At this time Emperor Wilhelm must REY, TALMAGE'S SUNDAY SERMON. find it particularly annoying to be pointed out by Bismarck's epithet as 'somebody's son's son."

In the next seven years, it is now stated, Russin will spend \$255,000,000 on her navy, for which she will get eight battleships, sixteen cruisers, one submarine mine transport, one torpedo transport, twenty destroyers, and thirty torpedo boats.

Because of the high prices for meat German peasants are compelled to cross the border into Russia to get such food. The butchers, unable to make profits under the strict government restrictions, have made emphatic protest against the present With such conditions it would seem that Germany threw a boomerang when it struck a blow at American meat.

Printing is the second greatest industry in New York city, as shown by United States census returns. Clothing leads, with a production of \$138,-000,000; bookmaking, printing and publishing are lumped at \$91,000,000, and slaughtering and meat-packing follow with a total of \$50,000,000. Engraving and lithographing are grouped together as the nineteenth industry in the city, with a production of \$9,000,000.

According to the London Lancet, the ever-present microbe has the best of opportunities to attack the cyclst who rides along a dusty road with his mouth open. Often after such a ride there are unpleasant sensations, and the symptoms are described as a feeling of dryness in the throat, followed by its sore and inflamed condition, and frequently resulting in headache and depression similar to that experienced in poisoning cases. Road dust contains numerous varieties of bacteria, and among the more dangerous of the pathogenic microbes that have been found and isolated are those of pus, malignant œdema, tetanus, tubercle, and septicæmia. The injurious effect of these organisms would for the most part be averted if the mouth were kept closed and respiration confined to the nose, as few of the microbes pass beyond the extreme end of the nasal passage and consequently reach the larvnx or bronchial surfaces. In addition to breathing exclusively through the nostrils, it is recommended that after a dusty ride or walk the nose should be douched with a weak and slightly warm solution of some harmless antiseptic.

The report of the director of physical training in public schools of Washington has lately been published. According to this report, the beneficial results of systematic daily exercise have been marked; but, as the writer of the paper truly remarks, "It is impossible to test the full measure of success or failure of our efforts. It is in the remote future, with school days long past, that the lasting influence of such work will be felt by the individual child." However, one thing seems certain, viz., that the introduction of physical training into the public schools of America is a step in the right direction, and, if intelligently carried out, should result in producing a stronger race mentally and physically, thinks the Scientific American. The fact should not be forgotten though, that physical training may be abused. Gymnastics should not be permitted to take the place of play, but rather the two should go hand in hand. - Medical Record.

The recently published statement of the United States treasury department as to the imports and exports of iron and steel and their manufactures is a very striking one. In round numbers, the United States in 1880 imported \$74,000,000 worth of these articles and exported less than \$13,-000,000 worth. In the last fiscal year these figures were exactly reversed. The imports were a little over \$12,-000,000, the exports were about \$75,-000,000. When we consider the marked fall in the prices of many varieties of the manufactures of iron and steel the change is more significant. It is still more so when we recall the very large increase in the population of the United States. This in 1880 was a little over 50,000,000. By the latest estimate of the bureau of statistics it is now a little less than 75. 000,000. It follows, therefore, tha in 1880, when we had to import \$74, 000 000 worth of iron and steel and their manufactures, we consumed not only all our own product, but an average of \$1.50 worth of imports. In 1898 our own product not only supplied the needs of a population of 75,000,000, but enabled us to send abroad an average per capita of \$1 worth.

A GOSPEL MESSAGE.

Subject: "Enemies Overthrown"-In the Church of God and in All Styles of Reformatory Work What is Needed Most is a Battle Cry.

TEXT: "Let God arise, let His enemies excattered."—Psalms lxviii., 1.

TEXT: "Let God arise, let His enemies be scattered."—Psalms lxviii., 1.

