

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUBJECT: "THE NATIVITY."

The Sunday Sermon as Delivered by the Brooklyn Divin.

Text: "And they came with haste, and found Mary and Joseph, and the Babe lying in a manger."
The black window shutters of a December night were thrown open, and some of the best singers of a world where they all sing together, and putting back the drapery of cloud, chanted a posse anthem, until all the echoes of hill and valley applauded and entered the Hallelujah chorus.

Behold, in the first place, that on the first night of Christ's life God honored the brazen creation. You cannot get into that Bethlehem town without going past the mules, the oxen, the asses, the brutes of that stable where the first cry of the infant Lord. Some of the old painters represent the scene and especially the manger before the newborn babe. And well might they kneel here you ever thought that Christ came among other things to alleviate the sufferings of the brutes? Was it not appropriate that He should, during the first few days and nights of His life on earth, be surrounded by the dumb beasts?

Behold, also, that on that Christmas night God honored motherhood. The wings which have brought an infant Saviour to Bethlehem without Mary's being there at all. When the villagers, on the morning of December 25th, were in their vine arrangement, and in some unexplained way, the child Jesus might have been found in some comfortable place of the village. But no! Motherhood for all time was to be consecrated, and one of the tenderest relations was to be the maternal relation, and one of the most precious words, "Mother." In all ages God has honored good motherhood. John Wesley had a good mother, St. Bernard had a good mother, Samuel Budgett a good mother, Doddridge a good mother, Walter Scott a good mother, Benjamin West a good mother.

Behold, also, in this Bible scene, how on that Christmas night God honored childhood. Christ might have made His first visit to our world in a cloud, as He would have done in His next visit in a cloud. In what a chariot of illumined vapor He might have rolled down the sky, escorted by mounted angels, with lightning and thunder. Elijah had a carriage of fire to take Him up; why not Jesus a carriage of fire to fetch Him down? Or over the arched bridge of a rainbow, with music and song, as He came to Adam, in full manhood at the start, without the introductory weakness of infancy. No, not Childhood was to be honored by that event. He must have a child's limbs and a child's dimpled hand, and a child's beaming eye, and a child's hair, and babyhood was to be honored for all time to come, and a cradle was to mean more than a grave. Mighty God! May the reflection of that one child's face be seen in all infantile faces.

Enough have all those fathers and mothers on hand if they have a child in the house. A throne, a crown, a scepter, a kingdom, a charge, a beard, how you strike him across the head, stirring the brain. What you say to him will be contentment and affliction, and a hundred years and a hundred years will not stop the echo and re-echo. Do not say, "It is only a child." Rather say, "It is only an immortal." It is only a masterpiece of Jehovah.

ITS STEWARDSHIP.

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IS DOING FOR THE COUNTRY—AN ACCOUNT TO WHICH ALL REPUBLICANS CAN POINT WITH PRIDE.

The simultaneous publication of the President's message and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury constituted a striking exposition of the administration of the affairs and finances of the nation by the Republican party. It was, in fact, an account of stewardship frankly and fully rendered by the President and the trusted and sterling Republican Secretary of Treasury. The account is one to which all Republicans can point with pride. It is a record of faithful service, intelligently and efficiently performed. The able, clear and comprehensive statement of Mr. Foster admirably supplements the strong and dignified message of President Harrison. The Democratic organs who have been proclaiming that the revenue of the Government would not be sufficient to meet its expenses, and that a deficit was imminent, owing to the reduction of the receipts from imports through the McKinley tariff, again have the satisfaction of seeing their predictions utterly falsified by the actual event.

