## REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUS-DAY SERGION

### Subject : "Palaces in India."

fust : "Who store up violence and rob

pery in their palaces."—Amos iii., 10. In this day, when vast sums of money, are being given for the redemption of In-dis. I hope to increase the increast in that great country and at the same time draw for all classes of our people practical les-sons, and so I present this fifth sermon in the round the world series. We step into the ancient capital of India, the mere pro-gunciation of its name sending a thrill through the body, mind and soul of all these who have ever read its stories of spisator and disaster and prowess—Delhi. Before the first historian impressed his ever word in clay, or cut his first worl on rst word in clay, or cut his first word on partile, or wrote his first word on papyrus, particle of which its instantial word on papying, particle of an India, a contemporary of a yion and Nineveb. We know that Delhi grated longer before Christ's time than we live after flis time. Delhi is built on the unins of seven cities, which ruins cover forty plas, with wrecked temples, broken ortroses, split tombs, tumble down palaces nd the debris of centuries. An archeologist end profitably spend his life here talking which past through its lips of venerable HOBEY

There are a hundred things here you make to see in this city of Delhi, but three hings you must see. The first thing I want-die see was the Cashmere gate, for that to point at which the most wonderful of daring which the world has ever was done. That was the turning point was done e mutiny of 1857. A lady at Delhi pu my hand an oil painting of about eight put es square, a picture well exceuted, effy valuable for what it repre-it was a scene from the time of biefly tiny, two horses at full run, har, sed to a carriage in which were four ions. She said : "Those persons on iront side are my father and mother. young lady on the back seat hold In her arms a baby of a year was der sister, and the baby was my-My mother, who is down with a in the next room, painted that The horces are in full run nge. ause we are fleeing for our lives. My ling up in the front of his carriage, had fend us with his gun, as you there see, aught our way out and on for many a shooting down the sepoys as we went, and somewhat suspected trouble and ecome suspicious of our servants. A e had requested a private interview my father, who was editor of the Gazetie. The prince proposed to hi Gazette, The prince proposed to covalled, so that no one might recog-shim, but my mother insisted on being sent, and the interview did not take on. A large fish had been sent to our div and four other families, the present fering of thanks for the King's recovery a recent sickness. But we suspected a and did not eat the fish.

he day all our servants came up and said must go and see what was the matter. saw what was intended and knew that if eservants returned they would murder all of us. Things grew worse and worse until this seens of flight shown you in the picture the box pince. You see, the horses were wild with tright. This was not only because of the discharge of guns, but the horses were krack and pounded by sepoys, and ropes were tied acress the way, and the savage halloe and the shout of revenge made all the way of our flight a horror." of our flight a horror."

The books have fully recorded the hero-isn displayed at Delhi and approximate ingtons, but made no mention of this fam-Wagentreibers whose flight I am men-

and now ! Are not the deeds of the Wagarefters, though he wore a rour erse as those of the heroic pair als graced the court of Charlet property

are touching pleture than treeted and are man contending with year nerved the man containing and threatening fate speading over his wife and child we are never seen. Here was no strife for the fary of physical provess or the spoil of blaing arms, but a conquest of the human

gate was blown into fragments, and the bodies of some of these herces weres so scattered they were asver gathered for fun-eral or grave or monumeat. The British army rushed in through the broken gate, and although six days of hard fighting were necessary before the city was in complete possession the crisis was past. The Cash-mere gate open, the capture of Delbi and all it contained of palaces and mosques and treasures was possible. Tord Napler, of Magdala, of whom Mr. Gladatone spoke to me so affectionately when I was his guest at Hawarien, England, has lifted a monument near this Cashmere gate, with the names of the men who there ful inscribed thereon. That English lord, who had seen courage on many a battledield, visited this Cashmere gate and feit that the men who opened it with the loss of their own 'lives ought to be commemo-rated, and hence this cenotaph. But, after all, the best monument is the gate itself, with the deep gouges in the brick wall on the left slide made by two bombshells, and the wall on the right side defined and scraped and plowed and guilled by all styles of long reaching weaponry. Let the words "Cashmere gate,'' as a synonym for pat-riotism and featress and sulf styles of long reaching weaponry. Let the words "Cashmere gate,'' as a synonym for pat-riotism and reifessness and stift strike, so into all history, all art, all litera-tive, all time, all eternity'. My friends, that kind of courage sanctified will yet take the whole earth for God. Indeed, the mis-sion and fever and cholera, and far away from home and comfort, and staying there ism and fever and cholera, and far away from home and comfort, and staying there until they drop into their graves, are just as brave in taking Delhi for Christ as were Nicholson and Home and Carmichael in tak-