A procession was formed to carry the ark, or sacred box, which, though only three feet nine inches in height and depth, was the symbol of God's presence. As the leaders of the procession lifed this ornamented and brilliant box by two golden poles run through four golden rings, and started for Mount Zion, all the people chanted the battle hymn of my text, "Let God arise, let His enemies be scattered."

The Cameronians of Scotland, outraged by James I., who forced upon them religious forms that were offensive, and by the terrible persecution of Drummond, Dalziel and Turner, and by the oppressive laws of Charles II., were driven to proclaim war against tyrants, and went forth to fight for religious liberty; and the mountain heather became red with curage, and at Bothwell Bridge and Aird's Moss and Drumclog the battle hymn and the battle shout of those glorious old Scotchmen was the text I have chosen: "Let God arise, let His enemies be scattered."

"Let God arise, let His chemics by schemes,"
What a whirlwind of power was Oliver
Cromwell, and how with his soldiers,
named the "Ironsides," he went from victory to victory! Opposing enemies melted
as he looked at them. He dismissed Parliament as easily as a schoolmaster a school.
He pointed his finger at Berkeley Castle,
and it was taken. He ordered Sir Ralph
Hopton, the general, to dismount, and he
dismounted. See Cromwell marching on
with lifs army, and hear the battle-cry of
"Ironsides," loud as a storm and solemn as
death-knell, standards reeling before it, "Ironsides," loud as a storm and solemn as a death-knell, standards reeling before it, and cavalry horses going back on their haunches, and armies flying at Marston Moor, at Winceby Fleid, at Naseby, at Bridgewater and Dartmouth—"Let God arise, let His enemies be scattered!"
So you see my text is not like a complimentary and tasselled sword that you sometimes see hung up in a parlor, a sword that was never in battle, and only to be used on general traiting day, but

sometimes see hung up in a parior, a sword that was never in battle, and only to be used on general training day, but more like some weapon carefully hung up in your home, telling its story of battles, for my text hangs in the Scripture armory, telling of the holy wars of three thousand years in which it has been carried, but still as keen and mighty as when David first unsheathed it. It seems to me that in the Church of God, and in all styles of reformatory work, what we most need is now a battle-cry. We raise our little standard, and put on it the name of some man who only a few years ago began to live and in a few years ago began to live go into conquest against the armies of inquity, depending too much on human agencies. We use for a battle-cry the name of some brave Christian reformer, but after awhile that reformer dies, or gets old, or loses his courage, and then we take another battle-cry, and this time perhaps we put the name of someone who betrays the cause and sells out to the enemy. What we want for a battle-cry is the name of some leader who will never betray us, and will never surrender, and will never an along the line we must take the hint of the Gideonites, who wiped out the Bedouin Arabs, commonly called Midianites. These Gideonites had a glorious leader in Gideon, but why was the battle-cry with which

All respect have I for braw men and women, but if we are to get the victory all along the line we must take the hint of the Gideonites, who wiped out the Bedouin Arabs, commonly called Midianites. These Gideonites had a glorious leader in Gideon, but what was the battle-cry with which they flung their enemies into the worst defeat into which any army was evertumbled? It was "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon." Put God first, whoever you put second. If the army of the American revolution is to free America, it must be "The sword of the Lord and of Washington." If the Germans want to win the day at Sedan, it must be "The sword of the Lord and Von Moltke." Waterloo was won for the English, because not only the armed men at the front, but the worshipers in the cathedrals at the rear, were crying "The sword of the Lord and of Wellington."

The Methodists have gone in triumph across nation after nation with the cry, "The sword of the Lord and of Wesley." The Presbyterians have gone from victory to victory with the cry, "The Baptists have conquered millions after millions for Christ with the cry, "The sword of the Lord and of John Knox." The Baptists have conquered millions after millions for Christ with the cry, "The sword of the Lord and of Bishop Milvaine." The victory is to those who put God first. But as we want a battle-cry suited to all sects of religionists, and to all lands I nominate as the battle-cry of Christendom in the approaching Armageddon the words of my text, sounded before the ark as it was carried to Mount Zion: "Let God arise, let His enemies be scattered."

