DR. TALMAGE'S SUNDAY SERMON

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE

The Eleventh of the New York Heraid's Competitive Sermons is on "The Sin of Despising Others"—Dr. Talmage Preaches on "Traps For the Unwary." "He that despiseth his neighbor sinneth.

Prov. xiv., 21.

There is a great deal of sin in the world which the ordinary conscience neither recognizes nor condemns. With most of us the standard of right and wrong is purely conventional. If we do not break the letter of the Ten Commandments; if we keep clear of acts which public opinion forbids; if we maintain a character upon which society sets no brand, then we feel at peace within ourselves and make sure that we are God's elect.

We do not see what subtle and far-reaching things good and evil are—how they interweave themselves into all our acts, our words and motives, and secret thoughts even; and how they depend, not upon the fashion of the hour or the place, but upon eternal and unchangeable principles. An enlightened and sensitive conscience would see sin in a thousand things which pass with the majority as indifferent, if not actually praiseworthy. It is not in nice points of religious observance that places our moral character above suspicion half so much as in those weightier matters of usit in the sense of daily life. Thousands who would tremble to participate in any of the so-called amusements of society, and who are as strict and octentatious as the Pharisses in regard to prayer and other duties, are yet living in such an atmosphere of uncharitableness and wrong that they are actually further from the kingdom of heaven than the very publicans and harlots. In a terse, direct and emphatic way a form of guilt is pointed out by Solomon which we seldom think of, yet which we are all very prone to fall into, and which is one of the peculiarly besettings sins of that large class of men who are disposed to be religious without being godly. The chief characteristic of these people is to trust in themselves that they are righteous, and to treat others in a way which unmistakably declares, "Standaloof, for we are holier than you," and they are righteous, and to treat others in a way which unmistakably declares, "Standaloof, for we are holier than you," and they are righteour. The fact, that I know of a

there is of difference between the highest and more eultured and the lowest and most ignorant. Frequently, however, we forget this, and from mere diversity of outward circumstances we look upon each other with feelings of haughty superiority and contempt. As a consequence the rich and the great sometimes find-galmognid insult the poor and the lowly; and the poor and the lowly and the poor and the lowly and the poor and the lowly in return hate the rich and the great, and ascribe all their importance solely to their wealth and rank. Surely, in both cases, this is despising their neighbor—forgetting their common humanity, their common dignity and their common origin. To treat your neighbor with indifference, as if there were no ties binding you together, and no sympathy due from one to the other, is to despise him. The affinities of human nature are such that it is reason to place ourselves in proud isolation from the race to which we naturally belong, and gaze upon the sufferings and helplessness of our kind with stoical in difference. Such conduct is not only representable, it is actually sinful. It is sinful because it is a great wrong done to humanity. It rouses within man bitter, bad, resenful feelings, which sets class against class. Its tendency is to destroy self-respect, and let a man once lose that and there is no telling what he may become.

and there is no telling what he may become.

Again, to despise one's neighbor is an offence against social unity. The social organism can only be held together by a true and proper recognition of the usefulness and necessity of each individual to the whole. Society is one body. Its members are manifold, but they are all knit together in the closest bonds.

There is no such thing as real independence. And hence for any man to despise his neighbor is just as wrong and foolism as it would be for the head to say to the feet, "I have no need of you;" for his influence, as far as it goes, operates to the disorganization of society—to the breaking up of that unity and sympathy upon which the general hapiness and well being depend. Despising your neighbor is to sin against your own soul. By such conduct the great forces ever operating for the formation of your own destiny are undervalued. We depend upon each other,

the shaping of your own destiny are undervalued. We depend upon each other. This offence is also a sin against God. Humanity is His child—the outeast and the sinful as well as the poor. If you despise his child, He says: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto Me."

W. H. Kershaw,
Pastor First Congregational Church, Park Ridge, N. J.

TRAPS FOR THE UNWARY.

Various Pitfalls Exposed by the Rev. Dr. Talmage.

TEXT: "I did but taste a little honey with the end of the rod that was in my band, and, lo, I must die."—I Samuel xiv., 43.

xiv., 43.

The honey bee is a most ingenious architect, a Christopher Wren among Insects; geometer drawing hexagons and pentagons, a freebooter robbing the fields of polian and aroma, wondrous creature of God whose biography, written by Huber and Swammerdam, is an enchantment for any lover of nature.

whose biography, written by Huber and Swammerdam, is an enchantment for any lover of nature.