There is neither a deficit nor an unwieldy surplus. The reductions of revenue by the McKinley law have not been excessive. The revenues have been lowered to a point that affords a sufficient sum for the economical administration of the Government and leaves a moderate balance on the right side of the National ledger. Secretary Foster shows that for the fiscal year 1891 the receipts of the Government were \$458,544,233.03, while the disbursements were \$421,804,470.46, leaving a surplus in the Treasury of \$37,239,762.57. For the present fiscal year the revenues are estimated as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes From customs, Internal revenue, Miscellaneous sources, For postal services, Total estimated revenues, Expenditures for the same period, Civil establishment, Naval establishment, For the Indian service, For pensions, For postal services, Total estimated expenditures, Leaving an estimated surplus for the year.

Secretary Foster thus estimates the probable condition of the United States Treasury on June 30, 1892: Cash in the Treasury July 1, 1891, including gold reserve, \$153,893,875; Surplus for year ending June 30, 1891, 23,000,000; Deposits during the year for redemption of National bank notes, 3,000,000; Total amount available, \$180,893,875; Less: Redemption of National bank notes during the year, \$16,000,000; Redemption of bonds, interest notes and fractional currency to November 1, 1891, 20,911,163; Redemption of same items during remainder of year, 4,254,500; Cash balance available June 30, 1892, \$139,728,145.

It is evident that the Democratic cry of "deficit" was without the slightest foundation. It was a mere partisan scare, as silly as it was dishonest. A gratifying feature of the report is the increase in cash circulation from \$1,497,440,707 to \$23,311 per capita on July 1, 1891, to \$1,577,262,070, or \$24.38 per capita on November 1. The United States Mints coined more money in the past year than ever before. They coined \$24,172,202.50 in gold, \$36,232,802 in silver dollars, or an average slightly exceeding \$3,000,000 per month, and subsidiary coins, making a total of \$63,611,159.33. Secretary Foster also notes that while this country lost by gold exports during the last fiscal year no less than \$67,346,768, the return movement of specie through the port of New York from July 1 to November 1 of the current year was \$27,954,000; and he explains a well founded confidence that, owing to the great American export of breadstuffs, the movement of gold will continue in increasing amounts for many months.

The report shows that \$25,364,500 of the four and a half per cent. bonds maturing last September have been continued at two per cent. The number of banks in operation October 31, 1891, was 3694, having in capital stock \$684,755,865; bonds deposited to secure circulation, \$151,118,550; bank notes outstanding, \$171,465,948. Of the total number of National banks organized only three and a half per cent. have become insolvent during a period of twenty-nine years. The annual average loss to creditors during that time has been only one-twentieth of one per cent. of their average liability. The magnificent exhibit of the foreign trade of the United States during the last fiscal year is the best answer to the free trade fanatics who predicted that the McKinley tariff would "stifle" trade. Our exports of domestic merchandise have never been so great. For the last fiscal year they reached the enormous total of \$72,270,233. Our imports of all merchandise, free and dutiable, were \$844,916,196 for the same time. The public debt in the past year has been decreased \$184,947,635.48. The work of collecting the revenues, administering the Government, constructing the new navy, fortifying our coasts and carrying on all the various departments of our great National business has been transacted with unsurpassed economy and skill. Grave emergencies have been met and overcome; the nation has passed, with finances unshaken and credit unimpaired, through a great monetary crisis that shook all Europe; the people are

CATTLE "BOYS."

CURIOUS LIFE OF MEN WHO CONSORT WITH BEASTS.

Hardy Routine of the Voyage—From Canada to Great Britain—Feeding, Watching and Caring for the Sick.

Canada ships about 120,000 head of cattle to Great Britain yearly. The voyage is made in vessels equipped for the purpose, and the cattle are tended by a distinct type of individual known as the cattle boy.

Visit Point St. Charles any day and you will see a crowd of these fellows—some men of education who have run to seed, some wild youths, born and brought up with cattle, some old-country men who have become tired of colonial life and are anxious to work their way home. They look an idle lot as they lounge in the sun, dirty and coarse-spoken, but see them at work and the hardships of their curious life are apparent. A train comes in and all the cattle must be watered and have their heads roped, then examined by the veterinary surgeon and driven down past the locks and quays to the ships.