As far as our finite mind can judge, it seems about time for God to rise. Does it not seem to you that the abominations of this carth have gone far enough? Was there ever a time when sin was so deflant? Was there ever theore so many lists lifted toward God telling Him to come on if He dare? Look at the blasphemy abrond! What towering profanity! Would it be possible for anyone to calculate the numbers of times that the name of the Almighty Go

who worked with him on the same Sadbath is still living, but a helpless invalid, under the same flash.

Years ago, in a Pittsburg prison, two men were talking about the Bible and Christianity, and one of them, Thompson by name, applied to Jesus Christ a very low and villations epithet, and, as he was uttering it, he fell. A physian was called, but no help could be given. After a day lying with distended pupils and palsied tongue, he passed out of this world. In a cemetery in Sullivan County in New York State are eight headstones in a line and all alike, and these are the facts: In 1861 diphtheria raged in the village and a physician was remarkably successful in curing his patients. So confident did he become that he boasted that no case of diphtheria could stand before him, and finally defied 'Aimighty God to produce a case of diphtheria that he could not cure. His youngest child soon after took the disease and died, and one child after another, until all the eight had died of diphtheria. The blasphemer challenged Almighty God, and God accepted the challenge. Do not think that because God has been silent in your case, O profane swearer! that He is dend. Is there nothing now in the peculiar leeling of your tongue, or nothing in the numbness of your tongue, or nothing in the summers of the avenge your blasphemies, or is already avenging them? But these cases I have brain, that indicates that God may come to avenge your blasphemies, or is already avenging them? But these cases I have, noticed. I believe, are only a few cases where there are hundreds. Families keep them quiet to avoid the horrible conspicuity. Physicians suppress them through professional confidence. It is a very, very long roll that contains the names of those who died with blasphemies on their lips.

Still the crime rolls on, up through par-

lars, up through chandellers with lights all ablase, and through pietured corridors of cub-rooms, out through between changes and cub-rooms, out through between changes and cub-rooms, out through the coverage and the coverage and the state of the coverage and the coverage and the coverage and the langiture of her who hath forgotten the coverage and the langiture of her with hath forgotten the coverage and the langiture of her with the coverage and the landing with the stone that braises lie of effective time-piecetant gets him too late to the rall train. I arraign profane swearing and blassphemy, two names for the same thing, as being one of the gigantic crimes of this land, and for its extirpation it does seem as if it wore. Then look for a moment at the evil of drunkenness. Whether you live in Washington, or New York, or Chicago, or Cinciennal, or Savananh, or Boston, or in any of the cities of this land, and for its extirpation it does seem as if it wore and the state of the land of the state of the landing and the landing and

or arson or murder, yet who attacks on humanity—that is an attack on humanity—that is an attack

are made in Heaven, and the area matches; for the brimstone indicates the opposite region.

The evil is overshadowing all our cities. By some these immoralties are called pecadilloes, gallantries, eccentricities, and are relegated to the realms of jocularity, and few efforts are being made against them. God blees the "White Cross" movement, as it is called—an organization making a mighty assault on this evil! God forward the tract societies of the land! God help the purents in the great work they are doing, in trying to start their children with pure principles! God help all legislators in their attempt to prohibit this crime!

But is this all? Then it is only a question of time when the last vestige of purity and home will vanish out of sight. Human arms, human pens, human voices, human ralents are not sufficient. I begin to look up. I listen for artillery rumbling down.

talents are not sufficient. I begin to look up. I listen for artillery rumbling down the sapphire boulevards of Heaven. I watch to see if in the morning light there be not the flash of descending scimitars. Oh, for God! Does it not seem time for His appearance? Is it not time for all lands to cry out: "Let God arise, and let His enemies be scattered?"

Largest Steel Hull on the Mississippl.

