

DR. TALMAGE'S SUNDAY SERMON

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE

The Eleventh of the New York Herald'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. It is not the letter of the Ten Commandments; it is not the clear-cut acts which public opinion forbids; it is not the character upon which society sets no brand, then we feel peace within 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 our thoughts, 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 weighty matters of justice and mercy and truth which are involved in all the business and intercourse of daily life.

Thousands who would tremble to participate in any of the so-called amusements of the world, who are as strict and ostentatious as the Pharisees in regard to prayer and other duties, are yet living in such an atmosphere of uncharitableness and wrong that they are actually burning in the kingdom of heaven that 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.

The parable of the Good Samaritan supplies a most beautiful explanation of the word "neighbor." It teaches that every man with whom we come in contact or relation is to be regarded and treated as our "neighbor." To despise him, to know of a man's existence, and to treat others in any way which is unkind, is to sin against him.

Notice what it is to despise our neighbor. To entertain mean and contemptuous thoughts of our neighbor is obviously to despise him. To look upon him as inferior to ourselves, to look upon each other with feelings of haughty superiority and contempt. As a consequence the rich and the great sometimes find themselves insulted by the poor and the lowly, and the poor and the lowly in return find themselves despised by the rich and the great.

There is no such thing as real independence. And hence for any man to despise his neighbor is just as wrong and foolish as it would be for the head to say to the feet, "I have no need of thee," or for the hand to say to the foot, "I have no need of thee." There is no such thing as real independence.

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

FEW ELEMENTS TAKE A VALUABLE PRIZE.

NAMES FORGOTTEN.

An Unarmed Transport Captures a Blockade Runner.

Among the many brave acts of the rank and file of the Union army during the civil war that are seldom if ever mentioned was the capture of the blockade runner Emma in August, 1863. The Emma was a new iron steamer, built in Glasgow. She had made only one voyage to England and had been captured by the United States when taken by Uncle Sam's boys.

The capture was one of the most unique exploits on the Atlantic Ocean during the war, and it was accomplished through a "big bluff," resulting in a prize of \$450,000, and the most interesting part of the important transaction is the fact that the men who did the work never received even a "thank you," notwithstanding the danger that attended the undertaking.

During the siege of Fort Sumpter and Fort Wagner on Morris Island, many Union men were killed and wounded, and as soon as arrangements could be made some of the sick, discharged, wounded and dead officers and men were sent north on the steamship Arago.

This vessel reached a point opposite Wilmington, N. C., about 4 o'clock on the morning of August 24, when a little cloud of black smoke appeared in the distance. The attention of the Arago's Captain was called to it, and after a close survey through his glass, he pronounced it either a rebel or an English ship. He at once gave chase.

The Emma was ill, disabled, wounded and dead men. The remains of Gen. Strong, killed in a charge on Fort Wagner, were on board, and Col. John L. Chatfield, of Waterbury, Conn., mortally wounded at the same time.

After an exciting chase of about seven hours, the blockade runner hove to. She was loaded with turpentine and resin below and on deck with cotton. During the chase a large quantity of cotton had been thrown overboard, and a brass cannon (25-pounder), and the name on her stern had been painted out to hide her identity.

The most notable feature of the adventure was the method adopted by the captors. The Arago was an unarmed transport, but one of the swiftest vessels in that branch of the service. She was time to stop and surrender, and that was brought into service and made to do more than its regular duty. In its usual place, attached to the deck, it was useless on this occasion, so it was lifted to the rail, securely lashed with ropes, and fired and fired at the fleeing Englishman.

Besides the little signal gun, about fifty Sharp's rifles had been left in the hold by some troops that had been transported, but there was not a cartridge for them.

OUR INDUSTRIES.

The Total Production of Pig Iron in 1897.

An advance sheet of the Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association gives the total production of pig iron in 1897 as 9,652,680 gross tons against 8,633,127 tons in 1896, 9,463,304 tons in 1895, 6,657,388 tons in 1894, 7,124,502 tons in 1893, 9,157,000 tons in 1892, 8,279,870 tons in 1891, and 9,202,703 tons in 1890. The production in 1897 was an increase of almost twelve per cent. The increase was almost wholly in the last half of the year.

The production of Bessemer pig iron in 1897 was 5,735,584 tons, against 4,654,955 tons in 1896, and 5,623,695 tons in 1895. The increase in 1897 over 1896 was 1,100,629 tons. The production of 1897 was distributed as follows: New York and New Jersey, 79,041 tons; Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, 265,548 tons; other counties in Pennsylvania, 44,530 tons; Maryland and Virginia and Alabama, 97,562 tons; and Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri, 29,720 tons.

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 now idle, as the lease of George E. Lessig, of the Ellis & Lehigh 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 Pottstown.

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 company. The American Sheet Iron Works, at Phillipsburg, N. J., resumed last Monday after a month's idleness with 100 employees.

Shippensburg, Pa., will soon have two new industries. The buildings for a large creamery 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 Youngstown, O., Steel Roofing Company, which started with a capital of \$100,000, has decided to increase the stock to \$50,000 and make a number of important improvements to increase its capacity for production. The company is building a number of orders, and will increase its working force.

The Old Meadow rolling mill, Scottsdale, Pa., has let the contracts for the rolls, housing and sheet mill attachments to the Frank-Reeland Machine Company of Pittsburgh, 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 were out of work.

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

THE FARM GARDEN.

Care of the Garden.

If the garden is thoroughly underdrained, as it always ought to be, it should be fall plowed in ridges and 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 sheltered spot, where snow lies 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 winter's freezing to lighten the soil and make its fertility available.