Then comes the voyage. It is best described by one of the boys who had seen better days and had cast in his lot temporarily among the cattle. "Our herd," says he, "consisted of 110 bullocks and steers. With them were four cattle boys and the boss, Martin. It was a day in midsummer, the atmosphere was stifling, and the cattle were very irritable. The stalls ranged along each side of the deck with a passage way through the centre. There were five or six head in each stall.

The routine of a cattle-boy's life is much the same day after day. The watch rouses all hands at 4 o'clock. Then we take pieces of wood shaped like Scotch-hands and thoroughly scrape out the troughs in the stalls so as not to leave a grain of meal to become sour. The hatchway of the lower deck is raised and two men descend while the others remain above to work the pulley. The feed is stored on the lower deck, and of the two below, one swings over the bags of meal, the other places them on the pulley chain and the two above haul them up. The boss opens each meal bag and fills the pails. The meal is then distributed, the quantity of a patent pail being divided among every three head.

After this the boys eat their breakfast. Then comes the duty of looking out for the water, every boss wanting first turn to get his hogheads filled. The task of distributing it is the hardest work of the day. During the cleaning of the troughs, and the serving out of the meal the cattle are comparatively quiet, but as soon as the first pail of water appears they are all on their feet, straining their long tongues out eagerly and bunting at the cattle boys with their horns to attract attention. Often a long horn will catch the handle of the pail and spill the contents over the narrow hallway.

When each beast has been served with his pail of water the boys take their pitchforks among the cattle to shake up the old beds and throw in more hay. This work lasts till 11 o'clock when the hallways are swept and cleaned for inspection by the chief officer. Dinner and a siesta follow. One stays with the cattle, and the others lie down or go to the forward spar deck to smoke.

At 3 o'clock comes a second visit to the supply deck, and a second serving out of meal or hay. At 6 o'clock comes supper, and at 8 o'clock the boys turn in, one being left with a lantern to watch the cattle. He is relieved at midnight, and at 4 o'clock the relief rouses all hands.

PROPER; THE CURRENCY IS ON A SOUND BASIS, AND HAS BEEN INCREASED BY NEARLY \$100,000,000; THE TREASURY HAS AMPLIFIED RESERVES FOR ANY CALL THAT MAY BE MADE UPON IT.

THE FACTS CONTAINED IN SECRETARY FOSTER'S REPORT WILL HAVE THEIR INFLUENCE IN 1892.—New York Press.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

A Few Condensations of Events Occurring Throughout the State.

Diphtheria has broken out at Grapewill and the citizens are greatly alarmed. Several deaths have occurred.

At Harrisburg B. & E. Goodman, clothing dealer, failed. Judgment to the amount of \$13,700 has been entered against him.

At Hazleton the Fifth National Bank building, Platt & Co.'s general merchants mill and another small building were burned. Loss, \$35,000; insurance, \$20,000.

Bernard Ready was killed and Henry Linnar fatally injured by a massive icicle falling upon them in the Exeter shaft of the Lehigh Valley Coal company at Pittston, Monday.

The U. S. senate confirmed the following postmasters: Charles H. Ruthraff, Shore castle; Edward K. Fiester, Jersey Shore; Andrew G. White, Beaver; Willis Marshall, Warren; C. Caldwell, Sharon; T. A. Hoop, Hughesville; L. B. Truquet, Truquet, Dunfield; Newville; W. N. Hurbit, Weston; D. S. Jordan, Mt. Pleasant; A. P. McDonald, W. A. McDermit, Belmont; R. J. Motz, Port Alleghe; G. P. Olmstead, Conover; W. H. H. Sieg, Steelton; J. R. Way, Curwensville; W. E. Wilson, Matchless.

Suit was entered in court at Holidaysburg by James A. Ridda, a depositor in the suspended Iyone bank, against Caleb Guyer, A. B. Hoover, Claude Jones and Patrick Kelly, administrators of the bank, to recover the amount of his deposits. There has been no development in the bank's affairs indicating the amount of assets or liabilities. An estimate based upon statements of depositors as to the amounts of their deposits place the liabilities in that direction anywhere from \$30,000 to \$75,000.