Do you know that the swarming of the bees is divinely directed? The mother bee starts for a new home, and because of this the other bees of the hive get into an extendent which raises the heat of the hive some four degrees, and they must die uniless they leave their heated apartments, and they follow the mother bee and alight on the branch of a tree, and cling to each other and hold on until a committee of two or three bees have explored the region and found the hollow of a tree or rock not far off from a stream of water, and they here set up a new colony, and ply their aromatic industries, and give themselves to the manufacture of the saccharine edible. But who can tell the chemistry of that mixture of sweetness, part of it the life of the fields?

Plenty of this luscious product was hanging in the woods of Bethaven during the time of Saul and Jonathan. Their army was in pursuit of an enemy that by Gods. Command must be exterminated. The soldiery were positively forbidden to stop to eat until the work was done. If they disobeyed they were accursed. Coming

through the weeks ther busy a great honey manufactory. Hence gatherd in wheth a lower of the trees until it had overed of weeksess. All the gray obeyed order of the stock he put it to his month and so what is a put of the had the stock he put it to his month and so what is a put of the had the stock he put it to his month and so what is a put of the had the stock he put it to his month and so when yet had the stock he put it to his month and so what is a put of the had the stock he put it to his month and so when yet had the stocked with the thin or the word of the word in the word in

furthermore, the gamester's indulgence must be put in the list of temptations delicious but destructive. You who have discovered the coean many times have noticed crossed the coean many times have noticed morning until late at hight, bear them of morning until late at hight, bear them on by action of railow which with the morning until late at high, bear them of morning until late at hight, bear them on both late of morning until late at high, bear them of morning until late at high, bear them of morning until late at high, bear them on be game of who went on board who had brought the Embans of the sale who had brought the Embans on his anothered in mighty evil by passing laws in defense of race tracks, and many on his hands and forehead the blood of these stoles.

Stock-gambling comes into the same catter of the same catte

hover around our hotels trying to entrap strangers. Go out and make an honest living. Have God on your side, and he a candidate for heaven. Remember all the paths of sin are banked with flowers at the start, and there are plenty of helpful hands to fetch the gay charger to your door and hold the stirrup while you mount. But further on the horse piunges to the bit in a slough inextricable.

The best honey is not like that which Jonathan took on the end of the rod and brought to his lips, but that which God puts on the banqueting table of morey, at which we are all invited to sit. When a man may sit at the King's banquet, why will he go down the steps and contend for the refuse and bones of a hound's kennel? "Sweeter than honey and the honeycomb," says David, is the truth of God. "With honey out of the rock would I have satisfied thee," says God to the recreant. Here is honey gathered from the blossoms of trees of life, and with a rod made out of the wood of the Cross I dip it up for all your souls.

LITTLE BOY SAVES THREE.

LITTLE BOY SAVES THREE,

at the hands of Mosby's guerrillas. During the summer of 1865 he was at Gen. Terry's Headquarters, which were at the house deserted by Jeff Davis. Comrade Lathrop now resides in Manchester, Conn., and is Senior Vice Commander of Drake Post, G. A. R., of that place.

His Interpolated Prayer.

His Interpolated Prayer.

In the new Polychrome Bible the name of the Deity is given as Jhyh, this vowelless form being as near the original Hebrew as the English alphabet can express it. This reminds a writer in the Rochester Post-Express of a story told of the famous professor, Ewald, who once inserted a parenthetical footnote to a prayer. Ewald was in the thick of a fight (such as scholars wage the one with the other) with the eminent Gesenius when he arose to pray in his classroom. And he began thus in slow, solemn voice: "O thou great, omniscient, infinite Jah," and then added, half to himself, "not Jehoyah," as that fool Gensenius says."

The Chinese are said to possess se-

OUR INDUSTRIES.

The Total Production of Pig Iron in 187
Amounts to Almost 10,000,000 Tons.

