BLESSING OF KINDNESS.

Dr. Talmage Discourses on a Necessary Virtue.

The Apostle Paul's Experience—Kindness One of the Best of Traits—Its Influence For Good—The Saviour's Wondrous Goodness.

In a late sermon at Brooklyn on "Kindness" Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage took his text from Acts xxviii. 2: "The barbarous people showed us no little kindness." He said:

Here we are on the Island of Malta, another name for Melita. This island, which has always been an important commercial center, belonging at different times to Phœnicia, to Greece, to Rome, to Arabia, to Spain, to France, now belongs to England. The area of this island is about one hundred square miles. It is in the Mediterranean sea, and of such clarity of atmosphere that Mount Ætna, 130 miles away, can be distinctly seen. The island is gloriously memorable, because the Knights of Malta for a long while ruled there, but most famous because of the apostolic shipwreck. The bestormed vessel on which Paul sailed had "laid to" on the starboard tack and the wind was blowing east-northeast and the vessel drifting probably a mile and a-half an hour, struck at what is now called St. Paul's bay. Practical sailors have taken up the Bible account and decided beyond controversy the place of the shipwreck. But the island which has so rough a coast is for the most part a garden. Richest fruits and a profusion of honey characterized it in Paul's time as well as now. The finest oranges, figs and olives grow there. When Paul and his comrades crawled up on the beach, saturated with the salt water and hungry from long abstinence from food, and chilled to the bone, the islanders, though called barbarians because they could not speak Greek, opened their doors to the shipwrecked unfortunates.

Everything had gone to the bottom of the deep, and the barefooted, bareheaded apostle and ship's crew were in a condition to appreciate hospitality. My text finds the ship's crew ashore on Malta and around a hot fire drying themselves, and with the best provisions the islanders can offer them. And they go into government quarters for three days to recuperate, Publius, the ruler, inviting them, although he had severe sickness in the house at that time, his father down with dysentery and typhoid fever. Yes, for three months they stayed on the island watching for a ship, and putting the hospitalities of the islanders to a severe test. But it endured the test satisfactorily, and it is recorded for all the ages of time and eternity to read and hear in regard to the inhabitants of Malta: "The barbarous people showed us no little kindness."

Kindness! What a great word that is. It would take a reed as long as that which the apocalyptic angel used to measure Heaven to tell the length, the breadth, the height of that magnificent word. It is a favorite Bible word, and it is early launched in the book of Genesis, caught up in the book of Joshua, embraced in the book of Ruth, sworn by in the book of Samuel, crowded in the book of Psalms, and enthroned in many places in the new Testament. Kindness! A word no more gentle than mighty. It is strong enough to throw an archangel. But it will be well for us to stand around it, and warm ourselves by its glow as Paul and his fellow voyagers stood around the fire on the Island of Malta, where the Maltese made themselves immortal by my text by the way they treated these victims of the sea. "The barbarous people showed us no little kindness."

Kindness! All definitions of that multipotent word break down half way. You say it is clemency, benignity, generosity; it is made up of good wishes, it is an expression of beneficence, it is a contribution to the happiness of others. Some one else says: "Why, I can give you a definition of kindness: it is sunshine of the soul. It is affection perennial, it is a climacteric grace, it is the combination of all graces. It is compassion. It is the perfection of gentle manliness and womanliness." It can not be defined. But we all know what it is, for we have felt its power. Some of you may have felt it as Paul felt it, on some coast of rock as the ship went to pieces, but more of us have again and again in some awful stress of life had either from earth or Heaven hands stretched out, which "showed us no little kindness."

There is a kindness of disposition, kindness of word, kindness of act, and there is Jesus Christ, the impersonation of all of them. Kindness! You cannot afford it, you cannot play it as a part; you cannot dramatize it. By the grace of God you must have it inside you, an everlasting summer, or rather a combination of June and October, the geniality of one and the tonic of the other. It cannot dwell with arrogance or revenge, or malevolence. At its first appearance in the soul all these Amelekites and Gergishites, and Hittites and Jebusites must quit, and quit forever. Kindness wishes everybody well, every man well, every woman well, every child well, every bird well, every horse well, every dog well, every cat well. Give the spirit full swing and you would have no more need of societies for prevention of cruelty to animals, no more need of protective sewing women's association, and it would dull every sword until it would not cut skin deep, and unwheel every battery till it could not roll, and make gunpowder of no more use in the world except for rock blasting or pyrotechnic celebration.

Kindness is a spirit divinely implanted, and in answer to prayer, and then to be sedulously cultivated until it fills all the nature with a perfume richer and more pungent than mignonette, and, as if you put a tuft of that aromatic beauty behind the clock on the mantle, or in some corner where nobody can see it, you find people walking about your room looking this way and that, and you ask them, "What are you looking for?" and they answer, "Where is that flower?" So if one has in his soul this infinite sweetness of disposition, its perfume will overwhelm everything.

