# STATE CULLINGS.

WARELIKE CHICKEN. ELA CITY-Monongahein has a will fight anything and everythe property of William Wilktacked Mr. Wilkinson's 2 year Annie, kn ccking her down several holes in her head.

# TAXISTS APPOINTED.

-Fr.f. Rothrock of West appointed botanist, and Coloending, engineer, of the Foresion, created I y a recent act of

## LA STONED AND VETOED.

Ha stoked AND VE one. no. — The governor signed the lis: Relating to husband and ing her capacity to acquire and soperty, to sue and be sued, and at will, and enabling them to ast each other in certain cases, the courts of common pleas to ling of bands to the commonling of bonds to the common-nilroads and canal com anies to nent of damages for taking land al in cases where there is a dis-offul or defective title, or where interested is absent, unknown, of ful age, of un-sound mind, or nuse cannot be bargained with ause cannot be bargained with ith any notice or have a bond them, and appoint guardians trustees for such trustees for such person. Regof dowers, legacies, or other in land.

mor has vetoed the following To place a copy of Smull's in every public school library-or regards all efforts to make the alth a distributor of such books ed; to provide for the publication of charters and documents relaorations filed with the secretary ommon wealth -- the publication e State, for which no provision aute: relating to debts not of recdents-a bill embracing the pro-this bill has already been approv-

#### IS APPROVED AND VETOED.

and APPROVED AND VERSED. rso.-Governor Pattison approv-on Monday. Among them the To provide for the punishment wilfully procuring the publicastatements; relating to the file statements, retaining to the in-stees, etc., of statements showing of investments; making appro-the State College; to regulate the nt and provide for the safety of t and provide for the safety of children in manufacturing and lishments; to provide for costs of untingdon county of those who law while inmates of the Reforauthorize the retention of clerks utant General's Department to er bills; making appropriation to penses of compiling and publish-s of the Province of Pennsylvang to the boundary lines between boroughs and townships: fixing tion of accounting officers of charities: to apply the 180th sec-penal law of March 31st, 1860, to laws: making antropriation for laws; making appropriation for a blet to represent the soldiers of vivania Continental line on the nument being erected at Trenton for the incorporation of compannanufacture of silverware and

the bills vetoed were these: Exfayette county from the provi-be act relating to payment of a for the destruction of foxes to te prosecution in this State of ac-ch, at the time of commencing the barred by the laws of the State which the cause thereof arose.

ENNSYLVANIA'S RESOURCES. EXERCISE A Comparison of the second background and the second background back vania's minerals, agricultural, man-ng and railroad and commercial

# THE OLD TICKET CHOSEN. Ohio Republican s Stand By the Victors

of Two Years Ago. The Ohio State Republican Convention met at Columbus, on Thursday, renominated the old ticket and adopted a platform by acclamation, heard the issues defined by Governor McKinley, and then adjourned Following in the ticket:

Governor-William McKinley. Lieutenant Governor-Col Andrew Harris State Trensurer-William T. Cope. Attorney General-John K. Richards. Supreme Judge-Joseph P. Bradberry. Member Board Public Works-Frank J. Food and Dairy Commissioner-Dr. F. B.

The convention was harmonious through-

out. An eagle was adopted as the party emblem to be placed at the head of the bailots. During the session the Duke of Veragua entered by side door and was shown to a box decorated with Spanish flags. He was instantly recognized and heartily cheered by the delegates. The Duke remained for a few moments and watched the proceedings with exident interest.

few moments and watched the proceedings with evident interest. Governor McKinley, after accepting the nomination, reviewed the work of his ad-ministration and the State issues and said; "The National Democratic Administra-tion has done nothing thus far, except to create in the minds of business men a deep distrust. The financial situation which for the most part has mercaled since the 4th of distrust. The branchal situation which for the most part has prevailed since the 4th of March, has not been in proved, nor h s the financial stringency been relieved by any-thing the National administration has said or done. The \$100,000,000 of gold reserve of which Mr. Cieveland in his first administration set apart as a sacred fund to redeem the greenbacks and which sum he dedicated the green backs and which sum he dedicated to that purpose and no other, has been en-croached upon. Mr. Cleveland's course has justified the sizem. He put up the danger signal and the country took note of it and was naturally most distrustful and disturb.

The Democratic victory of 1892 has not been able to bring the better times provis-ed. It has not been able to maintain the good times which were enjoyed everywhere Business failures have increased, banks have suspended, money is harder to borrow, and borrowers are compelled to pay higher interest for their loans than for many, many

wherest for their ioans than for many, many years. Feverish uncertainty prevails in every financial and business circle. "Notice has gone forth that not only is the tariff to be revised, but that the pension list is to be revised. War is to be waged upon the pensioners of the country. No honest the pensioners of the country. No hones man will object to a purging of this roll of all who are unworthy there. Every case must rest u on its own facts. I do not ob ject to unworthy men being taken from it as such—but I do object to the impression which in some quarters is being made that the pension business is a fraud. No outlay the pension business is a fraud. No outlay of the Government is more worth/iy be-slowed or more widely distributed than the money that goes to the soldiers of the country in the form of pensions. It should be remembered that pensions are better than standing armies. "This is the time for all good citizens to

help inspire faith in the future and dispel fear and apprehensiou now so prevalent in business and financial circles."

