TALMAGE'S SERMON. paper. We would have better appre-

"DIVINE MISSION OF THE NEWS-PAPER," HIS SUBJECT.

A Fair Statement of the Conditions That Surround Newspaperdom - The Average Daily or Weekly Paper Is an Instrument for Great Good.



ASHINGTON, March 22, 1896.-'Newspaper Row," as it is called here m Washington, the long row of offices connected with prominent journals throughout the land, pays so much attention to Dr. Talmage they may

be glad to hear what he thinks of them while he discusses a subject in which the whole country is interested. His text today was: "And the wheels were full of eyes." Ezekiel x: 12. "For all the Athenians and strangers which were there spent their time in nothing else but either to tell or hear some new thing." Acts xvii: 21.

What is a preacher to do when he finds two texts equally good and suggestive? In that perplexity I take both. Wheels full of eyes? What but the wheels of a newspaper printing press? Other wheels are blind. They roll on, puiling or crushing. The manufacturer's wheel, how it grinds the operator with fatigues, and rolls over nerve and muscle and bone and heart, not knowing what it does. The sewing machine wheel sees not the aches and pains fastened to it-tighter than the band that moves it, sharper than the needle which it plies. Every moment of every hour of every day of every month of every year there are hundreds of thousands of wheels of mechanism, wheels of enterprise, wheels of hard work, in motion, but they are eyeless. Not so with the wheels of the printing press. Their entire business is to look and report. They are full of optic nerves, from axle to periphery. They are like those spoken of by Ezekiel as full of eyes. Sharp eyes, nearsighted, far-sighted. They look up. They look down. They look far away. They take in the next street and the next hemisphere. Eyes of criticism, eyes of investigation; eyes that twinkle with mirth, eyes glowering with indignation, eyes tender with love; eyes of suspicion, eyes of hope; blue eyes, black eyes, green eyes; holy eyes, evil eyes, sore eyes, political eyes, literary eyes, historical eyes, religious eyes; eyes that see everything. "And the wheels were full of eyes." But in my second text is the world's cry for the newspaper. Paul describes a class of people in Athens who spent their time either in gathering news or telling it. Why especially in Athens? Because the more intelligent people become, the more inquisitive they are-not about small things, but great things. The question then most frequently is

the question now most frequently

ciation of this blessing if we knew the money, the brain, the losses, the exasperations, the anxietles, the wear and tear of hearts involved in the production of a good newspaper. Under the

impression that almost anybody can make a newspaper, scores of inexperienced capitalists every year enter the lists, and, consequently, during the last few years a newspaper has died almost

every day. The disease is epidemic. The larger papers swallow the smaller ones, the whale taking down fifty minnows at one swallow. With more than seven thousand dailies and weeklies in the United States and Canada, there are but thirty-six a half century old. Newspapers do not average more than five years' existence. The most of them die of cholera infantum. It is high time that the people found out that the most successful way to sink money and keep it sunk is to start a newspaper. There

comes a time when almost everyone is smitten with the newspaper mania and starts one, or have stock in one he must or die.

To publish a newspaper requires the skill, the precision, the boldness, the vigilance, the strategy of a commanderin-chief. To edit a newspaper requires that one be a statesman, an essayist, a geographer, a statistician, and in acquisition, encyclopediac. To man, to govern, to propel a newspaper until it shall be a fixed institution, a national fact, demand more qualities than any business on earth. If you feel like starting any newspaper, secular or religious, understand that you are being threatened with softening of the brain or lunacy and, throwing your pocketbook into your wife's lap, start for some insane asylum before you do something desperate. Meanwhile, as the dead newspapers, week by week, are carried out to the burial, all the living newspapers give respectful obituary, telling when they were born and when they died. The best printer's ink should give at least one stickful of epitaph. If it was a good paper, say, "Peace to its ashes." If it was a bad paper, I suggest the epitaph written for Francis Chartreuse: "Here continueth to rot the body of Francis Chartreuse, who, with an inflexible constancy and uniformity of life, persisted in the practice of every human vice, excepting prodigality and hypocrisy; his insatiable avarice exempted him from the first, his matchless impudence from the second." I say this because I want you to know that a good, healthy, longlived, entertaining newspaper is not an easy blessing, but one that comes to us through the fire.