Katie Allen, the 8-year-old daughter of Lou Allen of Ligonier township, near Turensdale county, was burned to death Tuesday evening by her clothes taking fire from the grate.

J. B. Holmsinger, a Johnstown jewelryman, accidentally dropped a lighted match into a quantity of powder in his store. The explosion burned him badly and damaged his store, and he sustained \$10,000 loss.

Peter Burkhardt, a native of Germany, who was returning to Lancaster from a visit to the Fatherland, was struck last night by the western express near Withner Hill on the Pennsylvania and ground to death.

The Apollo Iron and Steel company's large new building was wrecked by a natural gas explosion. Three men were severely injured. Jacob Grimm of Sharon, died from a knife wound in his throat inflicted while delirious.

At New Castle, Calvin Hanna, Thomas Evans and Daniel Grimsley were sentenced Tuesday and eight months to the penitentiary for burglary; Martin O'Maley, one year and three months for larceny; Andrew Smith, one year and three months for larceny; and John Vanmeter to Morganza for larceny.

Frank Nolock was struck by a train at Moyer station on the South West road Monday and died.

Thieves broke a plate glass window worth \$200 at New Philadelphia last night, stole silverware and jewelry valued at \$200.

J. L. Henderson, of Bribin, was thrown from his buggy Monday night and killed.

While out hunting John Meyers of Wilkesbarre was accidentally shot and killed by Wain Gorn while hunting for the same animal. The Golden Eagle Clothing House at Erie was closed on a \$21,000 attachment issued by L. Rosenbaum.

John Vonhaus fell through a scaffold at the Cambria Works, Johnstown, and received fatal injuries.

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"The cattle can never be left. To allow them to lie down, they will lie down ropes. Sometimes one will lie down dead, and his neighbor lie over him. If both are not speedily aroused, the under one will be pressed to death. Then others take sick and require a great deal of attention.

"Of course, cattle die on board and sometimes it is deemed wise by the boss to assist nature. The insurance companies insist that every dead beast shall be inspected by the captain before being overboard. That's all right, but it is easy enough to drive a tenpenny nail in between the horns under the shaggy hair, and who would notice it?

"Window Gazers" as a Profession.

"See that elegantly dressed lady and gentleman just going out there!" said Will Shafer in the Auditorium Hotel a few days ago. "You will be surprised to hear the business they are in; they are a married couple, and as pleasant people as I ever met."

"But what is there odd about their business, Mr. Shafer?" "Well," said Will with a smile, "they might be called 'gazers,' and I will explain it this way: You have heard of people standing on the street and looking up steadily to the sky for a few moments just to see if it wouldn't draw a crowd? Well, it always does, and it don't make a particle of difference whether there is anything to see or not. The crowd will gather just the same. Well, these two work on the same principle, only instead of gazing at the sky they gaze at shop windows, and they don't do it for fun, either. You saw how richly they were dressed. Well, they just make lots of money. In the first place, they are a couple to attract notice on the street at any time, so it is not hard for them to do their little act. They first make a bargain with some of the big stores that have large show windows. The proprietors have these windows dressed up in particularly fine style and then they pair, looking like a couple out shopping, walk up and look in an animated talk before the window, evidently discussing the goods there displayed, at which they occasionally point in an interesting manner. The passers-by naturally become curious and one by one or in groups they pause to look also. As in the case of the sky-gazers, a crowd is soon collected, when the couple work their way out and walk around the block. By the time they get around the window is once more clear and they do the same act over again. It is the best kind of an 'ad.' for the store, and, done in such a nice and genteel manner, is worth good money. They get it, too, for the gentleman in talking to me the other day and telling me the scheme said they had made as high as \$15,000 a year. They go all over the country, from one big city to another, and have a regular line of patrons. They only work in the spring and fall, when most of the new goods come out. The rest of the time they travel or not, as they please, but you may be sure they are always having a good time."—Chicago Press.