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 the turnips from growing much until the corn is out. Possibly also their growth will be checked by the demand of the corn roots for plant food.

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MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 92@94; No. 2 yellow, 88@90; No. 2 yellow, shelled, 92@94; OATS—No. 1 white, 28@30; No. 2 white, 26@28; RYE—No. 1, 58@60; FLOUR—Winter patents, 5.00@5.10; Rye flour, 4.65@4.75; Bran, bulk, 21@23; STRAW—Wheat, 5.00@5.25; Oat, 5.00@5.25; EGGS—Covington, 30 lbs., 3.50@3.75; Timothy, prime, 1.35@1.50.

Butter—Eggs Creamery, 21@22; Ohio creamery, 17@18; Fancy country roll, 13@14; CHEESE—Ohio, new, 9@10; New York, new, 10@11.

Beans—Hand-picked, 1.10@1.15; POTATOES—White, per bu., 7@7.75; CABBAGE—Home grown, bbl., 90@1.06; ONIONS—per bu., 80@88.

CHICKENS—Pair small, 35@45; TURKENS, 10@11; EGGS—Pa. and Ohio, fresh, 19@20.

CINCINNATI. FLOUR—No. 2, 4.20@4.40; WHEAT—No. 2, 46@47; RYE—No. 2, 28@29; CORN—Mixed, 23@24; OATS—No. 2 white, 23@24; EGGS—Pa. creamery, 14@20.

PHILADELPHIA. FLOUR—Patents, 5.55@5.80; WHEAT—No. 2 red, 1.05; CORN—No. 2 mixed, 32@33; OATS—No. 2 white, 29@30; BUTTER—Creamery, extra, 20; EGGS—State of Penn., 18@20.

NEW YORK. FLOUR—Patents, 5.55@5.80; WHEAT—No. 2 red, 1.05; CORN—No. 2 mixed, 32@33; OATS—White water, 35; BUTTER—Creamery, 14@20; EGGS—State of Penn., 18@20.

LIVE STOCK. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, PA. CATTLE. Prime, 1,800 to 1,400 lbs., 4.45@4.65; Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., 4.35@4.55; Tidy, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs., 4.25@4.35; Fair light steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs., 4.15@4.25; Common, 700 to 900 lbs., 3.25@3.75.

Wool. Prime, 95 to 105 lbs., wethers, 4.60@4.60; Good, 85 to 90 lbs., 4.40@4.40; Fair, 70 to 80 lbs., 4.10@4.10; Common, 3.25@3.75; Culls, 1.00@2.50; Fair to good lambs, 4.85@5.80.

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 fashionable makes of butter color, got some of it in its mouth, and in a few hours died from plain symptoms of poisoning.

The Country Gentleman says this brand of coloring matter was condemned by the Pennsylvania experiment station, but does not name it. I suppose the best one can do under the circumstances, says a writer in Home and Farm, is to require a written statement from the maker that there is no aniline in the article offered for sale. There are some brands free from this old-fashioned article, and the makers should show who they let the buttermakers know which interfere to the makers of fine butter? coloring matter was forbidden by it. I think it would be a good thing. It 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 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 the fence. 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.

Apple Pomace as Feed. There is considerable nutriment in pomace as it comes from the mill. Stock will eat it quite readily if fed before it begins to ferment. This, however, it does very soon if exposed to the air. Consequently it is best to place the pomace in air-tight barrels or hogheads, so as to keep air from it, and cover the pomace with something that will hold down the carbonic acid gas and prevent its escape as it ferms. This is really enslaving it. The pomace itself has not nutritive value to make this worth while. Its chief value is its succulency, and it should be fed with grain, hay or meal, so as to give the proper proportion of nutrition. When put up in air-tight barrels and kept slightly below freezing temperature there will be no more fermentation in the pomace than there is in the silo, and it can be used till late in the winter.

Eye After Turnips. Turnips are the latest crop to be 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 more during the January thaw, and the next year made as good a crop, and 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 ripen early than does its growth the preceding fall.

Linseed vs. Cotton-Seed Meal. While fully grown animals with strong digestive organs can eat cotton-seed meal properly diluted with straw or hay without serious injury,

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 hand, and lo, I must die."—I Samuel xiv, 45.

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

LITTLE BOY SAVES THREE.

Hero of Ten Years Pulls Playmates Out of the Water.

Through the heroism of Jimmie Beyer, a lad of ten years, the lives of three little boys, ranging from five to nine years old, were saved from drowning in Underhill Pond, in Hudson, N. Y.

The ice gave way while the lads were riding on hand sleds, and they all fell in the water. Young Quick, who had been skating nearby, heard their cries for help and hurried to the spot. He threw himself upon his breast, and crawling to the edge of the hole, with a "shiny stick," succeeded in pulling the three lads one after the other, out of the water to a place of safety.

His Interpolated Prayer.

In the new Polychrome Bible the name of the Deity is given as Jhvh, which is a Hebrew word, and it is the original Hebrew name of God, which 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 in 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 Jehovah,' as that fool Gesenius says."

The Chinese are said to possess secrets in the preparation of sweets that astonish our most accomplished confectioners. They know how to remove the pulp from oranges and substitute various jellies. The closest examination fails to reveal any opening or incision in the skin of the fruit. They perform the same feat with eggs.

Statisticians Claim that the Earth Will Not Support More than about 5,994,000,000 People.

The present population is estimated at 1,467,000,000, and the increase being 8 per cent. each decade. At that rate the utmost limit will be reached in the year 2,072.

A Huge Commercial Fleet.

The Hamburg steamship line owns sixty-two steamers at present.