Nicholson and Home and Carmichael in tak-ing Delhi for Great Britain. Take this for the first sermonic lesson. Another thing you must see if you go to Delhi, though you leave many things un-seen, is the palace of the mozuls. It is an inclosure 1000 yar is by 500, You enter through a vaulted hall nearly 400 teet kong. Floors of Florentine mosaic and walls once em-eraided and sapphired and carbuncied and diamonded. I said to the guide, "Show us where once stood the peacock throne." where once stood the peacock throne, "Here it was," he responded. All th Here it was," All the "Here it was," he responded. All the thrones of the earth put together would not equal that for costliness and brillance. It had steps of sliver, and the seat and arms were of solid gold. It cost about \$150,000... 000. It stood between two peacocks, the feathers and plumes of which were fashloned out of colored stones. Above the throne was a life size any cost out of comes out of colored stones. Above the throne was a life size parrot cut out of one em-eraid. Above all was a canopy resting on twelve columns of gold, the canopy fringed with pearls. Seated here, the emperor on public occasions wore a crown con-taining, among other things, the Kohinoor diamond, and the entire biaze of coronet cost 210,350,050. This superb and once al-most supernaturally beautiful room has im-bedded in the white marble wall letters of black marble, which were translated to me black marble, which were translated to me from Persian into English as meaning ;

If on the earth there be an Eden of bliss, That place is this, is this, is this, is this,

But the peacocks that stood beside the throne have flown away, taking all the display with them, and those white marble floors were reddened with slaughter, and those bathrooms ran with blood, and that Eden of which the Persian couplet on the walls spake has had its flowers wither and its fruits decay, and f thought while look-ing at the brilliant desolation an i stan-ling amid the vanished giories of that throne-room that some one had better change a little that Persian couplet on the wall and make it read

If there be a place where much you miss, That place is this, is this, is this, is this. As I came out of the palace into the strest of Deibi, I though to myself paradises are not built out of stone; are not out in scalp-ture; are not painted on walls; are not fash-loned out of precious stones; do not spray the check with fountains; do not offer thrones or crowns. Paradises are built out of ra-tures upilified and ennobled, and what tures uplified and ennobled, and what architect's compass may not sweep, and sculptor's chiesel may not cut, and printer's, nearly use may not sketch, and gardener's skill may use may out the grace of God one achieve, and if the beart be right all is right, and if the heart by wrong all is wrong. Here endeth the second less n.

"- But I will not yet allow you to leave Delhi. The third thing you must see, or never admit that you have been in India, is the mosque called Iumms Musjid. It is the grandest mosque I ever saw except St. Sophia at Con-stantinople, tut it surpasses that in some respects, for St. Sophia was originally a Christien church and changed into a mosque, while this of Delhi was originally built for the Maximum. Mathematical and the source of the so As I entered 1000 or more Mohammedans were prostrated in worship. There are times when 5000 may be seen here in the syme attitude. Each stone of the floor is three feet long by one and a half wide, and each worshiper has one of these slabs for himself while kneeling. The erection of this building required 5000 laborers for six What a built up immensity of white Years. marble and red sandstone! We descended the forty marble steps by which we ascended and took another look at this wonder of the work As I thought what a brain the architect must have had who first built that mosque in his own imagination, and as I thought what an opulent ruler that must have be who gave the order for such vastness and who gave the order for such vashess and symmetry, I was reminded of that which perfectly explained all. The architect who planned this was the same man who planned the Taj-namely, Austin de Bor-denu-and the king who ordered the mosque constructed was the king who ordered the Taj-namely. Shah Jehan. As this grand mogul ordered built the most spiendid paince for the dead when he built the Taj at Agra, he here ordered built built the Taj at Agra, he here ordered built the most splendid palace of worship for the living at Delhi. See here what sculpture and architecture can accomplish. They link together the centuries. They successfully defy time. Two hundred and eighty years ago Austin de Bordeau and Shah Jehan quit this life, but their work lives and bids fair to stand until the continents crack open, hemispheres go down, and this planet showers other worlds with its ashes. I rejoice in all these big buildings, whether dedicated to Mohammed or Brahma or Buildha or Conjucius or Zoroaster, because as St. Sophia at Constantinople was a Christian church changed into a mosque and will yet be changed back again, so all the mosques and temples of superstition and sin will yet be turned into churches. When India and Ceylon and China and Japan are ransomed, as we all believe they will be, their religious structures will all be converted into Christian asylums, and Christian schools, and Christian literaties, and Chris-Pathfinder. tian churches. Built at the expense of superstition and sin, they will yet be dedicated to the Lord Almighty. Here endeth the third lessen. As that night we took the railrol train from the Delhi station and rolled out through the city now living over the vaster cities buried under this ancient capital, cities under cities, and our traveling ser-vant had unrolled our bed, which consists i of a rug and two blankets and a pillow.and as of a rug and two biangets and a pillow and as we were worn out with the sightsceing of the day, and were roughly tossed on that uneven Indian ratiway, I soon feil into a troubled sleep, in which I saw and heard in a con-fused way the scenes and sounds of the mutiny of 1857, which at Delhi we had been muting and anow the static of the train recounting, and now the rattle of the train seemed to turn into the rattle of musketry. and now the light at the top of the car de-luded me with the idea of a burning city, and then the loud thump of the railroad brake was in dream mistaken for booming battery, and the voices at the dif ferent stations made me think I heard the loud charge of the Writigh at the taking loud cheer of the British at the taking of the Cashmere gate, and as we rolled over bridges the battles before Delhi seemed the direch, which still remains before hie. As they go, one by one fails under hot and shell. One of the mortally wheth the King of Delhi was hidden, and in wheth the King of Delhi was hidden, and in wheth the King of Delhi was hidden, and in wheth the King of Delhi was hidden, and in wheth the King of Delhi was hidden, and in wheth the King of Delhi was hidden, and in the artillery throwing shells which were handed to him, their fuses burning, and campbell and Heid and Hope Grant covered with blood, and Nicholson falling while rai-lying on the wall his wavering troors and I going on, and as we went through dark tun-nels I seemed to see the tomb of Humayun in