Warren K. Morehead and Doctor Cresson, who have been prosecuting excavations at Chillicothe, Ohio, for the past three months in the interest of the World's Fair, have just made one of the richest finds of the century in the way of prehistoric remains. These gentlemen have confined their excavations to the Hopewell farm, upon which are located twenty Indian mounds. Saturday they were at work on a mound 500 feet in length, 200 feet wide and twenty-three feet in height. At the depth of fourteen feet, near the centre of the mound, they exhumed the massive skeleton of a man, which was incased in copper armor. The head was covered by an oval-shaped copper cap, the jaws had copper moldings, and the arms were dressed in copper. Copper plates covered the chest and stomach. On each side of the head, on protruding sticks, were wooden antlers, ornamented with copper. The mouth was stuffed with genuine pearls of immense size, but much decayed by the ravages of time. Around the neck was a necklace of beads' teeth set with pearls.

By the side of the male skeleton, the two being supposed to be man and wife. It is estimated that the bodies were buried where they were found fully 600 years ago. Messrs. Morehead and Cresson consider this find one of the most important they have yet made, and believe they have at last found the King of the mound-builders. Besides the articles named above there were found a pearl-studded sceptre, many jars containing corn, etc., bronze and stone implements and ornaments, evidences of ashes and bones of animals. There are indications that the adjacent soil is full of valuable articles. The finders are rejoiced at this find, and there is great excitement and hundreds of people have flocked to the scene.—St. Louis Republic.

Statistics of Human Life.

An eminent statistician of Germany has recently given out the following as general facts proved by vital statistics: The average length of life is thirty-seven years; twenty-five per cent. of mankind dies before attaining the age of seven years. In the civilized world 35,314,000 die every year, 97,480 every day, 4020 every hour, sixty-seven every minute; the births amount to 36,792,000 every year, 108,800 every day, 4200 every hour, seventy every minute. Married people live longer than the unmarried, and civilized nations longer than the uncivilized. Tall persons enjoy a greater longevity than small ones. Women have a more favorable chance of life before reaching their fiftieth year than men, but a less favorable one after that period. Persons born in spring have a more robust constitution than those born at any other season. Births and deaths occur more frequently at night than in the day time.—Lancet.

Effect of the Sun on Tools.

It has been found that the sunlight and heat have an injurious effect upon iron and steel tools, and the outdoor exposure of them is very deleterious. The steel becomes of a blue color and the temper is injured. The moonlight has even been found to be proportionately harmful. The edges of the cutting tools become disintegrated and worn away until they become like saw teeth. Such tools as saws have become misshapen and the plate buckled by even one day's exposure. This should be known to the owners of costly implements that are wrongly supposed to withstand the weather with impunity because they are made of metal and have no wood about them.—New York Times.

A Smelling Contest.

The most unique and novel entertainment yet tried was at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, at the young people's gathering the other evening. A smelling contest was the thing that made the most fun. Mr. Singer had got the druggist to put up eight bottles containing as many different liquids of different odors, all common but one, and each numbered on the cork. The game was to smell of these and identify them, and write the decision opposite numbers on a card.

Now, it is a well-known fact to those who have studied the matter that the sense of smell is the most deceptive of all the senses, for the reason that after smelling of three things in quick succession the nose refuses to do duty with most people, and beyond that everything is mixed and confused. A young lady and gentleman each identified seven out of eight of them; nine more identified all but two. But generally the things written down were wide of the mark.

Bisulphide of carbon—the only uncommon one—proved a sticker. It was written down as extract onions, oil of brimstone, laudanum, boiled cabbage and white rose. The contest was the funniest kind of fun.—Leviaton (Me.) Journal.

Government Investigations seem to indicate that the total sugar crop in the United States this year will be in the neighborhood of 500,000,000 pounds.