The largest steel hull ever floated on the Mississippi was launched at the shippard of the lowal fron Works at Dubque, Iowa. The boat is 303 feet long, fifty-six feet bean and eighty-seven feet over all. She covers a space of 28,000 square feet, or about five-eighths of an acre. She was built for the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, and will be used at New Orleans in transferring cars.

# KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED

PRISONER RETURNED.

William Hollar Leaves Jail and Supports Mis Wife

True to his promise, William Hollar, who about a month ago escaped from the Columbia County jail, and afterward wrote to Sheriff Black that he would return in time for trial, turned up at the prison last Friday. The Sheriff was greatly surprised. Hollar nonchalantly remarked: "I said I would be back, and here I am." Hollar is charged with robbing the Nuremburg store and postoffice. He broke jail with Stephen Mensinger, another prisoner. Then he wrote back to the Sheriff that his wife was sick and needed his support, but that he would put in an appearance for the September term of Court. A posse sent out failed to find track of him.

The following pensions were granted last week;

Madison A. Timblin Penfield. \$6: True to his promise, William Hollar,

ber term of Court. A posse sent out failed to find track of him.
The following pensions were granted last week:
Madison A. Timblin, Penfield, \$6;
George W. Citt, Etna, \$6; Issac Richardson, Altoona \$1; Levi Buchman, East Branch, Warren, \$6; Mason J. Leonard, Queenstown, Armstrong, \$6; Demas Crumrine, Zollarsville, Washington, \$6 to \$8; Samuel C. Compton, Williamsport, \$6 to \$8; William W. Perry, Ringgold, \$30 to \$50; Henry Hoffmaster, Spring Mills, Center, \$6 to \$8; Center, \$6 to \$1; William W. Perry, Ringgold, \$30 to \$50; Henry Hoffmaster, Spring Mills, Center, \$6 to \$1; William W. Perry, Ringgold, \$30 to \$50; Henry Hoffmaster, Spring Mills, Center, \$6 to \$1; William W. Perry, Ringgold, \$30 to \$50; Henry Hoffmaster, Spring Mills, Center, \$6 to \$1; Mary E. Conrad, Gallitzin, Cambria, \$1; Sidney B. George F. Norris, Simpsons Store, Washington, \$6 to \$8; Harvey Kinder, West Brownsville, \$8 to \$12; Mary E. Conrad, Gallitzin, Cambria, \$1; Clara S. Ballantyne, Huntingdon, \$1; Isabella C. Decker, Huntingdon, \$12; John D. Richardson, Clearfield, \$1; Sidney B. Armour, Spartansburg, \$10; William G. Meyers, Clearfield, \$1; Sidney B. Armour, Spartansburg, \$10; William G. Meyers, Clearfield, \$1; Thomas Clark, Carrs, \$6; Conrad B. Walter, Tillie, \$6; Peter Updegraf, dead, Lewisburg, \$1; Henry E. Romig, Rotes, \$6; William Mull, Washington, \$6; Andrew Edinger, dead, St. Petersburg, \$1; Shartel Crow, White Ash, \$2 to \$8; Elizabeth Updegraf, Lewisburg, \$1; Shartel Crow, White Ash, \$2 to \$8; Elizabeth Hensel, Levansville, Somerset, \$8; Hilliaper, St. Petersburg, \$1; Elizabeth Hensel, Levansville, Somerset, \$1; Elizabeth Hensel, Levansville, Somerset, \$1; Elizabeth, Levansville, Steck, dead, Greensburg, \$1; to \$24; J. C. Evans, Ebensburg, \$1; to \$1; Molle Steck, Greensburg, \$8; Barbara Lang, Allegheny, \$8; Sarah J. Plerson, Deep Valley, Greene, \$8.