The platform adopted indorses the prin-ciples of the Minneapolis convention, the administrations of President Harrison and Governor McKinley, favors biennial ses-sions of the State Legislature and says:

sions of the State Legislature and says: "We favor the policy of full and adequate protection to American lar or industries The best exemplification of the reciprocity that has found expression in the statutes is the McKinley act, We cordially declare our adhesion to the doctrines of that great measure and favor such amendments there of or protection on the mendments there

measure and favor such amendations there to for protection as time and experience may show to be advisable. "We adhere to the Republican policy of granting pensions to the wounded and dis which diatarsonalize mark ariors of the late war, and the widow and orphans of such as are deceased, and we condemn the un-friendly and unjust policy already made manifest by the present Democratic admin-istration.

maintest by the present Democratic admin-istration. "We favor honest money, composed or gold, sliver and paper if antained at equal value and under National and not State regulation. The financial honor of the country must be maintained and its credit preserved unimpared. The weak and vac cliating course of the present National ad ministration in dealing with the financia situation meets our condemnation.

# **GOD'S THRESHING**

DR.TALMAGE ON HUMAN TRIALS.

In Eloquent Sermon in Which the Winnowing of Grain Is Used as an Illustration of the Good That Is Brought Out of Evil.

TEXT: "For the filehes are not thrashed with a thrashing instrument, neither is a cart wheel turned about upon the cummin, but the filehes are beaten out with a staff and the cum-min with a rod. Bread corn is bruised be-cause he will not ever be thrashing it."-Isaiah xxviii., 27, 28.

There are three kinds of seed mentioned— fitches, cummin and corn. Of the last we all know. But it may be well to state that the fitches and the cummin were small seeds like the carraway or the chickpes. When these grains or herbs were to be thrashed, they were thrown on the floor, and the work-men would come around with staff or rod or fiall and best them until the seed would be separated, but when the corn was to be separated, but when the even would be separated, but when the corn was to be thrashed that was thrown on the floor, and the men would fasten horses or oxen to a cast with iron dented wheels. That cart would be drawn around the thrashing floor, and so the work would be accompliance and so the work would be accomplished. Different kinds of thrashing for different products. "The fitches are not thrashed with a thrashing instrument, neither is a cart wheel turned about upon the cummin, bu fitches are beaten out with a staff and the fitches are beaten out with a staff and the cummin with a rod. Bread corn is bruised because he will not ever be thrashing it." The great thought that the text presses

upon our souls is that we all go through some kind of thrashing process. The fact that you may be devoting your life to honorable and noble purposes will not win you any escape, Wilberforce, the Christian emancipator, was in his day derisively called "Dr. Cantwell." Thomas Babinton Macaulay, the advocate of all that was good iong before he became the most conspicuous historian of his day, was caricatured in one of the quarterly reviews

as "Babbletongue Macaulay." Norman McLeod, the great friend of the Scotch poor, was industriously maligned in all quarters. although on the day when he was carried out to his burial a workman stood and looked at the funeral procession and said. "If he had done nothing for anybody more than he has done for me, he should shine as the stars for-ever and ever." All the small wits of Lon-don had their fling at John Wesley, the father of Methodism.

if such men could not escape the maligning of the world, neither can you expect to get rid of the sharp, keen stroke of the trib-ulum. All who will live godly in Christ Jesus must suffer persecution. Besides that there are the sicknesses, and the bankruptcies, and the irritations, and the observations, and the irritations, and the disappointments which are ever putting a cup of aloes to your lip. Those wrinkles on your face are hiero-glyphics which, if deciphered, would make out a thrilling story of trouble. The footstep of the raddit is seen the pext moraling on the of the rabbit is seen the next morning on th snow, and on the white hairs of the aged are footprints showing where swift trouble alight-

Even amid the joys and hilarities of life trouble will sometimes break in. As when the people were assembled in the Charles-town theatre during the Revolutionary war and while they were witnessing a farce and the audience was in great gratulation the the addence was in great gratulation the guas of an advancing army were heard and the audience broke up in wild panie and ran for their lives, so ofttimes while you are seated amid the joys and festivities of this world you hear the canonade of some great disaster. All the fitches, and the cummin, and the corn must come down on the thrash-ing floor and he nonndet ing floor and be pounded.

