

REV. TALMAGE'S SUNDAY SERMON. A GOSPEL MESSAGE.

Subject: "The Art of Friendship"—"Get Your Heart Right With God and Man and This Grace Will Become Easy—Be an Ezekiel, Not a Jeremiah." Text: "A man that hath friends..."

About the sacred and divine art of making and keeping friends I speak... I have taken of seventy-five per cent. But I have not heard of the story all, and for this reason...

When the French officer offered Lord Nelson his hand, Nelson replied, "I will give you my sword, and you will give me your sword." "I will give you my sword, and you will give me your sword..."

How refreshing is human friendship, and true friends, what priceless treasures! When sickness comes, and trouble comes, and grief comes...

Ob, my friends, better cover up the faults and extol the virtues; and this habit once established of universal friendliness will become as easy as it is for a syringa to flood the air with sweet-scented blossoms...

...generation which belongs to this world... take of twenty-five per cent. for the additions which the spirit of gossip in every community has put upon the original story...

We should suspect some danger near, where we possess delight. In other words, manage to keep miserable all the time. The old song sung at the dances of a century ago was:

"Kind words can never die." Such kind words have their nests in kind hearts, and when they are hatched out and take wing, they circle round in flight...

When the French officer offered Lord Nelson his hand, Nelson replied, "I will give you my sword, and you will give me your sword..."

How refreshing is human friendship, and true friends, what priceless treasures! When sickness comes, and trouble comes, and grief comes...

Ob, my friends, better cover up the faults and extol the virtues; and this habit once established of universal friendliness will become as easy as it is for a syringa to flood the air with sweet-scented blossoms...

The sweet-potato crop this year on the Maryland and Virginia peninsula is estimated at 2,000,000 barrels.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR SEPTEMBER 25.

Review of Lessons For the Third Quarter—Golden Text: "In Contrast to Solomon He Withheld From Them That Walk Uprightly." Ps. lxxxv, 11—Components...

Lesson I.—The Kingdom Divided (I Kings xii, 16-25). Golden Text, Prov. xi, 1. "A soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger..."

Lesson II.—Elijah on the Mount Sinai. Golden Text, I Kings xviii, 46. "And the barrel of meal wasted not, neither did the cruse of oil fail..."

Lesson III.—Elijah on Carmel (I Kings xviii, 30-39). Golden Text, I Kings xviii, 39. "And when all the people saw it, they fell on their faces, and they said, The Lord is He is the God; the Lord, He is the God..."

Lesson IV.—Elijah's Flight and Encouragement (I Kings xix, 1-16). Golden Text, Ps. xlvii, 7. "Rest in the Lord and wait patiently for Him..."

Lesson V.—Elijah's Spirit on Elisha (I Kings xix, 16-21). Golden Text, Luke xi, 13. "How much more shall your Heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him..."

Lesson VI.—The Shunammite's Son (I Kings xvii, 25-27). Golden Text, Ps. lv, 22. "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and He shall take away all thy iniquities..."

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED

SECRETED GOLD.

Wife Searching for Her Dead Husband's Wealth—Money Eaten by Mice. Andrew Reichard, residing near Nemada, died last week without revealing to his wife the place where recently secreted \$2,000 in gold...

The following pensions were issued last week: Jasper Wolfe, Wynps Gap, \$8; John Steer, Amber, \$6; Richard Vandusen, Sayre, \$6; John H. Gross, Cherry, \$6; Andrew G. Grooms, Johnston, \$8 to \$10; Anna Cooper, New Castle, \$8; John Cullen, Tinsley, \$6; W. H. McDonald, Sunbury, \$5; Henry Fickes, Altoona, \$8 to \$10; Levi Wright, Mapleton Depot, \$8 to \$12; Sady C. Shelly, Williamsport, \$8; Emily Hallam, McDonald, \$8; Rachel H. Zimmerman, Greene, \$12; John M. Baird, dead, Pittsburgh, \$12; Henry Eiler, Pittsburgh, \$6 to \$12; Mary Baird, Pittsburgh, \$8; minors of Jacob W. Dorschinger, Portsville, Butler, \$20; Elizabeth Thomas, Howard, Center, \$8; Della Thompson, Buena Vista, Allegheny, \$8; Elizabeth Johnson, Rural Ridge, Allegheny, \$8; Elias Dillinger, Tremont, \$8; William H. Gilbert, Shippensburg, \$8; J. S. Hayes, Corry, \$30 to \$50; Emma Miller, Hyndman, \$12; Anna Pfeifer, Oakmont, \$8; Hannah W. Young, Newton, \$12.