But are you waiting and hoping for some one to be bankrupted or exposed, or discomfited, or in some way overthrown, then kindness has not taken possession of your nature. You are wrecked on a Malta where there are no oranges. You are entertaining a guest so unlike kindness that kindness will not come and dwell under the same roof. The most exhausting and unhealthy and ruinous feeling on earth is a revengeful spirit or retaliating spirit, as I know by experience, for I have tried it for five or ten minutes at a time. When some mean thing has been done me or said about me, I have felt: "I will pay him in his own coin. I will show him up. The ingrate! The traitor! The liar! The villain!" But five or ten minutes of the feeling has been so unnerving and exhausting I have abandoned it, and I cannot understand how people can go about torturing themselves five or ten or twenty years, trying to get even with somebody. The only way you will ever triumph over your enemies is by forgiving them and wishing them all good and no evil.

In most of such cases I have already succeeded, but there are a few malignants whom I am yet pursuing, and I shall not be content until I have in some wise helped them or benefitted them or blessed them. Let us all pray for this spirit of kindness. It will settle a thousand questions. It will change the phase of everything. It will mellow through and through our entire nature. It will transform a lifetime. It is not a feeling gotten up for occasions, but perennial. That is the reason I like petunias better than morning glories. They look very much alike, and if I should put in your hand a petunia and a morning glory you could hardly tell which is the petunia and which the morning glory; but the morning glory blossoms only a few hours and then shuts up for the day, while the petunia is in as wide-spread a glow at twelve o'clock at noon and six o'clock in the evening as at sunrise. And this grace of kindness is not spasmodic, is not intermittent, is not for a little while, but it irradiates the whole nature, all through and clear on till the sunset of our earthly existence. Kindness! I am resolved to get it. Are you resolved to get it? It does not come by haphazard, but through culture under the divine help.

The king of Prussia had presented to him by the empress of Russia the root of a rare flower, and it was put in the royal gardens on an island and the head gardener, Herr Fintelmann, was told to watch it. And one day it put forth its glory. Three days of every week the people were admitted to these gardens, and a young man, probably not realizing what a wrong thing he was doing, plucked this flower and put it in his button-hole, and the gardener arrested him as he was crossing at the ferry, and asked the king to throw open no more his gardens to the public. The king replied: "Shall I deny to the thousands of good people of my country the privilege of seeing this garden because one visitor has done wrong? No, let them come and see the beautiful grounds." And when the gardener wished to give the king the name of the offender who had taken the royal flower, he said: "No, my memory is very tenacious, and I do not want to have in my mind the name of the offender, lest it should hinder me granting him a favor some other time." Now, I want you to know that kindness is a royal flower, and blessed be God, the King of mercy and grace, that by a divine gift and, not by purloining, we may pluck this royal flower and not wear it on the outside of our nature, but wear it in our soul and wear it forever, its radiance and aroma not more wonderful for time than wonderful for eternity.

Still further, I must speak of kindness of word. When you meet any one do you say a pleasant thing or an unpleasant? Do you tell him of agreeable things you have heard about him, or the disagreeable? When he leaves you, does he feel better or does he feel worse? O, the power of the tongue for the production of happiness or misery!

One would think from the way the tongue is caged in we might take the hint that it has a dangerous power. There are those if they know a good thing about you and a bad thing will mention the bad thing and act as though they had never heard the good thing. Now there are two sides to almost every one's character, and we have the choice of overhauling the virtue or the vice. We can greet Paul and the ship's crew as they come up the beach of Malta with the words, "What a sorry looking set you are! How little of navigation you must know to run on these rocks! Didn't you know better than to put out on the Mediterranean this wintry month? It was not much of a ship anyhow, or it would not have gone to pieces so soon as that. Well, what do you want? We have hard enough work to make a living for ourselves without having thrust on us 276 ragamuffians." Not so said the Maltese. I think they said: "Come in! Sit down by the fire and warm yourselves! Glad that you all got off with your lives. Make yourselves at home. You are welcome to all that we have until some ship comes in sight and you resume your voyage. Here, let me put a bandage on your forehead, for that is an ugly gash you got from the floating timbers, and here is a man with a broken arm. We will have a doctor come to attend to this fracture." And, though for three months the kindness went on, we have but little more than this brief record: "The barbarous people showed us no little kindness."