saw dead regiment fallen across dead regi-ment, and heard the rataplan of the hoofs of Hodgson's horse, and the dash of the Bengal artillery, and the storming by the im-mortal fourth column, and the rougher the indust railway became and the darker the hight grow the more the scenes that I had been studying at Delhi came on me like an incubus. But the morning began to look through the window of our jolting railear, and the sunlight poured in on my pillow, and in my dreams I saw the bright colors of the English flag holsted over Delhi, where the green banner of the Moslem had waved, and the voices of the wounded and dying seemed to be exchanged for the voices that welcomed soldiers home again. And as the morning light got brighter and brighter, and in my dream I mistook the

brighter, and in my dream I mistook the bells at a station for a church bell hanging in a minaret, where a Mohammedan priest had mumbled his call to prayer, I seemed to have a whether better the state of the seemed to hear a chant, whether by human or angelic volces in my dream I could not tell, but it was a chant about "peace and good will to meb." And as the speed of the rail train slackened the motion of the car became so easy as we rolled along the track that it seemed to me that all the distress and controversy and joiting and wars of the world had ceased, and in my dream I thought we had come to the time when the ransomed of the Lord shall return and come to Zion with songs and everlasting loy upon their heads, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away.

Halt here at what you have never seen be-fore, a depopulated city, the city of Amber, India

The strange fact is that a ruler aban loned The strange fact is that a ruler abandoned his palaces at Amber and movel to Jaipur, and all the inhabitants of the city followed. Except here and there a house in Amber occupied by a hermit, the city is as silent a population as Pompell of Herenianeum, but those cities were emptied by volcanic disaster, while this city of Amber was va-cated because Prince Joy Singh was told by a Hindoo priest that no city should be in-habited more than 1000 years, and so the ruler 170 years ago moved out himself.

ruler 170 years ago moved out himself, and all his people moved with him. You visit Amber on the back of an ele-phant. Permission obtained for your visit the day before at Jaipur, an elephant is in waiting for you about six miles out to take you up the steeps to Amber. You pass through the awfully quiet streets, all the feet that trod them in the days of their activ-ity having gone on the long journey and the aving gone on the iong journey and the voices of business and gayety that soun led amid these abodes having long ago uttered their last syllable. You pass by a lake cov-ering 500 acres, where the rajahs used to sail in their pleasure toats, but alligators now have full possession, and you come to the abandonel palace, which is an enchantment. No more picturesque place was ever chosen for the resi-dence of a monarch. The fortress above looks down upon a lake. This above looks down upon this pathe. This palace looks down upon a lake. This monarchial abode may have had attractions when it was the home of royalty which have vanished, but antiquity and the silones of many years and opportunity to tread were once you would not have been permitted to tread may be an addition quite equal to the abtraction.

But what a solemn and stupen lous thing a an abandoned ciry! While many of the cooples of earth have no root for their head, here is a whole city of roots rejected. The sand of the desert was sufficient excuse for sand of the desert was sufficient excuse for the disappearance of Heliopoils, and the waters of the Meliterranean Sea for the en-guitment of Tyre, and the lava of Mount Vesurius for the obliteration of Hereu-laneum, but for the sake of nothing but a superstitions whim the city of Amber is abandoned forever. On, wondrous India' The elity of Amber is only one of the marveis which compel the uplifted han 1 of surprise from the day you enter India until you leave it. Its flora is so flamboyant, its fauna so monstrous and savage, its ruins so sug-gestive, its idolatry so horrible, its degradagestive, its idolatry so horrible, its degrada-tion so sickening, its mineralogy so brilliant, its splendors so uplifting, its indervisity so ordinate, its splendors so uplifting, its architecture so old, so grand, so educations!, so multi-potent, that India will not be fully compre-instruction advance has made its last ex-paratest, and exploration has ended its last po handt, and exploration has ended its last journey, and the library of the world's liter-ature has closed its last door, and Christianity has made its last achievement, and the clock of time has struck its last hour.

## SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 6.

Lesson Text; "John the Baptist Beheaded," Mark vi., 17-29-Golden Text: Matt. x., 28-Commentary.

"For Herod himself had sent forth 17. "For Herod himself had sent forth and laid hold upon John and bound him in prison for Herodias's sake, his brother Philip's wife, for he had married her." This statement is made in explanation of the fact that when Herod heard of the mighty works of Jesus he, with the fears of a guilty conscience, thought it might be John risen from the dead. The whole story of the 1-mon the dead. The whole story of the 1-mon the dead of the apparent interesting and the story of the 1-mon ly compared a price of a story. victory of an ungo lly woman over a righteous

"For John had said unto Herst, It 18. 18. "For John had said unto Herst, It is not lawful for thee to have thy brother's wife," John live: before God, he was great in the sight of the Lord, he feared no mun's frown and coveted no mun's favor; hence he fearlessly reproved Herod for his sin in this matter. With like course Daniel urged Nebuchadnezzar to break off his sins by rightcounters and his iniquities by show-her merey to the near Dan in 27.) The ing mercy to the poor (Dau, iv., 27.) The man who stan is for God before men is ex-pected to have the courage of Daniel's

pected to have the courage of Daniel's triends, who, knowing the right thing to do, did it and left the consequences with God. 13. "There'ere Herotias had a quarrel against him and would have killed him, but she could not." Both Hero I and Herotias stand for the world, which will be god friends with these who say nothing against been inverse her and followidding against it or its ways, but such fellowship means en-mity with God (Jas. iv., 4: I John it., 15-17). If we are faithful to Christ, we must stand against the world and its ways and expect against the world and its ways and expect to be hated by it even as Howas and warne I us that we should be (John xv., 18, 19). It is oftimus more easy and penceful not to testily against the world, but it is a dearly bought peace, which roks us of His panes which He bequeathed to us (John xiv., 27). 20 "For Herod feared John, knowing that he was a just man and an holy and observed he was a just man and an holy and observed im, and when he heard him he did many rolines and heard him gladiy." Of the two, Herod and Herodias, many would say that he was the best, but both were guilty hefore God and enemies of rightcousness. All who are not saved are lost, but the lost shall su! fer according to desert.

21. "And when a convenient day was come, that Herod on his birthday make a supper to his lords, high captains and chief estates of Galilee." The world can find convenient days for pretty much everything they desire, and the man who has the power to make great supports for his friends will generally have plenty friends glad to come. 22. "And when the daughter of the said Herodias came in and danced and please! Herod, and then sat with him, the king said unto the damsel, Ask of me whatsoever thou will, and I will give it thee," One coarth's great ones makes this offer to Onis of giddy, siniul girl and doubtless made her gind. The world is saying about the same to us friends all the time, but her promises are vain, for the world passeth away and the last thereof, and the end of all her joys is not life, but death. 23. "And he sware unto her, Whatsoever

thou shall task of me I will give it ther, unto the half of my hingdon." Satan, whose de-volces perhaps unconsciously these people were offered the Lord Jesus all the kingdoms of this world, with their power and glory, if He would only please him by worshiping him (Luke iv., 5, 6). It is written that Soiomon gave to the queen of Sheba all her de-sire, whatsoever she asked (II Chron. iz., 12)

21. "And she went forth and said unto 24. "And she went forth and said unto her mother, What shall I ask? And she said, The head of John the Baptist." She had murder in heart continually, and now it was her first and the powerof cark was, and st was quick to seize her opportunity. It is written of Ahaziah that his mother was his counselor to do wickedly (II Chron. xxil., 3), and this mother is of that pattern, a true and faithful child of the destroyer.

15, "And she came in straightway with haste unto the king and asked, saying, I will that thou give me by and by in a charger the head of John the Baptist." Satan is very