First of all, newspapers make knowledge democratic and for the multitude. The public library is a hay-mow so high up that few can reach it, while the newspaper throws down the forage to our feet. Public libraries are the reservoirs where the great floods are stored high up and away off. The newspaper is the tunnel that brings them down to the pitchers of all the people. The chief use of great libraries is to make newspapers out of. Great libraries make a few men and women very wise. Newspapers lift whole nations into the asked: What is the news? To answer sunlight. Better have fifty million peoaged woman making her living by knitthat cry in the text for the newspaper ple moderately intelligent than one the centuries have put their wits to hundred thousand solons. A false imwork. China first succeeded, and has pression is abroad that newspaper at Pekin a newspaper that has been | knowledge is ephemeral because periodprinted every week for one thousand icals are thrown aside, and not one out of ten thousand people ed by publishing the Acta Diurna, in files them for future reference. the same column putting fires, mur- Such knowledge, so far from ders, marriages and tempests. France being ephemeral, goes into the very succeeded by a physician writing out structure of the world's heart and brain and decides the destiny of churches and nations. Knowledge on the shelf is of little worth. It is knowledge afoot, knowledge harnessed. knowledge in revolution, knowledge winged, knowledge projected, knowledge thunder-bolted. So far from being ephemeral, nearly all the best minds and hearts have their hands on the printing press today, and have had since it got emancipated. Adams and Hancock and Otis used to go to the Boston Gazette and compose articles on the rights of the people. Benjamin Franklin, De Witt Clinton, Hamilton, Jefferson, Quincy were strong in newspaperdom. Many of the immortal things that have been published in book form first appeared in what you may call the ephemeral periodical, All Macaulay's essays first appeared in a review. All Carlyle's, all Ruskin's, all McIntosh's, all Sydney Smith's, all Hazlett's, all Thackeray's, all the elevated works of fiction in our day, are reprints from periodicals in which they appeared as serials. Tennyson's poems, Burns' poems, Longfellow's poems, Emerson's poems, Lowell's poems, Whittier's poems, were once fugitive pieces. You cannot find ten literary men in Christendom, with strong minds and great hearts, but are or have been somehow connected with the newspaper printing press. While the book will always have its place, the newspaper is more potent. Because the latter is multitudinous do not conclude it is necessarily superficial. If a man should from childhood to old age see only his Bible, Webster's Dictiontions, said: "Editors are the regents ary and his newspaper, he could be prepared for all the duties of this life and all the happiness of the next. Again, a good newspaper is a useful mirror of life as it is. It is sometimes complained that newspapers report the evil when they ought only to report the good. They must report the evil as well as the good, or how shall we know what is to be reformed, what guarded against, what fought down? A newspaper that pictures only the honesty and virtue of society is a misrepresentation. That family is best prepared for the duties of life which, knowing the evil, is taught to select the good. Keep the children under the impression that all is fair and right in the world, and when they go out into it they will I a as poorly prepared to struggle with it as a child who is thrown

to learn how to swim. Our only complaint is when sin is made attractive and morality dull, when vice is painted with great headlines and good deeds are put in obscure corners, iniquity set up in great primer and righteousness in nonpariel. Sin is loathsome, make it loathsome. Virtue is beautiful, make it beautiful.

It would work a vast improvement if all our papers-religious, political, literary-should for the most part drop their impersonality. This would do better justice to newspaper writers. Many of the strongest and best writers of the country live and die unknown, and are denied their just fame. The vast public never learns who they are. Most of them are on comparatively small income, and after awhile their hand forgets its cunning, and they are without resources, left to die. Why not, at least, have his initial attached to his most important work? It always gave additional force to an article when you occasionally saw added to some significant article in the old New York Courier and Enquirer J. W. W., or in the Tribune H. G., or in the Herald J. G. B., or in the Times H. J. R., or in the Evening Post W. C. B., or in the Evening Express E. B. While this arrangement would be a fair and just thing for newspaper writers, it would be a defense for the public.