Oh, say the cordial thing! Say the useful thing! Say the hospitable thing! Say the helpful thing! Say the Christ-like thing! Say the kind thing! I admit that this is easier for some temperaments than for others. Some are born pessimists, and some are born optimists, and that demonstrates itself all through everything. It is a cloudy morning. You meet a pessimist and you say: "What weather to-day?" He answers, "It's going to storm," and umbrella under arm and a waterproof overcoat show that he is honest in that utterance. On the same block, a minute after, you meet an optimist and you say: "What weather to-day?" "Good weather; this is only a fog and will soon scatter." The absence of umbrella and absence of waterproof overcoat show it is an honest utterance. On your way at noon to luncheon you meet an optimist merchant and you say: "What do you think of the commercial prospects?" and he says, "glorious. Great crops must bring great business. We are going to have such an autumn and winter of prosperity as we have never seen." On your way back to your store you meet a pessimistic merchant. "What do you think of the commercial prospects?" you ask. And he answers: "Well, I don't know. So much grain will surfeit the country. Farmers have more bushels but less prices, and the grain gamblers will get their fist in. There is the McKinley bill; and the hay crop is short in some places, and in the southern part of Wisconsin they had a hailstorm and our business is as dull as it ever was." You will find the same difference in judgment of character. A man of good reputation is assailed and charged with some evil deed. At the first story the pessimist will believe in guilt. "The papers said so, and that's enough. Down with him!" The optimist will say: "I don't believe a word of it. I don't think that a man that has been as useful and as seemingly honest for twenty years could have got off the track like that. There are two sides to this story and I will wait to hear the other side before I condemn him."

My hearer, if you are by nature a pessimist, make a special effort by the grace of God to extirpate the dolorous and the hypercritical from your disposition. Believe nothing against anybody until the wrong is established by at least two witnesses of integrity. And if guilt be proven, find out the extenuating circumstances, if there are any. And then commit to memory so that you can quote for yourself and quote for others that exquisite thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians about charity that suffers long and is kind, and hopeth all things, and endureth all things. By pen, by voice, in public and in private, say all the good about people you can think of, and if there be nothing good, then tighten the chain of muscle on the back end of your tongue and keep the ivory bars of teeth on the lower jaw and the ivory bars of teeth on the upper jaw locked, and the gate of your lips tightly closed, and your tongue shut up. When you can speak a good a good word for some one, speak it. If you can conscientiously give a letter of recommendation, give it. Watch for opportunities for doing good fifty years after you are dead. All my life has been affected by the letter of introduction that Rev. Dr. Van Vranken, of New Brunswick theological seminary, wrote for me, a boy under him, when I was seeking a settlement in which to preach the gospel. That letter gave me my first pulpit. Dr. Van Vranken has been dead more than thirty years, yet I feel the touch of that magnificent old professor.

Strange sensation was it when I received a kind message from Rev. Thomas Guard, of Baltimore, the great Methodist orator, six weeks after his death. By way of the eternal world? O, no, by way of this world. I did not meet the friend to whom he gave the message until nearly two months after Thomas Guard had ascended. So you can start a word about some one that will be on its travels and vigorous long after the funeral psalm has been sung at your obsequies. Kindness! Why if fifty men all aglow with it should walk through the lost world, methinks they would almost abolish perdition.

Furthermore, there is kindness of action. That is what Joseph showed to his outrageous brothers. That is what David showed to Mephibosheth for his father Jonathan's sake. That is what Onesiphorus showed to Paul in the Roman penitentiary. That is what William Cowper recognized when he said he would not trust a man who would with his foot needlessly crush a worm. That is what our assassinated President Lincoln demonstrated when his private secretary found him in the capitol grounds trying to get a bird back to the nest from which it had fallen, and which quality the illustrious man exhibited years before when having with some lawyers in the carriage on the way to court passed on the road a swine fast in the mire, after awhile cried to his horses "Ho!" and said to the gentlemen: "I must go back and help that hog out of the mire." And he did go back and put on solid ground that most uninteresting quadruped. That was the spirit that was manifested by my departed friend, Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, (and lovelier man never exchanged earth for Heaven), when at Washington. A senator's wife who told my wife of the circumstances said to him: "Mr. Stephens, come and see my dead canary bird." And he answered: "No, I could not look at the poor thing without crying." That is the spirit that Grant showed when at the surrender at Appomatox he said to Gen. Lee: "As many of your soldiers are farmers and will need the horses and mules to raise the crops to keep their families from suffering next winter, let each confederate who can claim a horse or a mule take it along with him."