# RELIGIOUS READING.

### EAUNZAT EFFORT.

Whoever wishes to accomplish much must labor earnestly for the attainment of his ob-Ject. Earnest effort is necessary in obtaining riches, power, or learning. That degree of zeal which is productive of heartfeit, perse-vering activity, is resential to the character vering activity, is essential to the character of those who would gain a conspicuous place on the records of fame. It is equally impor-tant to those who would become useful in al-leviating the sufferings of the poor and mis-erable. True, philantrophy prompts to un-ostentious, yet sincere and unitring efforts to promote the gread of others. But, among the multitudes who throng the busy thoroughtare of existence, none has more need of an earn, est, persevering character than he who would serve God. From the time who the mind are God. From the time when the mind first betermines to easily include the when the mind and bondage of sin, the course of the faithful, humble Christian is ever "conward, and up-ward." It is his duty, following the examle of his Divine Master, to toil and perhaps ndure privation and suffering in his endeavor ) promote the spiritual welfare of others. A old, inactive spiritual life is exceeding inasistent in one who professes to be a fol-wer of Christ. It providings to the world adding does the world interpret. Its meantrue,) that religion is not worth living for. The great fault of such Christians does not ist in not i she ing the inestimable valthe soul, and the invaluable worth of rethe soul, and the invaluable worth of re-tion, but in not being, and in not showing the r don'not, that they realize the im-stance of living for sternity. A person of is character does but little good. An active istian, on the contrary, however humble othere may be is frequently instrumental loing much root. None are required to both than they are able, but each should bothful in improving upon what falonts may possess. All should dve in obscheres the divine command, "Let your light so ine before menthat they may see your good eks and glority your Father which is in iven." Sich a course will secure the es the person who believe it to the woe on is pronounced against those who "are e in Zlon

to ase in Zion. Follow-Christian : permit me to inquire of the as an individual, Do you realize the im-ortance of carnest preserving christian ef-ent. If you do, may your beavenly Father in urage and strengtion you to pursue the arrow way which is ealers unto life. If you is not, O, low around you and behold the orthes of your foil w beings, mortal and mortal like your foil w beings, mortal and individual of the same indigment sent, nd like you to exist in a state of eternal applicies or misery. Behold millions of implaness or misery. Rehold millions of im-ttal spirits groping in the darkness of duction and the various forms of re-cus error which abrand. Consider the difficient of multitudes who are blessed with light of the grapel, and yet are making preparation for the close of their earthly is not, and their entrance upon the auties of sternity. Remember that every realities of eternity. Remember that every setting sum every vanishing hour, and every waiting fleeting memeric is conducting you heaver to the portals of eternity; and that it is your duty to live while you live. Indeet upon these tungs and then ask your con-science, the Hoy Spirit, and the word of God, if the Lord of the vineyard does not require your efforts for the salvation of these un-lying spirits. Is not the happiness of heaven a reward which will analy e imposate the Christian for all that he can possibly do in the service of his Robenner? If he could be so hapty as to need one in the "land of bright spirits" whom he can be instrumental in wakening from the spiritual solution for sin, and in inducing to seek the "pear" of great watching from the spiritual sumfer of sin, and in inducing to seek the "period of great price," would not this a one be a great re-ward? May the lord help us to cease living chiefly for this world, and to spend our time and emergies in preparing ourselves and others for a better.

### THE LOSS OF THE LOUL.

rainbow shull be pain the great guilt, an arch of transit to the skies. There will be no opening of those prison doors forever.

### TEMPERANCE.

NOMAN'S CRRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION CON-VENTION.

Twenty-one years since the bell outrung ; Ewenty-one years since the sour was sung Ewenty-one years since the sour was sung Of the ball of death, With its poisoned breath, its drunken rovel and fell despair.

Was smitten through by a woman's prayer; When love and pain under holy spell taked for their own at the doors of hell." --Isabella W. Farks, in In lependent.

#### EVILS OF BUEB DEINKING.

EVILS OF BUEB DEINERS. The Pacific Medical Journal expresses the opinion that the hereilitary evils of beer-drinking exceeds those which result from the use of distilled spirits. "Pirst, because the habit is constant and without paroxys-mal interruptions which alon't of some recuperation, second, because here-situking is practiced by both serves more generally than spirit-irinking, and third, because the uniformity leveloped, thus authorizing the presumption that the vicious results are more generally transmitter."

WHY & BOY WITNESS WAS ANORT.

The boy Poter Columbus presched a shole temperature sermen in the District lourt. In cross-maining him in a liquor use Julge Richards maaid "You are mad with defendant, aren's FOR /

Yes, sir," answere 1 the how

"What for?" asked his Henor "Beenuse he selis leptor to my mother and father," was the procept roots. As a general thing, the proof of the ill fost ng of a witness against a do endant boys he latter's case, but tons rais was ris read in the occasion in question, such a was

Ined and impriscipal - Saiem (Mass.) lazotte.

ALCOHOL AND HEALTH Novelties and useful ay Presents in endless

S. WEIS.

### v Days ! a every hundred of a full males. and Ma

is every numeric of astint makes. The str-estics put forth from the British Association are utterly unreliable. All file insurance companies and vital statistics on this qua-tion show that the total abstainer has nearly Whet the average age of the drinker of aleo-oble liquor. Dr. Willard Parker, of this city, stated that total al stainers had an av-trage of sixty four years of life, and the drinker of alcoholic liquor an average of

thirty-five years and six months. We have published from time to time the statistics of various life insurance com-panies in this country and in Europe, showing the great advantage total abstauers have over drinkers of alcoholic beverages. It is astonishing how such a misleading iteu as the above finds circulation in the quer papers all over the country. The friends of temperance should keep fully posted upon every phase of the continue to be the consever the solution, so as to be the consever the solution of the normal as -National Temperance Associate

GIVING POISON TO EADIES.