E. P. Myers a few days ago took possession of a house at Garrett left to bim, by his mother, Mr.

E. P. Myers a few days ago took E. P. Myers a few days ago took possession of a house at Garrett left to him by his mother, Mrs. Christley Myers, who died five months ago. The deed was not signed by his father, who had a life tenure in the property. When Christley Myers arrived he found the house barricaded, his son refusing him entrance. He at once went to Somerset, swore a warrant for who had a life tenure in the property. When Christley Myers arrived he found the house barricaded, his son refusing him entrance. He at once went to Somerset, swore a warrant for forcible entry and detainer, and on his return here secured service for the writ. Young Myers fired at the approaching constable, fatally wounding Michael Kearney. Then he fied to his boarding house, immediately adjoining, where Constable Nelson Lenhart, and his brother, John Lenhart, followed him. He fired again, killing John Lenhart instantly. Sheriff Martin Hartzell, of Somerset, in a short time arrived with 2 posse, Myers was finally overpowered, and while being taken down the steps of the house was struck by a gun in the hands of somebody in the crowd. He was knocked unconscious, but later recovered and was removed to Somerset. Michael Kearney died and John Lenhart, the other victim, was scarcely recognizable when found, the entire front of his face being blown off.

The other morning as J. W. McIntre and wife, of Geneva, driving single and leading another horse, they were held up by a gang of highwaymen. The husband thought of a sum of money he band thought of some money he carr'eljumped from the buggy and ran. His wife gave rein and whije to the horse and dashed through the gang, bringing shots from three revolvers. She was untouched, but the horse she was leading received a bullet in its ilank. A hundred thousand dollars' worth of farms and private residences belonging formerly to the directors of the Taylor Manufacturing Company, and the big engine works of the company were sold at Chambersburg, recently by United States Marshal Reilly, of Philadelphia. The property had before been sold by the Sheriff of Franklin county, and a clash between State and national authorities in the court is likely.

While preparing to attend the funeral of his father who was killed on the railroad at Easton last week, John Bogart became incensed at his stepson, John Burns, and stabbed him on the head with a knife, inflicting an ugly wound, whieh m

son, John Burns, and stabbed him on the head with a knife, inflicting an ugly wound, which may result fatally. Bogart then attempted to make his escape, but was captured by an officer and committed to jail to await the result of Burns' injuries.

John O'Neil and James Clark, two veterans gray in crime, and notorious cracksmen, were sentenced by Judge Hemphill at Media to terms of ten years each in the Eastern penitentiary. They pleaded guilty to an attempt to break in the house of Mrs. George Mitchell, at Lansdowne. They did not get anything and were caught by Officer Rementer when trying to enter at the kitchen window.

The construction and repairs of

onter at the kitchen window.

The construction and repairs of country roads by contract system was strongly advocated by Harman D. Addis at a meeting of the Northampton Farmers' Club at Doylestown a few days ago. He would have the roads properly put in order by sections, and would throw out the supervisors' gang altogether.

The George M. Neville found dead in a freight car at Blatpsville last week was a resident of Mt. Union. His body was satisfactorily identified. He was going west in search of work.

body was satisfactorily identified. Hewas going west in search of work. He leaves a widow and one child. George Bartlett, who snot and killed James Moffitt and mortally wounded Warren Richmond at Pittsten the chernight and fied, was arrested at his home, having hidden in a corn field all night. He says he has no recollection of the shooting.

George Ewing of Sugar Grove township, near Greenville, shot a bald eagle that measured 3½ feet from tip to tip.

A valuable horse and buggy stody

that measured 8½ feet from tip to tip.

A valuable horse and buggy, stolen from Jacob Freshly, of Springtown, N. J., were recovered at Euston, where they had been sold to William Sausser for \$20.

Norman Smith, aged 18, son of Adam J. Smith, a prominent Jefferson county man, was killed a few days ago while making a coupling on the Pittsburg and Rochester railroad extension at Punxsutawney.

Miss Grace Plant, of Jamestown, while driving with her father, killed a rattlesnake three feet long that had six rattlers.