That is the spirit which last night ten thousand mothers showed to their sick children, coming to give the drink at the twentieth call as cheerfully and as tenderly as at the first call. Suppose all this assemblage, and all to whom these words shall come by printer's type, should resolve to make kindness an overarching, undergirding and all pervading principle of their life, and then carry out the resolution, why, in six months the whole earth would feel it. People would say: "What is the matter? It seems to me that the world is getting to be a better place to live in. Why, life after all is worth living. Why, there is Shylock, my neighbor, has withdrawn his lawsuit of foreclosure against that man, and because he has had so much sickness in his family he is going to have the house for one year rent free. There is an old lawyer in that young lawyer's office, and do you know what he has gone in there for? Why, he is helping fix up a case which is too big for the young man to handle, and the white-haired attorney is hunting up previous decisions and making out a brief for the boy. Down at the bank I heard yesterday a note was due and the young merchant could not meet it, and an old merchant went in and got for him three months' extension, which for the young merchant is the difference between bankruptcy and success in business. And in our street is an artist who had a fine picture of the rapids of Niagara, and he could not sell it, and his family were suffering, and they were themselves in the rapids, and a lady heard of it and said: "I do not need the picture, but for the encouragement of art and helping you out of your distress I will take it," and on the drawing room wall are the rapids of Niagara. Do you know that a strange thing has taken place in the pulpit and all the old ministers are helping the young ministers, and all the old doctors are helping the young doctors, and the farmers are assisting each other in gathering the harvest, and for that farmer who is sick the neighbors have made a 'bee,' as they call it, and they have all turned in to help him get his crops into the garner.

My hearers, you know and I know we are far from that state of things. But why not inaugurate a new dispensation of geniality.

Kindness to all! Surely it ought not to be a difficult grace to culture when we see towering above the centuries such an example that one glimpse of it ought to melt and transform all nations. Kindness brought our Lord from Heaven. Kindness to miscreants, kindness to persecutors, kindness to the crippled and the blind and the cataleptic and the leprous and the dropsical, and the demoniacal characterized Him all the way, and on the cross, kindness to the bandits suffering on the side of Him, and kindness to the executioners while yet they pushed the spear, and hammered the spikes, and howled the blasphemies.

All the stories of the John Howards and the Florence Nightingales and the Grace Darlings and the Ida Lewises pale before this transcendent example of Him whose birth and life and death are the greatest story that the world ever heard, and the theme of the mightiest hosanna that Heaven ever lifted. Yea, the very kindness that allowed both hands to be nailed to the horizontal timber of the cross with that cruel thump! thump! now stretches down from the skies those same hands filled with balm for all our wounds, forgiveness for all our crimes, rescue for all our serfdoms. And while we take all this matchless kindness from God, may it be found that we have uttered our last bitter word, written our last cutting paragraph, done our last retaliatory action, felt our last revengeful heart-throb.

And it would not be a bad epitaph for any of us if by the grace of God from this time forth we lived such beneficent lives that the tombstone's chisel could appropriately cut upon the plain slab that marks our grave a suggestion from the text: "He showed us no little kindness."

—**An Unavailable Site.**—"No, sir," exclaimed one of the committee, "I am unalterably opposed to locating this deaf and dumb asylum three miles from the railroad." "What difference does it make?" asked another member. "Where would the inmates take their promenades if there were no railway tracks handy?"—N. Y. Sun.

CHEROKEE CLAIMS.

The Federal Court Decides Against the Cherokee Claim to the Outlet—Only the Right of Exit.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Sept. 17.—United States District Judge Green rendered his decision yesterday in the famous Cherokee strip stone quarry case, denying the application of the Cherokees for an injunction and giving the title of the strip to the government. This is the worst knockout the Cherokees have ever received and is believed to insure the early sale of their equity in the strip and its opening to settlement.

Judge Green, in commenting upon the case, refers to the treaty of May 6, 1828, one section of which states: "It being the anxious desire of the government to secure for the Cherokee Indians, to remain theirs forever, not to be encroached upon and not to be included within the lines of any state or territory, resting upon the pledge given these Indians by the president and the secretary of war in March, 1818, and October 8, 1821." In regard to an outlet to the west it was the desire of the government to give the Cherokees a permanent home and also secure to them an outlet to the west. The United States agreed to possess the Cherokees, and guaranteed to them forever, 7,000,000,000 acres of land. In a treaty made at Newpapota, Ga., December 29, 1835, the same provisions were made. In the treaty the Cherokees were sold an additional tract of 800,000 acres, as they found that there would not be room enough in the original 7,000,000 acres for the eastern Cherokees who were now about to join the tribe in their western home.

It was also agreed that all of the lands should be included in the one patent to be issued by the president in accordance with the provisions of the act of May 28, 1830. This act provided that the president could exchange lands west of the Mississippi with any Indian tribe for lands they might own in the east, and give said tribes a patent for lands so exchanged, provided that said land revert to the United States if the tribe became extinct or abandoned the same.

On December 31, 1838, the president gave the Cherokees a patent in which all the provisions of various treaties were set out. The patent gave and granted to the Cherokees two tracts, aggregating 14,074,135 acres, forever to be held by them subject to the provisions of the act of May 28, 1830.