The Brookiyn (N. Y.) Eagle publishes an article neaded "Giving Poison to Basies," which gives an account of the death of two hildren in Long Island City from alconolie obsoning. It says : "The parents of Mamie and Joseph Hines

an assertion of the powers of intellect he most appalling array of circums that could assail a human being, ave become gray in front of sudden and ected peril, and in ancient days so was courage a matter of heroic verse of heroes struck with panle ing before the enemy. But the savoys, with their hoarse warery and g like wasps around the Wageustruck no terror into the brayeart. His heroism was not the mere on of despair, but, like that of his . caim and wise-standing upright that light use his arms better." an incident will sometimes more im-

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one than a generality of statement. I to the flight of this one family from merely to illustrate the desperation of mes. The fact was that the sepoys had possession of the city of Deiht, and " possession of the fity of Deini, and (were, with all their artillery, fighting with Europeans who were on the out-and murdering all the Europeans who s inside. The city of Deini has a ulated wall on three sides, a wall and shalf milesiong and the fourth side of sits is defended by the Biver Jurns. In ity is defended by the River Jumna. In there exists and the set of the s that city. his grave before you leave Delhi. eading his troops. He commanded even after being mortally wounded, will read this inscription on his tomb in Nicholson, who led the assault of but fell in the hour of victory, wounded, and died 23.1 September,

" thirty-flye years." what guns and men General Nicholi muster he had laid siege to this ty filled with devils. What fearful welve hundred British troops un-

by any military works, to take a bunded by firm and high masonry, 1 com# of which were 114 guns and de by 40,000 forming sepays. A larger large of troops fell here than in "at battle I happen to know of. The an percentage of the fallen was 17.48, " percentage of Delhi was 37.9. Yet by must be taken, and it can only be y such courage as had near here be Friday | th attend meeting irman 1 confet Coxu Coxey, Adams, in and ( conference) own find own find such courage as had never been re a all the annais of bloodshed. Every the British regiments against the and gates had been beaten back. The is of Hindooism and Mohammedanism

over the walls, and the English ould do nothing but bury their own But at this gate I stand and watch m in in in to the olt that makes the page of history with agitation. ity has ten gates, but the most fam-

n pieade the one before which we now stand, is called Cashmers gate. Write the in red ink because of the carnage, them in letters of light for the illused the ha deads. Write them in letters of black bereit and the dead. Will the world root that Cashmere gate? Lieuten-ikeld and Home and Sergeants Bur-armichael and Smith offered to take STRIK n Board powder to the foot of that gate and on fire, blowing open the gate, al-they must die in doing it. There just after surrise, each one carrying sly. strike. he adoptia t settlems " containing twenty-four pounds of ", and doing this under the fire of the ng the mi

king for a enant Home was the first to jump cents af n out a stand W ast. They mittee.

man writer. In the oldest medical book now known, composed in Heliopolis, where once Joseph served in the house of Potiphar, we find "A means for increasing the growth of hair, prepared for Schesch, the mother of Teta, the King of Upper and Lower Egypt." Dog's testh, over-ripe dates and asses' hoofs were carefully cooked in oil, and then grated. As Teta lived before Cheops, this recipe for hair oil is older than the great pyramid at Gizeh, and is supposed to date back more than 6000 years. The heads of venomous serpents have held an important place in medicine. A strong broth made from them and mixed with salt and spices and a hundred other remedies, was employed, under the name of Therine, as a cure for every conceivable disease. Three drops of the blood of an angry black cat gave relief to the epileptic. Even now animal preparations are officially used, as sperm, wax, tallow, swine-fat, pepsin, musk, cochineal, leeches, etc., but the nasty mixtures have disappeared. Even leeches are much less employed than formerly. When bleeding and cupping were considered important. leeches held the third place for this purpose; and in the Paris hospitals, between 1829 and 1835, from 5,000,-000 to 6,000,000 leeches were used annually, drawing from the unfortunate patients 1700 hundred weight of blood. These examples indicate the degree of the changes that have been made in the science of medicine .-