Lockjaw caused by a splinter, which a 9-year-old son of A. G. Zarger, of Chambersburg, ran in his foot, resulted in death.

# THE SABBATH-SCHOOL LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR OCTOBER 2

sson Text: "Reformation Under Asa," II Chronicles xiv., 2-12—Golden Text: II Chronicles xiv., 11—Commentary by the Kev. D. M. Stearns.

by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

2. "And Asa did that which was good and right in the eyes of the Lord his God." Last quarter was spent chiefly with the prophets Elijah and Elisha, men of God, and now we are to have several lessons on kings who were men of God. Asa was the third king of Judah after the kingdom was divided at the death of Solomon, and the first to do right in the sight of the Lord. This statement is made concerning seven other kings of Judah, but not once concerning any of the kings of the ten tribes. The throne was called the throne of the Lord, or the throne of the kingdom of the Lord over Israel, and the king was said to be king for the Lord his God (I Chron. xxix., 23; xxviii., 5; II Chron. ix., 8).

3. "He took away the altars of the

kingdom of the Lord over Israel, and the king was said to be king for the Lord his king was said to be king for the Lord his God (I Chron. xxix., 23; xxviil., 5; II Chron. ix., 8).

3. "He took away the altars of the strange gods." Although the law of God said, "Thou shalt have no other gods before Me" (Ex. xx., 3), yet Solomon Introduced many strange gods to please his wives, and both Reboboam and Abljah continued the idol worship. It is difficult to go against the customs of your father and grandfather, but Asa feared God rather than man and was determined to do right before Him.

4. "And commanded Judah to seek the Lord God of their fathers." In verses 3 and 4 of the next chapter we read that Israelhad been for a long season without the true God, and without a teaching priest, and without law, but when they turned to the Lord and sought Him He was found of them. In verses 12 and 15 we read that they sought Him with all their heart and soul, even with their whole desire, and He gave them rest round about. The Lord takes heed to our hearts rather than our words, and will fulfill the desire of them that fear Him.

5. "The kingdom was quiet before him." Verse 1 says, "In his days the land was quiet ten years." Quietness is one of the great gifts of God which shall yet be fully enjoyed not only by all Israel but by all the world, when "the work of righteousness shall be quietness and assurance forever" (Isa. xxxii., 17). In quietness and in confidence is strength, and the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit is in the sight of God of great price (Isa. xxxx., 15; I Pet. iii., 4).

6. "The land had rest, because the Lord had given him rest." In Joshux xxiii., 17, the wind had rest, because the Lord had given him rest." In Joshux xxiii., 17, the land had rest, because the Lord had given him rest." In Joshux xxiii., 17, the land had rest, because the Lord had given him rest." In Joshux xxiii., 18, the Lord had given rest unto Israel from all their enemies. In I Chron. xxii., 9, the Lord had given rest on the rest and

love, and thus he still seeks to break all rest.

7. "Because we have sought the Lord our God He hath given us rest on every side." When Solomon was about to build the temple, he said to Hiram, "The Lord my God hath given me rest on every side, so that there is neither adversary nor evil occurrent" (I Kings v., 4). The rest of the kingdom that is coming will be glorious (Isa. xl., 10), or, as in the margin, glory. Even now He says, "Come unto Me, and I will give you rest," and "When He giveth quietness, who then can make trouble?" (Math. xl., 23; Job vxxiv., 29.) When, even in our ordinary daily affairs, we allow the government to be upon His shoulder and the peace of God to rule (Isa. ix., 7; Col. iil., 15), we will have a glorious foretaste of the rest of the kingdom. Some say that they seek Him with the whole heart (Jer. xxix., 13).