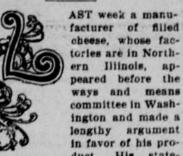
Once more I remark, that a good newspaper is a blessing as an evangelistic influence. You know there is a great change in ou: day taking place. All the secular newspapers of the day -for I am not speaking now of the religious newspapers-all the secular newspapers of the day discuss all the questions of God, eternity and the dead, and all the questions of the past, present and future. There is not a single doctrine of theology but has been discussed in the last ten years by the secular newspapers of the country. They gather up all the news of all the earth bearing on religious subjects, and then they scatter the news abroad again. The Christian newspaper will be the right wing of the apocalyptic angel. The cylinder of the Christianized printing press will be the front wheel of the Lord's charlot. I take the music of this day, and I do not mark it diminuendo-I mark it crescendo. A pastor on a Sabbath preaches to a few hundred, or a few thousand people, and on Monday, or during the week, the printing press will take the same sermon and preach it to millions of people. God speed the printing press! God save the printing press! God Christianize the printing press!

When I see the printing press standing with the electric telegraph on the one side gathering up material, and the lightning express train on the other side waiting for the tons of folded sheets of newspapers, I pronounce it the mightlest force in our civilization. So I commend you to pray for all those who manage the newspapers of the land, for all type setters, for all reporters, for all editors, for all publishers, that, sitting or standing in positions of such great influence, they may give all that influence for God and the betterment of the human race. An

into the middle of the Atlantic and told | DAIRY AND POULTRY. ers oftener state what they are doing

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm-A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.



duct. His statements were very transparent. He said that the filled cheese industry did not injure the dairy business, that, on the contrary, it stimulated it. Now this is a very bold statement. Filled cheese has not injured the dairy business! Indeed! More than 40 per cent of our cheese trade with England has been lost within the last few years, principally because this miserable stuff was sent over there and sold for full cream. In the meantime, Canada has increased her sales in England 400 per cent because she has a law that will not permit filled cheese to be sold at all or manufactured.

He says also that the manufacturer of filled cheese has made it possible for the farmer to get much more for his milk than he otherwise would. This statement also is not true. The price paid for skim milk by the filled cheese men has been as low as 8 cents per hundred, and not higher than 15 or 16, we are informed. This is less than skimmilk is worth for feeding hogs, calves and poultry.

that all may be benefited. V. J. Wessinger, Livingston County, Michigan .- This is my first winter's experience with poultry. I began feeding about the middle of December, and at that time they were not laying at all. Within a week from that time they began. For the month of January I received just 181 eggs from about 80 fowls, mixed breeds. I have started in with a pair of pure bred Red Caps. Of these I kept no egg record during January. She laid nine eggs from February 1st to 18th. During the month

the fowls kept healthy as usual. John Stout, Cook County, Illinois.-I am almost afraid to submit my egg record for January. I fear it is far below the average. But then I will say that the fowls really did not have a fair show. They number about forty and are kept in a little house less than 8 by 12 feet. Thirteen of the birds were old ones and the rest young, some of them too young to lay. Well, I received 174 eggs during the month.

That is only about 4 and 35-100 eggs per hen. However, I hope to have them in better quarters next winter. Mrs. Martha Fraley, Brown County, Kansas.-- Up to the first of February I sold 50 dozen of eggs, as shown by my books. My hens are Plymouth Rocks. (We call the attention of our correspondent to the fact that she does not say how many hens she has. It is thus impossible for us to form any conclusion as to the success she had with the hens. We hope to hear more from her.-Ed. F. R.)

E. Scott Hatch, Rock County, Wisconsin .- My flock of twenty Brown Leghorns have kept unusually well all through the month of January, and I received from them 339 eggs. I did not have time to give them very good care.