#### Eating Ice,

The following thermodynamical problem is stated and solved by the Engineer: "A boy eats two ounces of ice. Let us see what is the approximately thermodynamic equivalent of the work he has made his interior do. assuming he takes five minutes to eat it. In melting the ice he will require eighteen units to reduce it to water. To raise it in temperature to that of his inside he will require seven more units, or a total of twenty-five British thermal units. Taking the mechanical equivalent as 777 foot pounds, this will be equal to 19,425 foot pounds. If the boy weighs 100 pounds, he will have called upon his stomach to do as much heat work as would, with a machine having unit efficiency, raise him 194 feet high, or a rate of heat extraction equal to nearly an eighth of

The flesh under the nails looks red because the nails are almost transparent, and thus the color of the tissue

Immediately and with haste she prompt. obeys her mother's wishes. John is a true child of God, great in the sight of the Lord, filled with the spirit from his birth (Luke) 15), the special heraid of the son of Got, greatly honored by Gol, and yet he has been allowed to languesh in a prison, and now Sutan will be permitted to reach him with his last and worst weapon-death. 26. "And the king was exceedingly sorry.

yet for his oath's sake and for their sak which sat with him he would not reject her.' Mark it well, he would not reject her, though she came seeking the death of an innocent man. And can any poor sinner believe that the Lord Jesus will reject aim when he come-asking for itie from Him who is the Princ of Life, and who has said, "Him that coneth to Me I will in nowise cast out," (John vi., 37), who has also said, "I, even I, am He that blotteth out thy transgressions for My name's sake and will not remember thy sins?" 27, "And immediately the king sent an executioner and commanded his head to be brought, and he went and behealed him in "absent from the body, present with th the prison." So John was instantiy in giory, And it was his gain to die, yet it did seem so hard than to suffer to gratify a wicked woman, but Go1 permitted it, and His ways are just and true, and He says, "Be still and know that I am Gol" If was Rerod's birthday, but it was a good day for

John, too-his first day in heaven. 28. "And brought his head in a charger and gave it to the damaed, and the damaed gave it to her mother." What could she do with it? Did ever a daughter give such grewsome gift to her mother? Yet doubt-less the mother was glad to have the assurance of her enemy's death. Satan was glad to have got so good a man off the earth, and no doubt John was glad to be at home and at rest, for he had finished his work which God had given him to do, and no power could touch him till he had finished it. 29. "And when his disciples hear! of it

they came and took up his corpse and hid it in a tomb." The body sleeps, but John was more alive than when in the body. Ho may have been one of those whose bodies rose after the resurrection of Carlst. If not, his body will surely rise after the coming of Christ for His suints (I These, iv., 15:18). and he will have a place of honor awarded to him. In Math. xiv., 12, it is suid that his disciples, after they buried his hody, went and told Jesus. He can rest and comfort who are in trouble, and He only can. Lat all weary ones come to Him (Math. xi., 28). -Lesson Heiper.

#### "HE WILL GIVE YOU REST."

Are you travailing with sorrow? Are you heavy laden with the burden of oppression or woe? Christ will give you rest. Doubtless the heavy burden of sin are first invited, but they exclude no other sufferers. There is no exception of age, or rank, or clime, the extent of the travail, or the weight of the burden; the childish sorrows of the weeping schoolboy are as much the subject of the Saviour's sympathy, as the matured wretched-ness of the aged man; all come within the Saviour's invitation.-H. Blunt.

#### NORMANDY AND INTOXICATION.

An American traveler in Normandy says hat in a country tavera he found the fol-owing printed card on the wall detailing he law of that land against intoxication s "After two formal condemnations for candalous and public drugkenness (mere committals do not count), the offender, ipso neto incurs the following disabilities: (1) loss of his vote, (2) may not be voted for, (3) may not serve on a jury, (4) may not Loss of his vote, (2) may not be voted for, (3) may not serve on a jury, (4) may not vercise any administrative faculty (such as acting as executor of a will), (5) losses the right to carry arms.

It is also an irreparable no compensation adequate to life magnitude and value. If one lose the sight of sense an equivalent is trequently realized in the increasing sensibility of the cars, or if health increasing sensibility of the car, or if health formine us, Effective and backs may diminish, by their presence, the exists of the canastro-phet or if the riches we have accounting the for-and fly away, our industry may become and fly away, our industry may become more properties than the first. There is no earthly loss for which there is not in same degree a inpensition. But there is and one be noise in the whole range of in-fluity or in the evolves of sterarty itself, to flucture to the town of an immortal soul. compensate for the loss of an inmortal scale. Its run is report the reach of equivalent or recovery. Its fail is forever, in service and while its unming of element, and failen additionals. signifies its only company, and a perpetual and unansword I misserers its only cry. The mes-sage addressed to it now will be addressed sage addr sed to it now will be addressed to it now will be addressed to it no more. The school of its departed accents will als endure and fill the vacant conscience with unutternble remorse; and the recollection of misused mercles and neglected opportunities and rejected overtures will occur agony of which the first hat is never quen CONTRACTOR and the worm that never dies, are but the

faint types and symbols. A lost soul is a thing so awful, so peculiar, that nothing in the animals of the universe can parallel it. The fall of Satin is scarcely less calamitous. The curse must cleave to it for-ever, corrolling and wasting, and yet not utterly destroying it. Eternal existence will serve as the pedestal on which it is sustained amid everiasting wore and life, so ardently desired on earth, will be depresented as the sorest judgment.--Message from God.