The trolley line between Carlisle and the city of Harrisburg was wrecked by a car five days ago and killed. The car was derailed and eleven passengers were injured. Among those most seriously hurt are: J. L. McCaskey, Holling Springs, side injured; J. William C. Stoen, injured about head and neck; Miss Yoe, right foot; Charles Thurston, arm injured; and Conductor Deckman, who was thrown from the rear platform half way through the car, was badly bruised.

Workmen engaged in putting up a monument in the Holy Trinity Catholic Cemetery at Hazelton recently found it necessary to reinstate the remains of Joseph E. Kollar, who died in Scranton seven years ago. When an effort was made to raise the casket they found it next to impossible, and on opening the casket they discovered the body was undergoing petrification. It weighed nearly 2,000 pounds.

A terrific explosion occurred in No. 2 shaft of the Susquehanna Coal Company at Nanticoke a few days ago, by which seven men were badly injured. Their names are Isaac Smith, Thomas Smith, Louis K. Thomas, Joseph Uren, Peter Shipkowsky, John Yarus and John Taraschky. The two latter may die.

Mrs. Barbara Seanker, an aged widow, who had been leading a solitary life at Hollidaysburg, died in the unexpected possession of considerable wealth. Her will filed she bequeathed \$11,700 to St. Michaels' church of Hollidaysburg, and also created a perpetual fund out of the residue of her estate for the support of the church school.

Robert Rochester, 62 years old, of West Newton, Westmoreland county, East Tuesday in a leap of backshots into his wife's body. She is about her husband's age, and they had not been living happily together. The wound is dangerous and the aged man is in jail.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

The Use of Fodder Shredders. Fodder shredders have been found equal to cutters in preparing ensilage for the silo. According to the experience of those who have used shredders for the purpose mentioned the ensilage is finer and a larger quantity can be packed in the silo. It also keeps well and is more highly relished by stock.

Late Fall Pigs. The only pig that will attain size enough to safely pass the winter is one that is born six or seven months before cold weather is expected. We have raised pigs in the fall and that too when we had the advantage of a basement barn to provide warm quarters for them.

What Chaff Is Good For. All kinds of grain have chaff surrounding the kernels. In its wild state this chaff serves a very important use, as it absorbs the moisture that would otherwise swell the grain and cause its premature germination.

Seepage as Affecting Food. Investigations, it is declared, show that animals fed on sewage farms are under certain conditions, liable to have their flesh and secretions changed by the herbs and grasses produced by the sewage, upon which they feed.

Soil Exhaustion. In Bulletin 94 of the New York state agricultural experiment station attention is called to the dangers of a continued free use of farmyard manures. Referring especially to cereal crops, the bulletin shows that such manures are deficient in potash and phosphoric acid, and that when used continuously for a considerable period they will hasten soil exhaustion.

Lighting Boards. Not only in winter is the lighting board of great importance, but in summer as well. Every convenience about the entrance of hives should be afforded the bees, and this is of equal importance the year round.

A good broad board, well cleated at each end to keep it straight, should rest on the ground at one end, and slope to the entrance to the hive at the other. This does not apply to well kept apiaries, as other conveniences used are better, but as farm beehives are usually kept...