8-10. The adversary will not allow us trest if he can help it, so here we have over a million of Ethiopians gathered against Asa in battle, and he has but little over half as many with which to meet them. Wars will not wholly cease from the earth until the devil is cast into the lake of first the dend of the thousand years (Rev. xx., 7-10), for, while the millennium will be a time of peace, it will end with a great war. Israel had no reason to fear her enemies, however numerous, for the promise of God was that one should chase a thousand and two put 10,000 to flight. The deliverances and victories in the days of the Judges and in the time of David, would strengthen the hands of any one who feared God. David could say, "I will not be afraid of tens of thousands of people that have set themselves against me round about." "Though a host should encampagainst me, my heart shall not four" (Ps. iff., 6; xxvii., 3; xivi., 12)

a host should encamp against me, my heart shall not four" (Ps. iii., 6; xxvii., 3: xlvi., 12).

shall not four" (Ps. iii., 6; xxvii., 3; xlvi., 1, 2).

11. "And Asa cried unto the Lord his God and said, Lord, it is nothing with Thee to help, whether with many or with them that haven power." Jonathan said to his armor bearer, "It may be that the Lord will work for us, for there is no restraint to the Lord to save by many or by few" (I Sam. xiv., 6). The greatest hindrance to the Lord's work is generally our farnied strength or wisdom, and there is no proverb much more unscriptural than this, that God helps those who help themselves. In the matter of salvation it is only the lost and helpless and ungodly for whom it is provided, and it has been provided wholly by our Lord Jesus Christ and is given freely to every penitent sinner. In the daily life for God it is God who works all our works in us and for us (Isa. xxvi., 12). He delivers the needy. and is given freely to every penitent sinner. In the daily life for God it is God who works all our works in us and for us (Isa. xxvi., 12). He delivers the needy, the poor also and him that hath no helper (Ps. lxxii., 12). When Gideon had only 32,000 men against an innumerable host, the Lord said to him, "The people that are with thee are too many, lest Israel vaunt themselves against me, saying, Mine own hand hath saved me" (Judg. vii., 2). God must be glorified in all things, and no flesh dure presume to glory in His presence (I Cor. I., 29, 31; Isa. ii., 11, 17, 22). If we are living in the name of the Lord and seeking only His glory, no man or demon can prevail against us or even touch us without God's permission.

wall against us or even touch us without God's permission.

12. "So the Lord smote the Ethiopians before Asa and before Judah." They were destroyed before the Lord and before His host (verse 13). Yet when the king of Israel came against Asa in the thirty-sixth year of his reign he forgot this great deliverance and relied on the king of Syria rather than upon God, and when rebuked for it he grew angry with the Lord's servant and put him in prison (chapter xvi.). So prone are we to forget God and to lean upon an arm of flesh instead of putting our whole trust in the Lord! Blessed are all they that thrust in Him (Ps. ii., 12).—Lesson Helper.

A large part of the plate and mirror glass consumed in Russia has to be imported. It is only recently that the manufacture of plate glass has been taken up on a large scale by the Nordsche Glass Industrie Gesellschaft, which started its large factories at Kolistshi, on the Baltic Sea, January 1, 1898. he factory is said to be fully the equal of the best appointed and largest factories of Western Europe or the United States. It possesses a capacity of about 1,000,000 square feet per year, but suitable provision was made in its erection so that the output can be doubled or trebled without necessitating new buildings or considerable expense.

### ACRICULTURAL TOPICS

Potatoes and Apples

Where farmers are fortunate enough to have large apple orchards, it is customary to limit the planting of potatoes in the year when the apple trees blossom freely. The present year, however, in many localities the show of apple blossoms was large, but the set of fruit was small. Each of these crops makes extra work in harvesting. and in both it comes about the same time and will not admit delay. It is not often, therefore, that a great apple orop and a large yield of potatoes hap-pen the same year.

Lime As a Milk Preservative Some of the Chicago papers complain, and with reason, against the practice of a few farmers in putting lime in their milk cans in order to keep the milk from souring. Salt also is used by some for the same purpose. Both lime and salt are alkaline, and will therefore help to prevent acidity. But in just the proportion they do this they make the milk indigestible. When put in the stomach milk becomes acid as the first step towards digestion. All alkaline substances are, for this reason, injurious when combined with food products.