My subject, in the first place, teaches us that it is no compliment to us if we escape great trial. The fitches and the cummin on the thrashing floor might look over to the the thrashing floor might look over to the corn on another thrashing floor and say " "Look at that poor, miserable, bruised corn. We hve sonly bea a fifthe pounded hot that also been almost destroyed." Well, the coren, if it had lips, would answer and say: "Do you know the reason you have not been as much pounded as I have? It is because you are not so much worth as I am. If you were, our would be a several run over."

ou would be as severely run over." Yet there men who suppose they are the Lord's favorites simply because their barns are full, and their bank account is flush, and there are no funerals in the house. It may be because they are fitches and cummin, while down at the end of the lane the poor widow may be the Lord's corn. You are but little pounded because you are but little worth, and she bruised and ground because she is the best part of the harvest. The heft of the thrashing machine is according to the value of the grain. If you have not been much thrashed in life, perhaps there is not much to thrash. If you have not been much shaken of trouble, perhaps there is going to be a very small yield. When there are plenty of blackberries the gatherers go out with large baskets, but when the drought has almost consumed the fruit then a quart measure will do as well. It took the venomous snake on Paul's hand and the pounding of him with stones until he was aken up for dead, and the jamming against him of prison gates, and the Ephesian voelf-eration, and the skinned ankles of the painful stocks, and the foundering of the Alex-andrian corn ship, and the beheading stroke of the Roman sheriff to bring Paul to his proper development. It was not because Robert Moffat and Lady Rachel Russell and Frederick Oberlin were worse than other people that they had to suffer; it was because they were better and God wanted to make them best. By the carefulness of the thrashing you may al-ways conclude the value of the grain. Next my text teaches us that God proportions our trials to what we can bear, the staff for the fitches, the rod for the cummin, the iron wheel for the corn. Sometimes people in great trouble say, "Oh, I can't bear it?" But you did bear it, God would not have send it upon you if He did not know that you could bear it. You trembled, and you swooned, but you got through. God will not take from your eyes one tear too many, nor from your lenges one sigh too deep, nor from your temples one throb too sharp. The perplexities of your earthly business have not in them one tangle too inriente. You sometimes feel as if our world were full of bludgeons flying haphazard. Oh, no: they are thrashing instruments that God just suits to your case. There is not a dollar of bad debts on your ledger, or a disappointment about goods that you expected to go up, but that have gone down, or a swindle of your business. of your business partner, or a trick on the part of those who are in the same kind of business that you are, but God intended to overrule for your immortal help. "Oh," you say, "there is no need talking that way I don't like to be cheated and out-Neither does the corn like the corn to me raged." thrasher, but after it has been thrashed and winnowed it has a great deal better opinion of winnowing mills and corn thrashers, "Well, 'you say, "If I could choose m troubles I would be willing to be troubled. Ah, my brother, then it would not be trouble. You would choose something that would not hurt, and unless it hurts it does not get sanc-Your trial perhaps may be childless You are fond of children. You say tified Why does God send children to that othe household, where they are unwelcome and are beaten and banged about, when I would have taken them in the arms of my affechave taken them in the arms of my affec-tions?" You say, "Any other trial but this," Your trial perhaps may be a distig-ured countenance or a face that is easily caricatured, and you say, "Oh I could endure anything if only was good looking." And your trial perhaps is a violent temper, and you have to drive it like six unbroken horses amid the gunpow-der explosions of a great holiday, and ever der explosions of a great holiday, and ever and anon it runs away with you. Your trial is the asthma, You say, "Oh, if it were rheumatism or neuralgia or erysipelas, but it is this asthma, and it is such an exhaust-ing thing to breathe." Your trouble is a hus-band, short sharp, snappy and cross about the house and raising a small riot because a button is off? How could you know the but-ton is off? ton is off?

Tour trial is a wife over in contest with the servants and she is a sloven. Though she your presence once, now she is careless, be-cause she said her fortune is made! Your trial is a hard school lesson you cannot learn, and you have bitten your finger nails until they are a sight to behold. Everybody has some vexation or annoyance or trial, and he or she thinks it is the one least adapted. "Anything but this," all say. "Anything but this."

"Anything but this." Oh. my hearer, are you not ashamed to be complaining all this time against God? Who manages the affairs of this world anyhow? Is if an infinite Modoc, or a Sitting Bull sav-age, or an omnipotent Nans Sahib! No, it is the most merciful and glorious and wise Being in all the universe. You cannot teach Omnipotence anything. You have fretted and worried almost enough. Do you not think so? Some of you are making your-seives ridiculous in the sight of the angels. Here is a naval architect, and he draws out the plan of a ship of many thousand tons. Here is a naval architect, and he draws out the plan of a ship of many thousand tons. Many workmen are engaged on it for a long while. The ship is done, and some day, with the flags up and the air gorgeous with hunt-ing, that vessel is launched for Southampton. At that time a lad six years of age comes running down the dock with a toy boat which he has made with his own jackknife, and he says "Here, my boat is better than yours. Just look at this jibboom and these weather cross jack braces," and he drops his little boat beside the great ship, and there is a roar of laughter on the docks. Ah, my friends, that great ship is your life