The condition of the patent in regard to the abandoning of the land is not in the treaties, and there are serious doubts as to the validity of the condition on this account. In the case of the outlet the Indians are guaranteed an outlet and a free and unmolested use of the same. There is no qualification whatever regarding the use of the home tract. But according to the patent the strip can be used for the purpose of an outlet and no other.

The estate of the Cherokee nation is a base qualified or tenable fee, and that, too, whether the abandonment condition be retained or abandoned. A base or qualified fee is one with a condition attached and which must be determined whenever the qualification annexed is at an end.

The instrument specifies that the land in question is to be used only as an outlet and the law annexes the qualification that it can be used for no other purpose. If a qualified or base for the qualification or circumstances upon whose existence or non-existence the estate depends, enters into the limitation, it becomes an integral part of the estate itself, and when the state of affairs comes to an end the estate itself ipso facto ceases.

In conclusion the judge said: "By operation of this treaty the title of the Cherokee nation to the lands in the Cherokee outlet is made subject to extinguishment in favor of friendly tribes of Indians to be settled by the United States and in consequence of such agreement the Osage and several other tribes have acquired title to large tracts of land in the eastern end of the outlet, thus effectually destroying the use of the outlet to the Cherokee nation. But as to the lands not sold the Cherokee nation still retains its possession, and jurisdiction being the same, possession and jurisdiction which it had under the prior treaties and the patent of 1838, and the provisions of the treaty that the United States may settle friendly tribes of Indians in any part of the Cherokee outlet, clearly shows that at the time the treaty was made the Cherokee nation did not claim the right under the prior treaties."

Judge Green says that if the Cherokee nation has ceased to use the outlet the cessation of use has terminated their estate and the lands have reverted to the United States, but whether there has been a cessation of the use is rather a political than a judicial question, which should be settled by congress and the chief executive.

It follows from the conclusion reached as to the rights of the Cherokee nation in the Cherokee outlet that the complainants, who claim under a license of the Cherokee nation, have no right to operate the stone quarry in question, and their acts in doing so are wrongful and a court of equity will not lend its aid to protect them in a wrongful act, and in view of the conclusion reached upon the question involved it is unnecessary to consider the other questions argued. The application of a temporary injunction will be denied and the restraining order dissolved.

Notice of appeal was entered and the case goes to the supreme court.

WORLD'S FAIR NEWS AND NOTES.

NO SIDE shows are to be permitted within the exposition grounds.

THE directory has decided that the entrance fee shall entitle the visitor to see everything within the inclosure.

GAUTEMALA has appropriated $100,000 in gold for its exhibit at the exposition, and $20,000 additional for its building.

IT is reported that the prince of Wales, Emperor William, of Germany, and the shah of Persia all seriously contemplate visiting the world's fair in 1893.

MANY interesting relics from San Domingo, where Christopher Columbus landed, have been received by the Washington office of the foreign affairs department of the exposition.

VERY REV. DR. PERALTA, bishop of Panama, has tendered for exhibition at the world's fair his very remarkable historical and ethnological collection which has been for some years in a museum connected with the bishop's palace.

THE exposition directory has taken action under which adequate insurance will be placed upon all persons and property for which it can be held liable during the fair. It is the intention to place an insurance of something like $300,000,000 on the exhibits.

SOME CURIOUS THINGS.

THERE are some curious names among the mountaineers of Botetourt county, Va., for instance, Honeybuses, Clapsaddle and Firebell.

THE curious fact is cited that three of the largest cities in the world are in Japan. The very largest is in England, and the largest in the western hemisphere is on an island. Why is it that the greatest cities of the world are on islands?

NO SECESSION.

Proceedings of the Anti-Sub-Treasury Alliance Convention at St. Louis—No Withdrawal From the National Organization—Will Work Within the Order.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—In the anti-sub-treasury alliance convention yesterday the report of the committee on resolutions was adopted. The resolutions indorse the Fort Worth platform and censure Macune.

The committee on permanent organization reported as follows:

We, a large number of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union representing our constituencies, in convention assembled, being desirous of settling the differences existing in our order, agree to the appointment of a committee of seven members, who are authorized to go before the supreme council of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, of America, which convenes at Indianapolis in November next, and submit to said council our objection to that part of the demands of the order (sub-treasury and government land loan schemes) which were adopted by the supreme council at its meeting at Ocala, Fla. Said committee are authorized and empowered to use their own discretion in the premises. Pending these negotiations for an amicable settlement of our differences, the committee her to provided for shall constitute a bureau of information and shall use all legitimate means for informing the subordinate unions and the people in regard to the true views and principles now engaging the attention of the industrial classes of America. Said committee is authorized to secure competent speakers and suitable literature and devise ways and means for paying all expenses of an educational campaign.