Skim Milk for Growing Chickens. As a summary of experiments made at Purdue University Agricultural Experiment station on the use of skim milk as food for young growing chickens, it is stated:

1. If skim milk is added to the ra-

tion fed to young chickens it will increase the consumption of the other loods given.

2. The great increase in average gain was coincident with the periods when the greatest amount of skim milk was consumed. 3. Skim milk is especially valuable

as a food for young chickens during the hot dry weather; and becomes of less importance as the chicken grows older and the weather becomes cooler.

#### Fall Seed-Sowing.

There is no good reason why the portion of the farm devoted to vegetable garden, be it large or small, should be permitted to grow up to weeds as soon as the summer-ripening crops are gone. The garden can be made to look as attractive in August and to look as attractive in August and September as in midsummer, to say nothing of the additional profit to be obtained from the space at a minimum of expense. Something may be grown, if only a little rape for sheep or poultry; radishes, turnips, spinach, lettuce, and soon, may all be grown. Most of it will mature before frost and be very palatable. Any portion of it likely to go to waste or not to mature can be utilized as food for stock or poultry, or, if not enough for that purpose, it may be plowed under and add to the fertility of the soil, making add to the fertility of the soil, making it all the better for crops to be put in next spring. Bare late fallowing is no more necessary in the vegetable garden than on the farm generally, and the time spent in cultivating late crops will save just so much time next summer in pulling out or cutting down weeds.

## Wet Grain in Mows

During the rains which have lately fallen, much grain has been put in fallen, much grain has been put in mow and stack in much too wet a condition to keep well. While the grain itself is in not much danger, because it is surrounded by chaff, which being always dryer helps to take up its superfluous moisture, there is danger that the straw, especially where the bands enclose the bundles, will rot, and this may extend before checked all through the bundle, and may even and this may extend before checked all through the bundle, and may even affect the grain. It is a great deal of work to turn over a mow and relay it again, especially if this is done when the air is nearly saturated with moisture, so that exposure to it dries it out very little. The best remedy we have not to those workly day some byicks. know is to thoroughly dry some bricks or tile in an oven, and after digging or tile in an oven, and after digging down into the stack, deposit a few of these through it. A well dried brick or tile will absorb nearly or quite its own weight in water. In other words, weigh it when you put it in and when it is taken out, and any one will be surprised at the increase in weight after a few weeks exposure to damp grain. Care is needed when thresharter a few weeks exposure to damp grain. Care is needed when thresh-ing such grain not to put the brick or tile through the threshing ma-chine. The remedy for damp grain is applied without this danger if brick or tile is put among grain in the bin.

## Vermin on Trees.

Fruit growers have to contend not only with the various insects that at-tack foliage and fruit, but with ver-min and insects that attack the bark. These are usually the borer and the mice. Many remedies have been recommended, all more or less valu-able, but the following is known to be good. It is simply a mixture of water lime (hydraulic cement) and sweet skim-milk made to about the con-sistency of thick whitewash. The albumen of the milk unites with the albumen of the milk unites with the cement and forms an insoluble compound, not at all injurious to trees, nor washing off, but effectually keeping off all gnawing vermin or insects. When borers have been a the tree, dig away the earth to the roots, dig out the borers it any, and apply this wash from the roots upward for two feet or more from the surface of the ground. Cover the bark thoroughly, filling all crevices, giving a second coating if necessary to do the work thoroughly. When the wash is dry, replace the soil removed. For protection against mice and other vermin apply the wash and other vermin, apply the wash from the surface of the ground up three or four feet, being sure that all grass or sod about the base of the tree is removed so that the trunk wil be completely covered to the ground.

As the tree grows this coat of milk cement will crack, but two applications a year on young trees will insure perfect protection.—Atlanta Journal.