#### ADIDING INTICENCE.

It was a striking remark of a dying man, whose life had been, alias! but poorly spent, "On, that my influence could be gathered up and barred with me?" It could not be. That man a influence survives him, it still lives, is still working on, and will live and work for centuries to come. He could not, when he came to discard perceived how and and deleterious his influence had been, he could not put forth his dying land and ar-rest that influence. It was too hat, he had put in motion an agency which he was alto-gether powerless to arrest. His body could aied, and coffined, and buried out o but not his influences for that, also witzich corrupt and deality as it is, there is no shroud, no burish. It walks the earth like a posti-ence-like the Angel of death, and will walk thit the hand of God arrests and chains

Let us be careful what influence we leave behind us. For good or for evil we shall and must live and act, on the earth, after our bodies have returned to dust. The grave us. In the nature of things it We are, every one of us, doing cannot les. that every day, every hour, which will sur vive us, and which will affect, for good o for evil, those who come after us. There is nothing we are more prone to forget and dis regard than cur influence upon others; yet there is nothing we should more dread-there is nothing for which we must hereafter more solemn account .- The Christian Work.

Secret prayer is the secret of the soul's prosperity. It is the secret spring of Chris-tian activity and power against temptation. It is the secret of the Christian's power with God, and influence with men. It is the secret of good preaching, good states holy living and triumphant dying.

he two little children who diet in Long siant City after a birthday puty, will have be sympathy of all kind-hearted people. The children ate nuts, cake an i apples, and The children atc nuts, cake an impose, and frank lemonale. They stayed up into and were very sleepy when they were put to ind an Sunday night. In the morang they did not awake and their mother found that she yould not arouse them. She sent for the loctor, who said that the children were sub-ering from alcoholic poisoning. If a did all hat he could to arouse them, but facted. It is supposed that some one give inposition been during the evenary. If this supposition is correct, that person is not in an enviate position just now. The bay was five years doi, and the girl was only four. They were inactically balles, so far us their superfidi-ity to alcoholic poisoning is conserved. It to alcoholic possibility is constraint, There are people who think it is smart to two whisky to smart children, and to pit a sipe into the mouth of a loop in his first pair of knickerbockers. It may be account, out such people should remain or that, what-ever uses toka to and Lq for may have alco-iol and meeting are possibles. If i give rangiven to these children the period was rave if to them is morally respondent for heir death if not legally responsibles

TEMPHEANCE NEWSAND NOTES.

In Sweden a man way is seen or that four flues is to privated this close of all years

The Catholic Total Atstinuanto Union of the United States has 57,350 members, ac-cording to the latest states() of

In Athens,  $I(t_{\rm e})$  only two schools are  $B^{+}_{\rm e}$  lowed, and the price of linears is first at \$2000. This is not considered which.

There have been 21,650 dout is from yolfow fever in this country for last ten years, and 650,000 fathe same percei from accounting

The revenue from 3/24 listness sciences in New York City the last year way \$1,703,009. arainst \$300,000 ten pairs are from 10,000 saloss.

The Supreme Court of Pennselvanta recently desiared that the lower course had no right to transfer locates from one place to another.

The "drug-stores" in Massashusetts have Increased from 1100 to 2500 in less than two years. Many of them are liquorestoric in disguise.

Old00 cases in one inchriste asylum, 450 became insbringes from association or from going with drinking men and indulging in the habit of treatiur.

The Board of Trade of Culcage recently suspended for sixty days a specula or in stocks for disorderly conduct while under the influence of liquor.

The Empire Music Hall, in London, has heen compelled to close its doors, since the reuse of a license to sell drinks in the au-This result was brought about ditorium. This result was brought about by the influence of the Caristian temperance workers, the British Woman's Temperance Association taking a leading part in the opposition.

To repress drunkenness the Governor of St. Petersburg has just ordered that the names and ad resses of all persons found in-toxicated in the streets, regardless of rank or sex, shall be posted in certain public places sex, shall be posted in certain phone parties in the city and also prioted in the official Gazette. Fifty years ago they were gom-pelled to sweep the streets for a number of hours under the eye of the police.

Billy Bray, the converted Cornish miner, billy bray, the converted, Cornisa minor, was always happy. He said, "the Lord sent both vinegar and honey four he sent the vin-egar in a spoon, and the honey in a ladie, praise the Lord! Even so, our blessings do exceed our trials, for grace makes trial a blessing. 1 blessing.