Said committee is authorized to call a convention of all the anti sub-treasury brethren throughout the country to consider the report of the committee as to the result of the conference with the supreme council and may fix the time and place of meeting, and make such arrangements as may be deemed necessary.

We further recommend that each state select a committee, such committee to constitute a state bureau of information, which shall be empowered to make all necessary arrangements to obtain speakers and conduct a campaign of education against the sub-treasury and land loan schemes in the respective states, and shall co-operate with the national committee.

This did not satisfy R. W. Nicholds, of Missouri, and he offered the following amendment, which was unanimously adopted: "That said committee be authorized to file the convention's unalterable and unending objection to the passage of any resolution whatever binding the individual members of the Farmers' Alliance to any political course of action whatever, and we hereby protest against the action of any previous meeting infringing upon the individual political rights of any member of the order."

Another amendment offered by J. L. Goodman, of Texas, was also adopted as follows: "We further recommend that each state committee organize a bureau of information in each county in their respective states who shall co-operate with the state and national committees." The report as a whole was then adopted by a unanimous vote.

The committee of seven was as follows: R. W. Nicholds, of Missouri; J. M. Crews, of Tennessee; T. J. Patillo, of Texas; B. F. Passmore, of Mississippi, at large; U. S. Hall, W. S. McAllister and W. Pope Yeaman.

Then came one of the most important declarations of the convention. It has been maintained right along by many of the delegates, and some even went so far as to give out to the press that a new state organization in Missouri had been organized, that this convention was for the express purpose of seceding from the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union and forming a new body in opposition to the present organization.

A. S. Smith, of Missouri, offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The impression has gained some credence that either the primary or ultimate object of this meeting is for the purpose of effecting a separation or division of the order and the formation of a distinct organization; therefore,

Resolved, That such purpose is not and has not at any time been the intention of this meeting, but that its object is purely one of expressing its opposition to the proposed sub-treasury and land loan enactments, and to institute an educational movement in that direction, thereby bringing the organization back to those principles of wisdom, justice and fraternity on which it was originally based.

The convention then took a recess.

Upon reassembling the committee on permanent organization asked for a further hearing and the following was presented and adopted:

Believing that the future policies and prosperity of the government and of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union depend in a large measure upon the action of this body and in setting forth plans for work in the future, and fully realizing the fact that we need the hearty co-operation of all people and especially of the members of the order; and in order to secure the same we recommend that the members of each state who oppose the sub-treasury and land loan schemes and the government ownership of railroads, and who are not represented in this meeting, be respectfully invited to co-operate with us, and are further requested to proceed to organize and to elect one member from each state who shall become a member of the national central committee provided for in the report of the committee on permanent organization.

The committee on resolutions then reported a resolution indorsing the Dallas (Tex.) Farmers' World, which paper is a steadfast opponent of the sub-treasury and land loan scheme. It also reported a distinctive platform in which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the convention:

First—A reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis and a tariff for revenue only.

Second—The free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver—the money of the constitution—and such currency as may be founded thereon as the surest, safest and most permanent settlement of the money question.

The Journal of Agriculture, of St. Louis, was also indorsed.

Clippings.

A court house was sold one day recently in Georgia for $25.

Oliver Wendell Holmes takes infinite care of himself, and is particularly watchful against the approach of an attack of pneumonia. He lives by inflexible rules, and tries to avoid the slightest risk of taking cold. His time is scrupulously divided, and his meals are studies of prudence. The doctor views the approach of death with philosophic fortitude, but is said to have an eager curiosity to see how long he can live by vigorously following the laws he has prescribed for himself.

Congressman George D. Tillman, of South Carolina, boasts that he has never worn an overcoat and that he wore undergarments only for one day in his life.

Mrs. Alice Shaw, the famous whistler, has demonstrated the fact that whistling even is hereditary. She has four daughters, each one of whom inherits her peculiar talent.

A curious white frog has been on exhibition in London this summer. It is a full grown specimen of a pure white color, its ruby eyes fringed with a golden hue, strangely contrasting with its pink iris and milky cuticle.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Osborne, of Knoxville, Tenn., are soon to celebrate the seventy-second anniversary of their marriage. They are respectively 101 and 92 years of age and have 290 descendants.

From the discovery of this country till 1850 it took the white immigrants and their descendants to produce values to the amount of about $7,000,000,000; but from 1880 to 1890 we have produced $67,347,000,000. We have machines, our predecessors had none; but neither were there any tramps nor tenfold millionaires among them.—N. Y. World.

STOCK ITEMS.

It is often that the sides of a hog made into bacon will bring more than the whole pig sold alive.

Unthreshed oats run through a cutting box with a small quantity of bran added makes one of the best winter feeds for growing colts.