An advance sheet of the Bulletin ethe American Iron and Steel Assignation gives the total production of pigiron in 1897 as 9,652,680 gross tons against 8,623,127 tons in 1896, 9,465,300 tons in 1895, 6,567,888 tons in 1894, 7,124,502 tons in 1893, 9,157,000 tons in 1893, 279,870 tons in 1891, and 9,202,703 toni in 1890. The production in 1897 was 1,029,553 tons more than in 1996, an increase of almost twelve per cent. The increase was almost wholly in the lass half of the year. The production of 1897 was 1,795,584 tons, against 4,654,955 tons in 1896, and 5,623,695 tons, in 1895. The increase if 1897 over 1896 was 1,140,629 tons. This production of 1897 was distributed as production of 1897 was material way 1,562,480 tons, and New Jersey, 79,041 tons; Alegheny County, Pennsylvania, 265,548 tons; other counties in Pennsylvania, 84,520 tons Maryland Virginia and Alabama, 97,562 tons, and Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missourt 19,720 tons.

Negotiations are now in progress by which the large part of the Potestage.

Negotiations are now in progress by which the large plant of the Pottstown. Iron Company at Pottstown, Pa., will resume operations in full at an early date. It is understood that by the new arrangement the plant will be run indefinitely. The plant is new idle, as the lease of George B. Lessig, of the Ellis & Lessig Steel and Iron Company, expired on January 1. When the Iron Company plant was in its best days between 1500 and 2000 men were employed and its operation means a great deal to the industrial welfare of Pittstown.

town.

The large iron furnace at Hackettstown, N. J., may be purchased by a company which expects to operate it on a large scale. Senator Jones, of Nevada, is the largest stockholder in the old company. The American Sheet Iron Works, at Phillipsburg, N. J., resumed last Monday after a month's idleness with 100 employes.

Shippenburg, Pa. Will score have

There is no crop grown so easily and with so little cost as late-grown turnips in a field of well-cultivated corn. The shade of the corn will keep Shippensburg, Pa., will soon have two new industries. The buildings for a large canning factory are about completed and the engine and machinery are being placed in position. Work has also begun on a large creamery and milk shipping station, which will be completed in a couple of weeks. the turnips from growing much until the corn is cut. Possibly also their growth will be checked by the demand

milk shipping station, which will be completed in a couple of weeks.

The Youngstown, O., Steel Roofing Company, which started with a capital of \$10,000, has decided to increase the stock to \$50,000 and make a number of important improvements to increase its capacity for preduction. The company reports an abundance of orders, and will increase its working force.

The Old Meadow rolling mill, Scott-dale, Pa., has let the contracts for the rolls, housing and sheet mill attachments to the Frank-Reeland Machine Company of Pittsburg, and to the Lloyd Booth Company of Youngstown, O., the contract for building shears and lathes.

The sawyers and boxmakers at the Chambers & McKee window glass factory of Jeannette struck against a reduction of 28 per cent. Twenty-five men are out.

J. C. Atkins, president of the Wysters of the saw in the same of the same of the same of the same out.

Cultivator

Cherry Trees Standing in Grass.

fected by insects than the trees that

run deeply enough to find all the moisture it needs, and on such land in grass is the best to plan cherries for

Value of Hog Manure.

Hog manure is popularly supposed so be very rich, partly because hogs are always fed on grain or other very concentrated food, and also because they are so neat that they always described their expressions.

Rye After Turnips

Turnips are the latest crop to be

profitable fruiting.

J. C. Atkins, president of the Wyoming Valley lace mills of Wilkesbarre, Pa., has purchased the lace mill at Mattingham, Tex., which he will remove to Wilkesbarre. They employ 300 hands.

stood in dry places and surrounded by grass. It may be that it is the extra moisture in the cultivated soil that predisposes cherries to rot, or it may be the manure annually applied to the cardon and to which the charry tree The Wilkes rolling mill, Sharon, which has been idle for three y resumed operations last week. garden and to which the cherry tree roots helped themselves freely. The cherry tree does not do well with wet feet. On high, dry land its roots will feet.

Charles Miner, a 12-year-old West Brattleboro (Vt.) boy, threw a stone at some hogs the other day, but it went wild and hit a pet dog. When he saw the dog bleeding from a wound in its head he though it would do.

the dog bleeding from a wound in its head he though it would and be morse and grief so overwhelmed him that he mixed up a dose of paris green and took a large quantity, He was hurried to a doctor, who gave emetics freely and the boy was soon declared out of danger.