Ah, my friends, that great ship is your life as God planned it-vast, million tonned, ocean destined, eternity bound. That little ocean destined, sternity bound. That little bont is your life as you are trying to hew it out and fashion it and launch it. Ah, do not try to be a rival of the great Jehovah. God is always right, and in nine cases out of ten you are wrong. He sends just the hardships, just the bankrupteles, just the cross that it is best for you to have. He knows what kind of grain you are, and He sends the right kind of thrashing machine. It will be a rod or of thrashing machine. It will be a rod or staff or iron wheel just according as you are fitches or cummin or corn. Again, my subject teaches us that God

keeps trial on us until we let go. The farmer shouts "whoa" to his horses as soon as the grain has dropped from the stalk. The farmer comes with his fork and tosses up the straw, and he sees that the straw has let go the grain and the grain is thoroughly thrashed. So God, Smitting rod and turn-ing wheel both cease as soon as we let go, We hold on to this world with its pleasures and riches and emoluments, and our knuckles are so firmly set that it seems as if we could hold on forever. God comes along with some thrashing trouble and heats us loose.

We started under the delusion that this was a great world. We learned out of our geoga great work, was so many thousand miles in diameter and so many thousand miles in circumference, and we said, "Oh, my, what a world !" Troubles came in after life, and this trouble sliced off one part of the world. and that trouble sliced off another part of the world, and it has got to be a smaller world, and in some of your estimations a very in-significant world, and it is depreciating all the time as a spiritual property. Ten per cent, off, fifty per cent, off, and there are those here who would not give ten cents for this world-for the entire world-as a soul

We thought that friendship was a grand thing. In school we used to write composi-tions about friendship, and perhaps we made our graduating speech on commence-ment day on friendship. Oh, it was a charmed thing. But does it mean as much to you as thing. But does it mean as much to you as it used to? You have gone on in life, and one friend has betrayed you, and another friend has misinterpreted you, and another friend has neglected you, and friendship comes now sometimes to mean to you merely another ax to grind !

So with money. We thought if a man had comptency he was safe for all the future, ut we have learned that a mortgage may be but we have learned that a mortgage may be defeated by an unknown previous incum-brance; that signing your name on the back of a note may be your business death war-rant; that a new tariff may change the our-rent of trade; that a man may be rich to-day any powre incurrew. Just find of the to-day mistortunes, is trying to loosen our grip, but still we hold on. God smittes us with a staff, but we hold on. And He strikes us with a read but we hold on. And He strikes us with a rod, but we hold on. And Hesends over us the iron wheel of misfortune, but we hold on, There are men who keep their grip on this world until the last moment who suggest to me the condition and conduct of the poor Indian in the boat in the Niagara rapids coming on toward the fall. Seeing that he could not escape, a moment or two before he got to the verge of the plunge he lifted a wine bottle and drank it off and then tossed the bottle into the air. So there are men who clutch the world, and they go down through the rapids of temptation and sin, and they hold on to the very last moment of life, drinking to their eternal damnation as they go over and go down. Oh, let go! Let go! The best fortunes are in heaven. There are no absconding cashiers from that bank, no failing in promises to pay. Set your affections on things above, not thing on the earth. Let go! Depend up it that God will keep upon you the staff, o the rod, or the iron wheel until you do let go Another thing my text teaches us is that Another thing my lext teaches us is that Christian sorrow is going to have a sure-terminus. My text says. "Bread corn is bruised because he will not be ever thrashing it." Blessed be God for that. Pound away, O flad, Turn on, O wheel? Your work will soon be done. "He will not be ever thrash-ing the "Near the Christian has almost as soon be done. "He will not be ever thras ing it." Now the Christian has almost ing it. much use in the organ for the stop tremulant as he has for the trumpet. But after awhile he will put the last dirge into the portfolio forever. So much of us as is wheat will be separated from so much as is chaff, and there

how radiant they are! Look at them ! How rediant they are ! "Why, how unlike this place is from what I thought when I left the world below. Min isters frew plotures of this land, but how tame compared with the reality ! They told me on earth that death was sunset. No, no! It is surder? Unoten sunset. You no!

tame compared with the reality! They told me on earth that death was sunset. No, no! It is sunrise? Glorious sunrise! I see the light now purpling the hills, and the clouds fiame with the coming day." Then the gates of heaven will be opened, and the entranced soul, with the acuteness and power of the celestial vision, will look ten thousands of miles down upon the ban-nered procession—a river of shimmering spiendor—and will ery out, "Who are they?" And the angel of God standing close by will say, "Don't you know who they are?" "No," says the entranced soul, "I cannot guess who they are." The angel will say: "I will tell you, then, who they are. These are they who came out of great tribulation, or thrashing, and had their robes washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb." Oh, that I could administer some of these drops of celestial anedyne to those nervous and excited souls. If you would take enough of it, it would cure all your pangs. The thought that you are going to get through with this after awhile—all this sorrow and all this trouble. We shall have a great many grand days in heaven, but I will tell you which will be the grandest day of all the mil-lion ages of heaven. You say, "Are you sure you can tell me?" Yea. I will will be the