Grasses for Permanent Pastures. In order to obtain the greatest amount of profit from grasses, selections of seed should be made that on ordinary soils will give the heaviest crops of hay, the thickest and most nourishing pasture, and last for the longest time without renewing. The tendency of the average farmer is to pin his faith too closely to timothy and clover, or to timothy alone, or with some other one grass, and as a result he is forced to be content with a yield of one or two tons of hay per acre.

Drowning Man—Help! Help! Rescuer (yelling to amateur photographer on bank)—Wait a second. I've nearly reached him. * * * Now! —Chicago Tribune.

A Chinaman always takes spirits, usually rice whisky, with his meals, but he drinks moderately, and never apart from meals.

acre. The best results are usually obtained from a mixture of several grasses as put in proper proportions by reliable seedmen. One of the best mixtures for a fairly productive soil consists of orchard grass, English ryegrass, meadow foxtail, Italian ryegrass, sweet-scented vernal, Rhode Island bent and red top. This mixture is sown in the fall at the rate of three bushels per acre, more on poor land, and in the spring a mixture of clover is sown over the field broadcast at the rate of ten pounds to the acre.

The hay crops from this sowing frequently amount to more than three times that from timothy and clover or other two-grass mixtures, leaving after cutting a pasture of value until late in the fall. Another point in favor of a mixture of several grasses is the long life of the meadow. If cared for by occasional fertilizing such a meadow will scarcely need renewing under ten or a dozen years.

After every damp harvest as the present has been in most localities, the grain goes into the barn with its straw not so thoroughly dry as it should be. There is also considerable dampness in the grain itself, and this will probably cause heating of the grain in the mow. With spring grain this does not matter much for the grain will be pretty sure to dry out when freezing cold weather comes. But whenever winter grain is grown the seed for next harvest has to be selected from the present year's crop, and this often means the premature threshing of the winter grain and using it while still damp and seed.

This fact is probably to be attributed to the common belief among farmers that old wheat and rye are better for seed than new. In the old grain the freezing of winter and the subsequent thawing has made the seed nearly wholly free of moisture. Yet all these experiences are not absolutely necessary. If the grain is thoroughly dried in the fall that it is grown, it is not only as fit but more fit for seed than it is after being dried out by winter freezing wherein its germinating powers are more apt to be injured than they are by being thoroughly dried out the previous fall.

We have heretofore advised the greatest care in drying seed grain for fall sowing. But it is far better, we believe to thoroughly dry the seed even by artificial means. We have over and over again dried seed grain in fruit evaporators such as are used for drying apples, and always with the best results in a large proportion of cases. We believe that it is best to dry all grain used as seed by the heat of fire. It may be by braiding the seed corn and hanging it beside the chimney, so as to secure the heat of the kitchen fire. But wherever it is dried, the seed that has fire heat to dry it is sure to produce the most vigorous growth and the largest crop of grain.—American Cultivator.

Even in those cases where no manures were used at all the same result is reached. A very considerable quantity of ammonia reaches the soil every year through the aid of legumes, while every pound of mineral fertilizers taken off in crops is just so much dead loss to the soil. This is shown very clearly by the fact that the simple application of phosphoric acid and potash will very frequently give heavy crops. The large fertilizer manufacturers of the east make up their mixtures from actual farm tests, and it is a striking fact that the ammonia in such goods is very low as compared with the phosphoric acid and potash.

If farmyard manure is used, or if no manure at all is used, dress the fields with phosphoric acid and potash. When these fail it is time to look after a further ammonia supply. It is not wise to run the soil down to the verge of exhaustion by using the most expensive ingredient of fertilizers. For potash, potash salts are all that can be desired, and ordinary bone products will supply the needed phosphoric acid. Cereal farmers will find that the normal fertility of their soils may be maintained for many years yet, by the simple application of the mineral fertilizers.

Rare Self-Possession. Drowning Man—Help! Help! Rescuer (yelling to amateur photographer on bank)—Wait a second. I've nearly reached him. * * * Now! —Chicago Tribune.