There is no class of stock kept on the farm that will compare with sheep for keeping up the fertility of the soil, and there are few farms but where more or less can be kept with profit.

Good stock is something like a good mortgage. If properly looked after it will continue to grow while you are asleep, and in the majority of cases is the surest means of getting rid of the mortgage.

It costs less, all things considered, to keep growing stock in good, thrifty condition during the winter than to allow them to run down and depend upon their making it up at the best season for growth.

To feed grain of any kind to hogs on the ground is more or less of a waste, and for this reason it is nearly always best to provide a light floor, which should be kept clean by sweeping off whenever necessary. A tight trough for feeding slop and watering should always be provided.

Oats is one of the best materials to use in feeding growing colts. One of the principal items to be secured with them is a good development of bone and muscle, and oats furnishes the material for these. When the oats can be ground without too much inconvenience it will add to their value, as they will be more thoroughly digested.

It is quite an item to feed fattening hogs regularly; whether they are fed twice or three times a day, so far as is possible they should be fed at certain hours. Water also should be supplied regularly every day. Slop should never be made to take the place of good fresh water. Keep charcoal and salt where they can help themselves. It will help to keep the system healthy.

In feeding hogs one of the best rations to use in connection with corn is a slop made with bran and oatmeal and milk when it can be had; when it cannot be had conveniently use water. This will help materially to keep the the bowels open. Corn is a good fattening food, but it is also constipating and needs to be fed in connection with something loosening in order to secure the best condition.

The next two months is the best time in the whole year to fatten hogs. If they are properly fed they can be made to gain very rapidly at this season. All things considered, moderately cool weather is the best season to secure the best growth in proportion to the food supplied. While if closely confined and fed on fattening foods a quicker gain can be secured, yet the risks of disease are so much increased that the safest plan is to give the run of a good pasture. Provide comfortable quarters where they can be sheltered at night and on rainy days.

FARM NOTES.

Unless there is danger of the Hessian fly injuring the wheat, it will nearly always be best to get it sown early.

Rye can be pastured at nearly all stages of growth, and can be plowed under at any time as a green manure.

In cutting up corn it is better to cut a full supply. Properly managed it is a cheap feed, and there is little danger of cutting too much.

Manure needs but little care if hauled direct to the fields and scattered out as fast as it is made, while it lessens the cost of handling.

Giving the turkeys and ducks a good feed of corn regularly when they come home at night will be a strong inducement to keep them coming.

One of the greatest benefits to be derived from fall plowing is in the destruction of insect pests. Do the work thoroughly and in good season.

Good clean straw makes the best material for nests. During the summer while the hens are laying the nests should be cleaned out thoroughly at least once a week.

Seed potatoes are best selected when the crop is harvested. Select good, medium sized tubers from hills that contain the largest number and proportion of merchantable potatoes.

Turnips, cabbage, parsnips and salsify should be left out until late; the last two will be all the better after a light freeze. Turnips and cabbage will stand considerable frost without injury.

When the hens are kept separate from the roosters not only will they lay better, but the eggs will keep better. When eggs are stored away those from hens where there are no roosters are the best.

While nearly or quite all varieties of small fruits, as well as newly-set tree fruits, are benefited by mulching during the winter, it is no advantage to apply until the ground is frozen sufficiently hard to bear up a wagon.

While in many localities it is best to close up the poultry house at night, during the day the doors and windows should be opened every day that the weather will admit, so as to secure a good ventilation.

About 500 cubic feet of well-settled hay, or about 700 of new-mown hay, will make a ton. Ten cubic yards of hay in mow weigh a ton. When the hay is taken out of old stacks eight or nine yards will make a ton. When dry, eleven or twelve cubic yards of clover make a ton.

Notes.

Whitewash and kerosene is a good remedy for lice.

Keep a record of when your breeding animals are mated.

Feed very little corn to the fowls that are to be wintered over.

There are 4,082,758 acres of land under ditch in Colorado.

Commence feeding bran or oil meal gradually too much at once often induces scours.

Middlings, wheat bran and cornmeal mixed thoroughly together and then scalded make a good ration for hens at this time.

The western farmer, at least, can hardly afford to keep cows for the manure alone.

J. L. Ribble, of Holt county, Neb., threshed 1,008 bushels of wheat from twenty-five acres.

It is quite an item in building a poultry house to take considerable pains to have it warm in winter.

The honey crop of Colorado in 1889 was 300,000 pounds. There will be a much larger yield this year.

As a general rule old hens will lay larger eggs and will hatch out thriftier chickens than young pullets.

Remember that food will go much farther with stock now than later, and with fattening stock it is quite an item to push as rapidly as possible.

There is no advantage in keeping a rooster because he is pretty or tame. At this time only those that are needed for breeding can be made profitable.