Ion ages of heaven. You say, "Are you sure you can tell me?" Yes, I can. It will be the day we get there. Some say heaven is grow-ing more glorious. I suppose it is, but I do not care much about that. Heaven now is

not care much about that. Heaven now is good enough for me. History has no more gratulatory scene than the breaking in of the English army upon Lucknow, India. A few weeks before a massacre had occurred at Cawnpore, and 260 women and children had been put in a room. Then five professional butchers went in and slew them. Then the bodies of the slain were taken out and thrown into a well. As the English army came into Cawneore As the English army came into Cawaporthey went into the room, and, oh, what they went into the room, and, oh, what a horrid scene.' Sword strokes on the wall near the door, showing that the poor things had crouched when they died, and they saw also that the floor was ankle deep in blood. The soldiers walked on their heels across it lest their shoes be submerged of the carnage And on that floor of blood there were flow ing locks of hair and fragments of dresses, Out in Lucknow they had heard of th

nassacre, and the women were waiting for the same awful death, waiting amid anguish untold, waiting in pain and starvation, but waiting heroically, when one day Havelock and Outram and Norman and Sir David Baird and Feel, the heroes of the English army-huzza for them broke in on that horrid scene, and while yet the guns were sounding, and while cheers were bearing from the starving, dying people on the one side and from the travel worn and powder blackened soldiers on the other, right ther in front of the king's palace there was such scene of hundshaking and embracing and boisterous joy as would utterly confound the pen of the poet and the pendl of the painter-And no wonder, when these equatiates women, who had suffered so herotally for Christ's sake, marched out from their incar-cerations one wounded English soldier got up in his fatigue and wounds and leaned igainst the wall and threw his cap up and shouted, "Three cheers, my boys, for the brave women "

Oh, that was an exciting sceny! But gladder and more triumphant scene will it be when you come up into heaven from the conflicts and incarcerations of this world, conflicts and incarcerations of this world, streaming with the wounds of battle and won with hunger. And while the hosts of God are cheering their great hostnas you will strike hands of congratulation and eternal deliverance in the prosence of the throne. On that night there will be bonflies on every hill of heaven, and there will be illumination in avery alaces and there will be a candia for every palace, and there will be a candle in every palace, and there will be a candle in every window. Ab, no; I forget. I forget. They will have no need of the candle or of the sun, for the Lord God giveth them light, and they shall reign forover and ever. Hall, hall, sons and daughters of the Lord God Almiabury! Almighty !

### The Famed Blue Laws,

The blue laws of Connecticut were so called because they were printed on blue tinged paper. These are some of them:

"No one shall be a freeman or have a vote unless he is converted and a

SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 18.

"Messish's Kingdom," Mal. iii, 1-32. Golden Text: Mal. 11, 17, Commentary.

1. "Behoid, I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before me, and the Lord whom you seek shall suddenly come to His temple, even the messenger of the core-nant whom ye delight in. Behold He shall come, saith the Lord of Hosts." Some 400 years before Christ came, and more than 100 years differ the metoeriche from Bahilo years after the restoration from Babylon, this servant of the Lord uttered His message. It is the word of the Lord to Israel (chapter L. 1), and about twenty-five times we find "Saith the Lord" or "Saith the Lord of Hosts." It has been called a minature of the Hosts." It has been called a minature of the times before the day of the Lord, when an godliness shall prevail and the Lord shall come. The last words are suggestive of Him who was made a curse for us. John the Bapwho was made a curse for us. John the Bap-tist was the messenger preparing the way of the Lord at His first coming (Luke 1, 76), but Elijah will be the messenger at His sec-ond coming (chapter iv., 5). John came in the spirit and power of Elijah, but he was not Elijah (Luke 1, 17, John 1, 21). Had John and Jesus been received the kingdom would have come, but both having been re-jected the kingdom is postponed. Jesus Humadi said that Elijah chail come (Math jected the kingdom is postponed. Jeau Himself said that Elijah shall come (Math xvii., 10-13).

2. "But who may abide the day of His coming?" This is not the birth in Eethlehem, but the coming in power and giory. He did not come judging and overturning. but in great grace and love and humility, calling men unto Him, and instead of exert-ing His power against His enemies He suffered Judas to betray Him, His disciples to fered Judas to betray Him, His disciples to forsake Him and the Roman soldiers, at the instigation of the Jews, to take Him and erucify Him. He had power to keep His life or lay it down, and He chose to lay it down (John X., 18). But when He comes as a re-finer He will be judge, and other lives will be lad down. laid down.

a. "And He shall sit as a refiner and purf-fler of sliver." It will be the time of Israel 8 redemption, the restoration of all things of which the prophets have spoken, when the Nation shall be all rightcone (Luke xxi., 27, 28 : Acts HL, 21 . Isa 18., 21). The manner of it is given in Isa, i., 25-27 'I will turn My hand upon thee, and purely purge away thy dress, and take away all thy tin, alterward thou shalt be called the city of righteonaness. 227

