the same kind of glossy black furniture covering that so long held sway in inartistic homes, and in some districts has not yet outlived its usefulness. A restful shade of green, rich garnet and deep yellow are the colorings now to be had and the material is figured as well as plain.
The first mentioned colors are the more popular, but for decorative purposes the yellow-toned fabric is very effective.

To Clean Dull Mirrors.

If mirrors are very dull and speckled, the following fluid is excellent: Take a small portion of whiting and add sufficient cold tea to make a paste; rub the specks from the glasses' surfaces with warm tea, dry with a soft cloth; rub a little of the paste well on the mirror and polish dry with tissue paper. Stains and finger marks may be removed from a looking glass by rubbing with a soft cloth wet with alcohol.

To Clean Upholstered Furniture.

To clean upholstered furniture, cover the material with a towel and whip with a rattan, shaking the towel when-ever it grows dusty. Wash all visible wood in tepid soap suds, dry it very quickly, then rub hard with a flannel and a few drops of kerosene. This for walnut, cherry and oak in any finish. Mahogany needs to be merely wiped with a damp cloth, then rubbed for half an hour with a clean flannel. Brush the upholstered parts very hard, then wipe them quickly with a cloth vrung very dry out of clear, hot water. Follow this with a clean, white fiannel dipped in alcohol. As soon as the flan-nel shows dirt, wash it clean in tepid water. Otherwise the alcohol will dissolve the dirt and deposit it in streaks upon the surface of the fabirc.

Clean out tuftings with a little swab of cotton wool tied on the end of a stout skewer and wet in alcohol. Throw away the cotton as soon as it gets dirty. Clear alcohol lightly used will not mark the most delicate brocades. The swab must not be wet enough to trickle under pressure. Clear the intricacies of carved work with the same sort of swabs but take especial pains not to have them too wet. With very delicate carving one must sometimes have recourse to a sand blast, using very fine tripoli and small hand bellows. Direct a quick stream of sand against the carving. In flying back from it, the sand brings away the dust.



Veal Cutlets with Tomatoes-Dip each cutlet into a beaten egg, then into cracker crumbs and fry slowly under cover until a light brown. After they are taken from the pan fry a few sound fresh tomatoes sliced in the same fat the cutlets were fried in. Put the cut-lets in the centre of the platter and the tomatoes about the edge.

Cucumber Salad-Two fresh cucumbers; thoroughly chill in ice box, cut away the tops. Carefully scrape out the inside into a dish. Mix this with a chopped tomato and the small on-Moisten with French dressing. Fill the cucumber shells with this mixture, fasten on the tops with toothchina dish on a bed of watercress.

Broiled Veal-Butter the gridiron well and broil the steak over a hot When quite brown on both sides, take out and put in a shallow pan. Into the pan put a little stock and about two ounces of butter. Set this in the oven for five minutes, take out the veal, and to the stock in the pan add a gill of tomato sauce with a bit of horseradish, and pour over the veal before serving.

Sponge Drops-Beat three eggs lightly, add three-fourths of a cup of granulated sugar, one heaping cup of flour sifted with one teaspoonful of seda (or one heaped teaspoonful of baking powder). Flavor with one teaspoonful of lemon extract. Drop in teaspoonfuls, three inches apart, buttered tins. Bake in a quick oven. Bake the first cake to see if more flour is needed. The cakes should spread in the oven and should be half an inch thick when done.

Rhubarb Preserves-Take a pound and a quarter of bright red rhubarb cut in short pieces, add a pound of sugar. Let it stand in porcelain-lined dish on back of range, so that the juices are drawn cut and no water is necessary to cook it. Add to the pre-serve an ounce of sweet almonds blanched and cut in bits and half a lemon cut in three slices. Let this cook slowly for one hour, remove the lemon peel and put in glass cans. Keep in cool, dark, dry place. This is very good and healthful