A shed that is open to the south will be found a convenient shelter to the sheep. One important item is to have it dry both overhead and under feet.

A sunflower 18 feet 2 inches long has been sent from Manhattan, Kan., to Topeka, to be preserved and exhibited at the world's fair in Chicago in 1893.

Artistic Advertising.

Undoubtedly the Ivory Soap people deserve credit for the best grade of illustrations now being used for advertising purposes. The series of full-page drawings which have been appearing on the last page of the century represent some of the most capable book and magazine artists in the country. The series must have cost no small figure. As yet the "star" artists do not sign the work they do for advertisers, but I apprehend that it will not be long ere we shall see in the advertising columns such names as George Wharton Edwards, F. W. Kemble, etc. Such men as these bring to their work, besides mere mechanical skill, a trained imagination and an artistic conception of things. These qualities, when used in connection with advertisements, command scarcely less interest than when used in the ordinary literary way.—(Printer's Ink, August 19, 1891.

•

JACK (the facetious)—"I wonder what state they run the lottery of love in?" Pauline (the cynical)—"In every state, I guess, except the married state." N. Y. Herald.

•

The Stubbornest Things on Earth

Are facts. As Burns says, "They winna gang." Here's a specimen. It is a fact that despite underhand competition, detraction and imitation, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the leading national specific for malaria, dyspepsia, debility, liver complaint, nervousness, rheumatism, neuralgia and kidney inaction, has not only held its own, but long since outsped all rivals in the race for popularity.

•

WOULD SEE IT OFF.—Citizen—"Charity begins at home, sir." Tramp—"Then if you'll tell me what time it starts I'll try for to be on hand."—Harrisburg Telegraph.

•

HOLLOW eyed little children, worms are making them miserable. Mothers get them a box of Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers. Children like them.

•

THE girl who has had a faithless lover should be sharper next time; she is a cutlass.—Lowell Courier.

•

NEVER fail to cure sick headache, often the very first dose. This is what is said by all who try Carter's Little Liver Pills.

•

"I WANT a drink" means one thing in the country and something else in town.—Galveston News.

A woman who can not. She's the woman who gets well. It's the woman who won't see and won't believe who has to suffer.

And it's needless. There's a medicine—a legitimate medicine—that's made to stop woman's suffering and cure woman's ailments. It's Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's purely vegetable and perfectly harmless—a powerful general, as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, imparting vigor and strength to the whole system. For periodical pains, weak back, bearing-down sensations, nervous prostration, and all "female complaints," it's a positive remedy. It improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength.

No other medicine for women is *guaranteed*, as this is. If it fails to give satisfaction, in any case, the money paid for it is refunded. You pay only for the good you get. On these terms it's the *cheapest*.

But more than that, it's the *best*.

IN 15 MINUTES.

I suffered severely with face neuralgia, but in 15 minutes after application of ST. JACOBS OIL was asleep. have not been troubled with it since. No return since 1882. F. B. ADAMS, Perry, Mo.

"ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."

THE KANSAS CITY MEDICAL & SURGICAL SANITARIUM

For the Treatment of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR TREATED IN THE MOST SKILLFUL AND SCIENTIFIC MANNER.

DR. C. M. COE, President, 11th & Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.

About seven years ago I had Bronchitis, which finally drifted into Consumption, so the doctors said, and they had about given me up. I was confined to my bed. One day my husband went for the doctor, but he was not in his office. The druggist sent me a bottle of Piso's Cure for Consumption. I took two doses of it, and was greatly relieved before the doctor came. He told me to continue its use as long as it helped me. I did so, and the result is, I am now sound and well—entirely cured of Consumption.—MRS. P. E. BAKER, Harrisburg, Illinois, February 20, 1891.

I have had Catarrh for many years, but never found anything that did me any good until I concluded to try Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. After using it a few times I found great relief, and would not be without it now.—MISS BELLE WOODRUFF, Lawler, Iowa, July 21, 1891.

DON'T

Waste your food and fuel when you don't need to.

CHARTER OAK STOVES

AND RANGES

Effect a saving in both.

THEY ARE WORTH MORE

But are really no higher in price than others.

DR. HARTER'S

RELIEVES all Stomach Distress.
REMOVES Sickness, Sense of Fullness, Constipation, Pain.
REVIVES Failing ENERGY.
RESTORES Normal Circulation, and Warmth to the Skin.

DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Watch Out

Tower's Improved SLICKER is Guaranteed Absolutely Water Proof. Will Not Peel, Leak or Stick. Soft Woolen Collar. Watch Out!

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THE "OHIO" WELL DRILL

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WE WILL SEND YOU TESTIMONY FROM PEOPLE WHO LIVE NEAR YOU.

CURED TO STAY CURED.

P. HAROLD HAYES, M. D., BUFFALO,