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thou shall be called the city of righteousness, the faithful city." See also Zech, xill, 8, 9, Two parts are to be shall or perish, and it is the third part that is to be refined. 4. "Then shall the offering of Judea and Jerusalem be pleaaant unto the Lord, as in the days of old and as in former years." When he came the first time, they crusified Hum, then there ofly was destroad and to Him, then their city was destroyed, and to this day they are a people scattered and peeled, a byword and a reproach. But this day they are a people scattered and peeled, a tyword and a reproach. But when they shall see Him coming in power and glory they shall be as a Nation converted in a day (Zeeh, iii.,  $9^\circ$ , xii.,  $10^\circ$ , xiii.,  $11^\circ$ , Then shall a rightcours Nation glorify God, and all that see them shall acknowledke them as the seed which the Lord bath blossed (Isa 1 . Ixi., 9', "And I will come near to you to judg-Ix., 21

ment, and I will be a swift witness against those that fear not Me, saith the Lord of Hosts." In connection with the forgiveness of the penitent, there must be judgment on the ungodiy. It will be "the day of the the angodity. It will be "the day of the Lord's vengence and the year of recompenses for the controversy of Zion," "the day of the vengence and the year of His redeemed" (Isa, xxxiv, %, ixiii, 4) When He comes to be glorified in His saints, it will be to yield vengeance on them that know not God and obey not the gospel (H Thess. 1, 7-10).

 "For1 am the Lord : I changenot there-fore ye sons of Jacob are not consumed." Long suffering and abundant in goodness and prob. " name from the beginning of their

covenant He will have mercy notwithstanding all that they have done (Jer. xxxi., 36, 37). "He being full of compassion, forgave their iniquity and destroyed them not -yea, many a time turned He His anger away and did not stir up all His wrath" (Ps. ixxviii, 38)

7 ."Return unto Me, and I will retura un to you, sayeth the Lord of Hosts. But ye, said, Wherein shall we return?" He re-

sented. Mr. Blodgett has are presented. Mr. Blodgett has d that the agricultural interests in lied a capitalization of \$1,250,000,roducts being valued at \$400,000,000. capital is placed at \$050,000,000. ducts worth \$350,000,000. The coal value in 10 years is stated to be \$1,00, for 450,000,000 tons. Iron shows advance and there was a slight deadvance and there was a slight de-n natural gas. The supply of n remains about the same. About tures, Mr. Biodgett's map says that 0,000 are invested, and that \$100. ore than this capital were earned Railroads and commerce in their re interests credited which are \$1 850.000.000. \$1,850,000.000, with net annual for 1892 of \$450,000,000.

N ROBINSON, a farmer of Edenburg. county, was driving a vicious horse any with several more into a barn r day. He struck it with a whip, fierce brute at once attacked him him with both feet. He was hurlfeet away and as he arose WAR again, receiving a kick that fractur-w. The animal seemed content and Mr. Robinson staggered to thouse. He had nearly reached it te horse rushed at bim again and him through the kitchen door into hen, fracturing his skull, He will y die. The horse was shot.

charge to the Fayette county grand Uniontown on Monday Judge aid it was the duty of township ors to put up fingerboards at all ds, designating the places to which rent roads lead and the distances He directed the supervisors to with the law in this regard and said hey failed to do so he would direct aship constable to report them to which case he would impose a fine or each failure

E.WEBER, who has been investigatea or louse plague in the northern Lancaster county, has been sum o Washington for a conference with y of Agriculture Morton and Prof the Entomological Bureau. There the Entomological Bureau. There abt that the plague is spreading and ng in seriousness. At St. Petersburg cts have been discovered in a tobac-bouse, and a number of people have prived of work in consequence. Dr has been advised of their presence more houses in East Earl.

tandard plate glass works of Butles ed and just how long the suspension tinue cannot be stated now. The y has a large stock of glass on hand, be being very dull at present, on ac-cessation of building operations, resentatives of the company saying building trade is practically at a building trade is practically at a ll in most of the large cities.

a in ira Fulkerson's grocery store at atle was blown open by burglars. Ite was need, and the safe door was lear across the store, carrying with tet book containing \$400, which the who were friethand who were frightened away, failed

uses of Shamokin capitalists have thaft and are digging for gold in wnship, near Center Hall. Parties tend to know say that the quarts here will yield \$2 in silver and \$1.90 to the ton.

as ALEXANDER of Butler 'county re-ound a phensant's next containing 11 is put the eggs under a bantam hen ime nine little phensants appeared.

the reporter who allows his ation to run riot who is congetting into a row .-

PENNSYLVANIA'S PROHIBITION TICKET.