Joe Haynes, Cass County, Illinois .--I have fourteen Buff Cochin hens, from which I received 161 eggs in January.

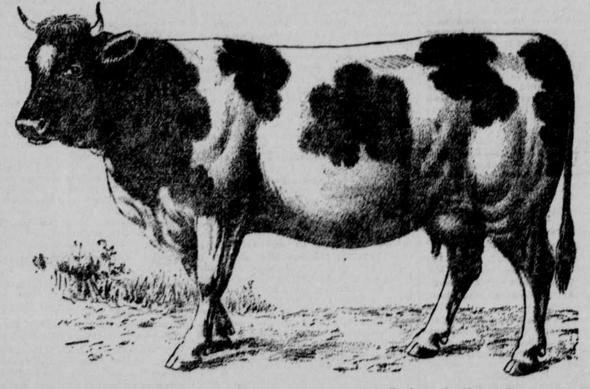
Rigid Stanchiop The above is the subject for many warm discussions at dairymen's conventions. There is a strong sentiment against them, and the ones that still hold to them do so more because it is a custom that has come down from the forefathers rather than because it is the best way to confine the cows. The rigid stanchion should go, and something more humane take its place. Let a man imagine himself tied in such a way that he would have no liberty of his hands, and then be exposed for an indefinite time to fleas, warbles and dust. We can well believe that the agony he would endure from itching would be intense.

Now, the animal that is tied in a rigid stanchion cannot scratch itself, no matter how acute the discomfort may be. Especially must this be irritating at the time when the animals shed their hair. This is without question one way of being cruel to stock, even though the latter are well fed and well housed. Fortunately the time is coming when the rigid stanchion will be a thing of the past. It will take its place with the other relics of the barbarous ages. Let every humane man give it a push and send it along, not-into fame and use, but into oblivion.

Cotton-Seed Ment for Horses.

Most of the readers of the Farmers' Review are not in localities where cotton-seed meal or hulls can be had readily for feeding purposes. For such as are located near the great cotton fields the following experiments may be of interest. At the North Carolina experiment station they tried the effects of cotton-seed meal as a horse food. Generally speaking, the experiments were quite favorable to the cotton-seed meal.

Two horses were used in the experiment, and the feeding period was di-vided into two parts. During the first part the two animals were fed on clo-



Above we show a cow of the illustrated on our stock page a bull of to the United States and being crossed Simmenthaler breed, called also Black this breed. This cow is of interest be- with Jerseys .- From the Farmers' Reting, unwound the yarn from the ball Freiberg cattle. In a recent issue we cause some of them are being imported view, Chicago.

years, printed on silk. Rome succeedthe news of the day for his patients. England succeeded under Queen Elizabeth in first publishing the news of the Spanish Armada, and going on until she had enough enterprise, when the battle of Waterloo was fought, deciding the destiny of Europe, to give it onethird of a column in the London Morning Chronicle, about as much as the newspaper of our day gives of a small fire. America succeeded by Benjamin Harris' first weekly paper, called Public Occurrences, published in Boston in 1690, and by the first daily, the American Advertiser, published in Philadelphia in 1784.

The newspaper did not suddenly spring upon the world, but came gradually. The genealogical line of the newspaper is this: The Adam of the race was a circular or news-letter, created by Divine impulse in human nature; and the circular begat the pamphiet, and the pamphlet begat the quarterly, and the quarterly begat the weekly, and the weekly begat the semiweekly, and the semi-weekly begat the daily. But alas! by what a struggle it came to its present development! No sooner had its power been demonstrated than tyranny and superstition shackled it. There is nothing that despotism so fears and hates as a printing press. It has too many eyes in its wheel. A great writer declared that the king of Naples made it unsafe for him to write of anything but patural history. Austria could not endure Kossuth's journalistic pen, pleading for the redemption of Hungary. Napoleon L. trying to keep his iron heel on the neck of naof sovereigns and the tutors of nations. and are only fit for prison." But the battle for the freedom of the press was fought in the court rooms of England and America and decided before this century began by Hamilton's eloquent plea for J. Feter Zonger's Gazette in America and Erskine's advocacy of the freedom of publication in England. But I discourse now on a subject you have never heard-the immeasurable and everlasting blessing of a good newspaper. Thank God tor the wheel full of eyes. Thank flod that we do not have-like the Athenians-to go about to gather up and relate the tidings of the day, since the on nivorous newspaper does both for us. The grandest temporal blessing that God has given to the ninetcenth century is the news-