Kansas City has a cable road of	they are so neat that they always de-
which the driving power is an electric	posit their excrement by itself un-
notor.	mixed with bedding, as will animals
	that are generally supposed to be
MARKETS.	much more cleanly than the hog. Yet
	hog manure is generally slow to heat,
PITTSBURG.	though after fermentation has once
Grain, Flour and Feed. WHEAT—No. 1 red\$ 92@ 98	begun it progresses very rapidly.
No 2 red 90\ 9!	One reason why manure from the hog
CORN-No. 2 yellow, ear 35 \ 36	is richer than from other animals is
No. 2 yellow, shelled 32	because the hog uses more of the car-
Mixed ear	bon in his food to turn into fat, and
No. 2 white	less of the phosphate and nitrogen to
RYE—No. 1	change into bone and lean meat. No
LOUR-Winter patents 5 00 5 10	domestic animal when fattened has so
Fancy straight winter 4 65 4 71 Rye flour 3 25 3 56	large a proportion of bone as compared
HAY—No. 1 timothy 10 00 10 24	with its total weight as has the hog.
Clover, No. 1 7 00 7 50	
Hay, from wagons 10 00 10 50	Apple Pomace as Feed.
FEED—No. 1 White Md., ton 15 50 16 00 Brown middlings 13 00 13 50	There is considerable nutriment in
Bran, bulk	pomace as it comes from the mill.
TRAW-Wheat 5 00 5 24	Stock will eat it quite readily if fed
Oat 5'00 5 28	before it begins to ferment. This,
EEDS—Clover, 60 lbs 3 50@ 3 78 Timothy, prime 1 35 1 50	however, it does very soon if exposed
	to the air. Consequently it is best to
Dairy Products.	place the pomace in air-tight barrels
BUTTER—Eigin Creamery 21 25 Ohio creamery	or hogsheads, so as to keep air from
Fancy country roli 13 14	it, and cover the pomace with some-
HEESE—Ohio, new 9 10	thing that will hold down the carbonic
New York, new 10 11	acid gas and prevent its escape as it
Fruits and Vegetables.	forms. This is really ensilaging it.
EANS-Hand-picked, F.bu \$ 1 10 1 15	The pomace itself has not nutritive
OTATOES—White, per bu 70 78	value to make this worth while. Its
ABBAGE—Home grown, bbl. 90 1 00 NIONS—per bu 80 84	chief value is its succulency, and it
	should be fed with grain, hay or meal,
Poultry, Etc.	so as to give the proper proportion of
URKEYS, \$\pair small \$ 35@ 45 URKEYS, \$\pair \text{lb} 10 11	nutrition. When put up in air-tight
GGS-Pa. and Ohio, fresh 19 20	barrels and kept slightly below freez-
CINCINNATI.	ing temperature there will be no more
LOUR\$ 4 20@ 4 40	fermentation in the pomace than there
HEAT—No. 2 red 95	is in the silo, and it can be used till
YE-No. 2 46 47	late in the winter.
ORN-Mixed 28 29	Tate in the winter.
ATS 23 24	

EGGS..... BUTTER—Ohio creamery. PHILADELPHIA. harvested, and as they continue to grow after light frosts, there is not much chance to put in a later crop after them. Of course nothing can be grown and mature the same season after turnips are off. But winter rye will bear to be sown very late if the land is only rich enough. We have known rye to be sown late in November and barely peep above the surface the same year. But it grew a little NEW YORK the same year. But it grew a little more during the January thaw, and the next year made as good a crop, and LIVE STOCK. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, PA. CATTLE. .\$ 4 45@ 4 65 . 4 35 4 55 . 4 25 4 35 4 3 75 4 25 . 8 25 3 75

as early also, as rye sown two months earlier, which made a growth that covered the ground in the fall. In each case all the spring growth had to be made from the root. Where that is established the richness of the soil has more to do in making fall-sown grain richness of the soil where the roots of the soil has more to do in making fall-sown the roots its growth. 3 80 3 85 3 65 3 70 3 00 3 25 grain ripen early than does its growth the preceding fall.

THE. FARM GARDEN

Care of the Garden

it is doubtful whether it is advisable to make this part of their ration. Linto make this part of their ration. Linseed meal can be purchased at about the same price as cotton-seed meal, and has equal nutritive value. The new process meal is the kind generally used. It is not so fattening as the old process meal, because more of its oil has been expressed. Flaxseed whole is a very rich feed, and if boiled so as to swell it out all that hot water can do it may be given to cattle, sheep or horses with safety. Only a very If the garden is thoroughly underdrained, as it always ought to be, it should be fall plowed in ridges and or horses with safety. Only a very little should be given at a time, as the oil in it makes it very laxative, and a the surface left rough, so as to expose the surface left rough, so as to expose the soil as much as possible to freezing. This is the more necessary because the garden is always a shel-tered spot, where snow dies much of the winter, so that there are few times when the soil freezes very deeply. The garden is always the richest spot on the farm. It often is what the Scotch farmers call "much midden" or heavy with manure. It needs the small amount daily is better than more. There is nothing better for an animal's hair than a little flaxseed daily. 5 It will insure the shiny coat which in either cow or horse is always a sign of thrift.—American Cultivator.

or heavy with manure. It needs the winter's freezing to lighten the soil and make its fertility available.