H. T. Ames Named for Supreme Judge and James Kent For State Treasurer. The Prohibition State Convention which met at Harrisburg, Pa., to nominate candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and State Tre surer was a marked success. The Credential Committee reported 325 delegates present. The convention recognized in its

organization the young element in selecting as Temporary Chairman Lee Grumbine, of Lebanon, who informed his hearers on assuming his duties that the success of the Prohibition party could only come through its representatives elected to controlling positions in the Government. He declared that the late State legislature was the creation of Senator Quay, and that such men as he were made possible by the power exerted by the saloon element, Tammany Hall got its power by the same influence. The

daily press was subjected to adverse criticism because, in his opinion, it had failed to array itself against the liquor traffic. There isn't a man," he added "from Grover Cleveland down, who dares to lift his roice against the license system."Mr.Grumbine was vigorously applauded.

W. A. Stewart, of Cambria, was made chairman of the Committee on Credentials; 2. D. Nichols, of Luzerne, chairman on Permanent Organization, and W. W. Hague,

Warren, chairman of the Committee on Platform. Dr. Samuel Daggy, of Philadelphia, who

was chosen permanent chairman, referred with evident gratification to the compara-tively large vote cast by the Prohibitionists at the last presidential election. On the list of vice presidents of the con-

workers in the Prohibition party, including James Black and H. D. Patton, of Lancas-ter; D. C. Irish, Lawrence; W. W. Hugue, Warren; Agib Ricketts, Luzerne, and A. A. Stevens, Blair. While the Committee on Resolutions was about to retire for deliberation, the Rev. Mr. Viven, of Philadelphia, suggested that the platform be made as brief as possible in order that it might

ceive recognition in the daily press. This proposition took with the conven-on, which refused to table a resolution to receive recognition in the daily tion, which refused to table a resolution to instruct the Committee on Resolutions to condense is work, and adopted a proposi-tion to delegate Viven to inform the com-mittee of the desire of the convention for a

Inities of the desire of the convention for a short platform. Chairman Patton giaddened the hearts of the delegates by telling them that the changes in the ballot law would benefit the Prohibition party. About \$1,500 was subscribed of the \$3,000

About \$1,500 was subscribed of the \$3,000 wanted for campaign purposes. Mr. Bennett, who is known as the "Kan-sas Cyclone," amused his hearers by stating that Harrisburg was the only city in which he had seen the Rogues Gallery, meaning the pictures of members of the Legislature, displayed in a business man's window. H. T. Amea, of Williamsport, was nomi-nated for Supreme Court Judge, and James Kent, of Delaware county, for State Treas-urer.

urer.

IT is as cowardly to talk about a man behind his back as it is to throw stones at his house in the dark.

separated from so much as is chan, and there will be no need of pounding. They never cry in heaven because they have nothing to cry about. There are no tears of bereavement, for you shall have your friends all round about you. There are no tears of poverty because each one sits at the King's table and has his own chariot of salvation and free access to the wardrobe where princes get their array. No tears of sickness, for there are no pneumonias on the air, and no malarial exhalations from the rolling river of life, and no crutch for the lame limb, and no splint for the broken arm, but the pulses throbbing with the health of the eternal God in a climate like our June before ssoms fall, or our gorgeous October be-

fore the leaves scatter. In that land the souls will talk over the different modes of thrashing. Oh, the story of the staff that struck the fitches, and the rod that beat the cummin, and the iron wheel that went over the corn ! Daniel will describe the lions, and Jonah leviathans, and Paul the elmwood whips with which he was scourged, and Eve will tell how aromatic Eden was the day she left it, and John Rogers will tell of the smart of flame, and Elijah of the flery team that wheeled him up the sky steeps, and Christ of the numbress and paroxysm and hemorrhages of the awful crucifixion. There they are before the throne of God. On one elevation all those who were struck of the staff. On a higher elevation all those who were struck of the rod. On a highest elevation, and amid the highest altitudes of heaven, all those who were under the wheel. He will not ever be thrashing it.

Oh, my hearers, is there not enough salve Oh, my hearers, is there not enough salve in this text to make a plaster large enough to heal all your wounds? When a child is hurt, the mother is very apt to say to it, "Now, it will soon feel better." And this is what God says when He unbosoms all the trouble in the hush of this great promise. "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." You may leave your pocket handkerchief sopping wet with tears on your death pillow, but you will go

your pocket handkerchief sopping wot with tears on your death pillow, but you will go up absolutely sorrowless. They will wear black ; you will wear white. Cypresses for them, palms for you. You will say: "Is it possible that I am here? Is this heaven? Am I so pure now I will never do anything wrong? Am I so well that I will never again be sick? Are these companionships so firm that they will never again be broken? Is that Mary? Is that John? Is that my loved one I put away into darkness? Can it be that these are the faces of those who lay so wan and emaciated in the back room on that awful night dying? Oh

member of one of the churches allowed in the dominion."

"No dissenter from the essential worship of this dominion shall be allowed to give a vote for electing magistrates or any other officer.'

"No food or lodging shall be offered to a heretic,"

"No one shall cross the river on the Sabbath but an authorized clergyman.

No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep houses, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath day.