until she found in the center of the ba there was an old piece of newspaper. She opened it and read an advertisement which announced that she had become heiress to a large property, and that fragment of newspaper lifted her from pauperism to affluence. And I do not know but as the thread of time unrolls and unwinds a little further, through the silent yet speaking newspaper may be found the vast inheritance of the world's redemption. Jesus shall reign where'er the sun Does his successive journeys run: His kindom stretch from shore to shore Till suns shall rise and set no more.

RELIGION AND REFORM.

Over 600 preachers in Connecticut work for salaries that do not average more than \$750 a year.

It was a Connecticut woman who refused to buy a copy of the Bible from an agent because it did not contain portraits of the presidents of the United States.

The Church of Messiah, Brooklyn, Dr. Charles R. Baker, rector, has maintained for several years a circulating library for the blind, probably the only one in the United States.

Hul Kin is the first Chinaman to be ordained as a Christian minister in the eastern part of the United States. He is a Presbyterian and has lived in New York since he came to this country, twenty years ago.

Rev. Benjamin Waugh has retired from the editorship of the London Sunday Magazine, his work in connection with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children leaving him no leisure for other labors.

Dr. Alexander Charles Garrett, hishop of northern Texas, has just been elected hishop of the newly created diocese of Dallas, Texas. Dr. Hishop has for years been one of the most aggressive missionary hishops in the Episcopal church.

A priest of the Greek church in Thessaly died lately at the age of 102. During the last years of his life his memory became so much impaired that he often forgot whether or not he had dined, and sometimes he dined twice or thrice in succession.

Rev. Dr. George W. Miller, now of St. Andrew's Methodist church, New York, has accepted a call to succeed Rev. Dr. Richard Harcourt of Grace church, Baltimore. Dr. Miller has had charge of the largest church of his denomination in Kansa's City, was formerly pastor of Grace church, Wilmington, and began his ministry in Chambersburg.

The love that never speaks until it does it on a gravestone, keeps still too long.

tax the product. Now, we know that it healthy. is impossible to control any product unless that product be taxed enough to pay the expenses of government supervision.

His argument that the tax will increase the cost of the article to the consumer can be met by the statement that much of this cheese is sold to the consumer for full cheese prices, often 14 to 16 cents per pound-a very liberal profit for cheese that costs only 51/2 cents per pound to manufacture.

Cleanliness and Batter Cultures.

A great deal of attention is now being paid to the question of butter cultures. The butter maker is made to feel that to be up with the times he must invest in some of the cultures being sent out by the firms that make a specialty of that kind of product. The more advanced dairy experts, however, materially benefitted by such cultures, although these cultures have in them great possibilities.

The experiment stations have taken up the question to some extent, and, so far as they have gone, have been unable to find much advantage in these commercial cultures over those naturally produced in the clean dairy. The Canadian experiment station has made a series of experiments that go to show that the great need is cleanliness. When the milk is exposed to foul air of the stable or milk room the cultures that get into the milk have like properties and give to the butter flavors not commercially valuable. On the other hand, if the milk be exposed to pure air the cultures that get into it

will ripen it with a flavor that is much desired by the butter consumer. Such cultures are equal in every way to those purchased on the market. This emphasizes two things. First,

that the milk should be got from the stable to the milk room as soon as possible, and second, that the air of the milk room must be perfectly purs.

Some January Egg Records (From the Farmers' Review.)