As it is often done, the banking of soil around trees in fall to prevent mice from barking them does more harm than good. If any sod, weeds or other rubbish are included in banking up the tree, the object is not only defeated, but the liability to injury is increased. The purpose should be to oblige the mice to climb up above the snow line and expose themselves to snow line and expose themselves to their enemies while gnawing the tree. This they will rarely do, for much of this work is done at night when their growth will be checked by the demand of the corn roots for plant food. But in the Indian summer that follows the first frost the turnips will make rapid growth, as they will then have all the land for their own use. The turnip will endure a pretty heavy frost, and grow again if warm weather follows it. But in our climate turnips cannot be left in the ground all winter as they are in England.—American Cultivator. this work is done at night when their natural enemy, the owl is most watch-ful. But if the mice find vacant spaces around the tree, as they surely can if sod or rubbish are used, they can work under this protection with greater safety than if the tree were not banked at all. Still it is better to bank young apple trees, at least as high as the snow line usually comes. The warmth from the tree makes a vacant space in the snow all around it, and it is under this protection that most of the destructive work is done. Cherry Trees standing in Grass.

Our experience with cherry trees is that they do not require cultivation. Those we had in the garden were always more liable to rot and to be affected by the standard of the

Warning to Dairymen.

The Country Gentleman, under the heading, "Beware of Aniline Butter Color," publishes a column of affidavits to prove that a little child about two years old got hold of a bottle of one of the fashionables makes of butone of the fashionables makes of but-ter color, got some of it in its mouth, and in a few hours died from plain symptoms of poisoning. Later a healthy grown cat was made to swal-low a spoonful of the coloring matter, and was a dead cat in twenty-four hours, with all the signs of poisoning. The Country Gentleman says this brand of coloring matter was con-demned by the Pennsylvania experi-ment station, but does not name it. ment station, but does not name it. I suppose the best one can do under I suppose the best one can do under the circumstances, says a writer in Jome and Farm, is to require a written state of the same troops that the state of there is no inline in the article of there is no increase. There are some brands free from this objectionable article, free from this objectionable article, and the makers show ow who they let the buttermakers kn much difference to the makers of fine as leave. are. Would it really make unter if ference to the makers of fine law? coloring matter was forbidden by It I think it would be a good thing. is a horrid stuff at best.

Dehorned Cattle Sell Better.

A circular issued by a cattle commission company that is in no way supposed to be prejudiced on the subject beyond making more money for both buyer and seller says: "Dehorned cattle sell better than horned cattle cattle sell better than horned cattle for all purposes. They are preferred by shippers, feeders and packers. They look better, feed better, sell better, kill out better. The man who feeds horned cattle is handicapped from 10 to 25 cents per hundred weight in most cases."

This is all in relation to beef cattle, and when we come to consider the dairy the man who cultivates horns is still further on the wrong side of Why a herd of cows should be ever and eternally on the move, each cow trying to get behind the other cow to get away from those ever present spikes on a cow's head, surpasses human comprehension, when an hour's work would take them off and give each cow in the herd a lifetime of rest. That is one objection to handling thoroughbred Jerseys; the fashion requires horns on their heads, but I have seen quite a number of dehorned Jersey cows of late, to say nothing of lots of bulls.—Home and Farm.

The Church Bell.

The church bell is another one of the relics of barbarism with which civilization could feadily dispense. Since the general introduction of clocks and watches, the bell has really lost its significance. Certainly it can be classed among the "needless noises." In the days of Paulus of Nola, in the A. D. 400, when the custom first had its origin, the ringing of bells may have been necessary to call people to places of worship—and this was the sole purpose of the first church bell—but in this present year, so near the beginning of the twentieth century, there is surely no need of such an alarm as is sometimes sounded from the iron throat of the average church bell to summon people well supplied. bell to summon people well supplied with timepieces to their chosen place of worship.—American Medical Month-