"No one shall kiss his or her children on the Sabbath or feasting day. "The Sabbath day shall begin at sunset Saturday."

"Whoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver or bone lace above one shilling a yard shall be presented by the grand jurors, and the selectmen shall tax the estate £300."

"Whoever brings cards or dice into the dominion shall be fined £5."

"No one shall eat mince pies, dance, play cards or play any instruments of music except the drum, trumpet or jewsharp."

"No man shall court a maid in person or by letter without obtaining the consent of her parents : £5 penalty for the first offence, £10 for the second and for the third imprisonment during the pleasure of the Court."

### Sizes in Tiger Skins,

That the Royal Bengal tiger is no inconsiderable beast is a well-known fact, but to even give an approximate guess on the length of one of the monster's skins would puzzle many persons who really believe themselves to be naturalists. For the benefit of the Republic's scientific readers, as well as the would-be Nimrods, who wish to appear to be loaded with animal statistics and facts of all kinds, I will say that the length of the largest tiger skin ever taken (after being stretched and dried) was 13 feet 64 inches. This must not be taken as meaning the actual length of the living beast, for the skins expand surprisingly while undergoing the curing process, a green skin of ten feet being accounted a wonder; in fact, Mr. Inglis, the recognized tiger authority of Great Britain and India, says that the greatest known length of an undressed skin was 10 feet 21 inches. It is believed, however, that the predecessors of the present tribe of Bengalese cats were from a fifth to a third larger than the gigantic striped feline that roams the Indian jungles of to-day, and that the old stories of their carrying off full-grown oxen are not exaggerations .- St. Louis Re-

reminds them of the iniquity of their fathers. Even Moses testified in these words, "Ye have been rebeilious against the Lord from the day that I knew you" (Deut, ix., 24). Yet He is ever pleading with them to return, because He is love and has loved them with

sectors for a lower and this lower them with an eventasting love (Jer. xxx), 3). 8. "Will a man rob God? Yet ye have robbed Me. But ye say, Wherein have we robbed Thee? In titles and offerings," In Nehemiah's day the Levites and singers were so neglected that they had to leave their work in the house of God and go to the fields for a living, because the tithes were not brought in (Neh, xill., 10-12),

9. "Ye are cursed with a curse, for ye have robbed Me, even this whole nation," Cursed is every one that continue to not in all things. It every one that continue to not in all things which are written in the i ook as the law to do them (Gal. iii. 10). Whoseever shall keep the whole law and  $\mathcal{F}t$  offend in one point is guilty of all (Jas. ii. 10). Anamias and Sapphira died because they pretended to give all, but keep back part of the price. How many sudden deaths there would be to-day if all the hars and decrivers and r observe of G. 1b. Now and more and when we have of God in time and money were dealt with five anamias and Supphira

 "Bring ye all the tithes into the store-house that there may be ment in mine house, and prove Me new herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts." Here is a chattenge from the Lord of Hosts in which He says that if we only Him in this matter of tithes He will give such blessing that there will be inck of room to re-ceive it. It is the testimony of thousands of believers that since they began to give to God a tenth of every dollar they have prospered beyond all precodent even in temporal things,

and much more in spiritual things. 11 "And I will rebuke the devourer for your sakes, and he shall not destroy the fraits of your ground." The tiche would resognize all as the Lord's, and He would see to it because they acknowledged it as His. The de-vourer and destroyer through the world and the flesh is continually getting the best of us until we present our bodies a living sacriflee to His who makes a living sacriflee to Him who redeemed us ; then He takes con trol of us as His own possession and rebukes the destroyer. 12. "And all nations shall call you biessed,

12. "And all halfons shall call you biesaed, for ye shall be a delightsome land, saith the Lord of Hosts." This is Israel's restoration in the latter day. The enemy shall fill the breadth of Immanuel's land, but shall be broken to pieces (Isa, vili, 8-10), and the glory of the Lord shall rise upon Israel, Then gentiles shall come to her light, and kings to the brightness of her rising; the wealth of the gentiles shall come unto her, and the na-tion and kingdom that will not serve her shall perish" (Acts iv., 36; v. 10).—Lesson H=iper.

#### BRINGING HEAVEN NEARER.

It is a blessing of old age, when it does not It is a blessing of old age, when it does not seem so much that the weary pilgrimage is teading upward toward the land of rest, as that the blessed country is somehow brought nearer, as if it had come down from God. For John, in his old age, s. w the Holy City descending; and many, like the aged watcher in Patmos, have learned to look upward and say, Come, Lord," instead of saying "Take me away." And most of all this is true of those who have outlived the beloved of old time; for the gathering feet of the dear ones gone press down the very blue above us, and bring heaver very Bear.-By W. C. Prime.

Death Invades a Church Procession. At Luxumbourg, Holland, a shell from a military drill ground explo ed in the midst of a procession of Catholics, who were marching to a chapel of the Virgin to pray for rain. Seven persons were killed and 30 others fatally wounded.