In answer to our request of two weeks ago we have received the following reports on what the hens are doing. The reports are not at all extraordinary, but are fair. We consider the record of the twenty Brown Leghorns below as very good, with the supposition that they did not have a first-class pen warmed by a stove. We would like to hear from the writer further as to just what the conditions ; were. We would like to have our read-

His argument further was that it was I feed scraps from the table, also corn ver straw, corn meal and mill feeds. not necessary to have a law that would and some wheat. My hens are fat and

Single Comb White Leghorns.

I have raised poultry quite extensively for ten years. My fowls have been single-comb White Leghorns mostly, but I have raised some Plymouth Rocks, Houdans and Brahmas, The first named fowl suits me best. I have for them a good warm house with feeding pen and scratching room. In winter 1 give them warm feed in the morning, with grain later in the day and a plenty of pure water. For the warm feed we usually cook different kinds of vegetables and mix in bran or ground feed. For grain we give them wheat, corn and oats. We do not raise chickens for market, but think the eggs pay better. We often get a good many eggs in winter. During the year we have roup, mites and cholera to contend with. We think the believe that the butter maker is not | Leghorns good egg producers and they also mature early. When we have roup we separate all the sick fowls from the well ones, and kill off all the sickest ones. We believe that to be the safest and surest way. For cholera we think smart weed one of the best things we can use-just a bunch of dried smart weed. We put it in a kettle of water and cook it till we have made a strong tea. Then we pour it into the feed trough and the hens will

Outlook for Horses.

gard, in Farmers' Review.

eat weed and all. We think it a pre-

ventive as well as a cure .- Milton Hag-

Horses of the right kind will always be needed and used, and if the farmer bears this in mind he can continue to raise horses and find for them a ready sale with profit in our home market. Moreover the American horse has found his way into foreign markets, where he has proved himself the foremost of his kind for the use of farmers and coachmen. In Britain he is said to be more easily acclimated and to perform better service than either the Canadian. the Scotch or the German horse. In the last three years the demand for him across the water has increased more than fourfold, and if war should come in that unsettled community, the demand would be greatly increased, as American horses are considered superior to either German or English horses for the army .- Farm News.

The credit that is oblained by a lie only lasts till the truth comes out.

A beggar's rags may cover as much tride as an alderman's gown

On this one horse gained in weight and the other lost in weight. In the second period the corn meal and mill feed was reduced one pound for each horse, and instead two pounds of cotton-seed meal was added to the ration. Both horses gained in weight.

Two pounds per day for horses engaged in work would appear to be a safe ration. However, it should be remembered that one or two experiments do not settle the feeding value and effects of any particular feed.

Selling Direct to the People.

The middle man is a necessity for nearly every business, and when he is content with a fair profit on his sales and deals honestly with all parties there is little reason for trying to get rid of him. Usually he can handle the goods cheaper and better than could the manufacturer himself. The element of fraud has, however, compelled some large manufacturers of goods to attempt to sell directly to the consumers, so that the latter can get their goods without being cheated. This seems about the best way for the creamery man to get the oleomarga rine man out of the way.

Several creameries in Wisconsin under one management have built up a large trade in Chicago in this way. They make only gilt-edged butter and deliver it directly to their customers.

Sultan Fowls.

Can you inform me where I can purchase a sitting of eggs from the Sultan fowls? Or could I purchase a pair of fowls? What should they cost, and what would a sitting of eggs cost? I saw the illustration of them in the Farmers' Review last summer. If you cannot tell me the cost of the eggs or fowls, I would like the name of some man that is breeding them.-W. J. W., in Farmers' Review.

We are unable to tell the correspondent either the cost of the eggs or birds or the name of any man in this country that is raising them. We have not notleed anyone advertising them, and do not know that any are raised here. The breed was imported into England from Turkey, and we do not know that it got any further. If any of our correspondents know of the breed being raised here, let us hear from them.

Plenty of Room in Canada .--- Canada lacks only 237,000 square miles of being as large as the whole continent of Europe; it is nearly thirty times as large as Great Britain and Ireland, and Is 500,000 square miles larger than the United States.

NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.