FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

MISTAKES in planting.—It is a mistake to plant trees till you get your ground ready; or to plant in soil not adapted to their growth; or that has not been properly enriched and thoroughly underdrained—trees will not thrive with wet feet. It is a mistake to plant in certain quarters of the moon—trees do better planted in the earth. It is a mistake to plant too many varieties—or to plant all of one variety—or to plant a variety because some tree agent advises you to; or to plant every variety offered you before it has been thoroughly tested in your locality, unless you have the means to conduct an experimental fruit farm. It is a mistake to plant in post-holes and think that trees will grow without any further care or cultivation. It is a mistake to plant at all unless you know what varieties you want and how to take care of them when planted.

Mistakes in Cultivation.—It is a mistake to think that when trees are once planted they will take care of themselves. It is a mistake to turn young trees out to grass before they are weaned from the nursery. It is a mistake to think they don't want just as good cultivation as corn or any other crop to succeed well. It is a mistake to try and raise crops year after year from an orchard without returning anything to the soil; trees want feeding as well as your pigs or cattle to produce growth or fruit. It is a mistake to trim by horse or cattle power, you are apt to overdo the job. It is a mistake not to trim and shape your trees when young and thus avoid the necessity of removing large branches when the trees are large, and thus mutilate and injure them. It is a mistake to let too much fruit grow on young trees or vines. It is a mistake not to thin out heavy crops on any trees.

Mistakes in Marketing.—It is a mistake to market your fruits in flour or meal-bags, when you can get clean ones. It is a mistake that you don't use the clean ones for oats or wheat and put your fruit in good clean baskets or barrels. It is a mistake to try to put a quart of berries into a pint and a half basket, or a half bushel of peaches or pears into a twelve quart basket—they shrink in getting them out. It is a mistake to put all the small samples in the bottom of the basket, most people take them out before they use them, besides the large ones on top have a crushing effect, if not upon them, upon your honesty as a fruit grower. It is a mistake to send soft fruit to a distant market. It is a mistake to send fruit to a commission man whose honesty you know nothing about. It is a mistake to expect prompt returns from every commission man you send to. It is a mistake to send off fruits to be sold on commission if you can get a fair price near home.

Miscellaneous Mistakes.—It is a mistake to think that nurserymen never make mistakes, or that they are not willing to rectify them when they can. It is a mistake to think they are responsible for the death of all the trees that die before coming to maturity, or for all the tricks of tree agents. It is a mistake to think they don't want to sell all their surplus stock, and that tree agents don't often buy it and without their knowledge, re-label it just what their orders call for and send it out, and when it bears, nurserymen get the cursing. It is a mistake to think all tree agents are rascals.—A. M. Smith.

Handling Quinces.

Quinces may be gathered as they ripen in such a manner as to prolong the season very much. No fruit needs more careful handling—even a thumb mark becomes a dark spot in a short time. For shipping to a distant market in considerable quantities, probably no package is more satisfactory than the ordinary apple barrel. The ends should be lined with white paper and the fruit placed in very carefully, calyx end downward against the head, instead of the stem end, as with the apple. The tail end of the barrel should be gently pressed to its place with a lever or screw press, but less heavily than in the case of the apple, because the texture of the quince is more brittle and less elastic, consequently every bruise will result in a serious blemish. For a near market, and in smaller quantities, no package can surpass the now very popular twelve quart basket. Whichever package is used it will usually be found best to make two classes, and not to ship the small mis-shapen, or poorly colored specimens in the same package with the choice fruit. If, however, no selection is made, a fair show of best and worst should be made in order that dealers may know exactly what they are handling and buyers may know exactly what they are buying.—Linius Woolverton.

The Mastery of Farm Condition.

One of the most disheartening experiences that can befall a man who is making a business of growing a particular garden or farm crop, is to witness the failure of such a crop when he does not know what to do to prevent the loss. Such an experience quenches one's enthusiasm in his work, temporarily at least, and weakens his faith in his ability to overcome the obstacles that he must meet in his business. The recurrence of such experiences has often been the direct cause of the growth of one crop after another being abandoned; and occasionally this has resulted in New England in the abandonment of the farm altogether. On the other hand, to feel that one understands the peculiarities of plants and knows what to do for them and when to do it if they are threatened with disaster, begets a certain confidence in the occupation, and in turn this begets an ambition to cultivate more crops and larger fields and to increase the production of each square foot of land so tilled. The discovery of the Bordeaux mixture and its plant-disease preventing qualities promises to be of great value to those engaged in the cultivation of the soil, enabling them to control in a large measure a class of troubles which have in the past been the occasion of heavy loss and trying annoyances.—Rhode Island Bulletin.

Insect Injuries to Indian Corn.

Bulletin No. 44 of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station is a complete practical account of all known insect injuries of any importance to the seed and roots of Indian corn. The kinds of injury are so classified and analyzed as to enable one to determine the cause of the injury from the appearance of the field or the injured plant, and from the insects found in or upon it. The wireworm, the root lice, the white grubs, and the corn root worms are treated with especial fullness. The discussion of each form of injury and of each insect treated includes a full account of preventive and remedial measures, the whole making a pamphlet of eighty-seven pages, profusely illustrated with cuts of the injurious insects in the various stages of their development.

This bulletin is issued by the consulting entomologist of the station, Prof. S. A. Forbes, who is also State Entomologist of Illinois, and the article is made up largely from the eighteenth report of the State Entomologist, with the omission, however, of all matter of a technical character or of trivial economic importance.

This bulletin, as well as all others issued by the station, will be sent free of charge to any person in Illinois interested in farming, who will send his name and postoffice to the Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana Ill.

W. L. Pillsbury, Secy.

Late Potatoes.

The planting of late potatoes has fallen into disfavor in Rhode Island on account of the occasional prevalence of the late blight which hitherto in some seasons has run riot in the potato fields, while the owners of the fields could do nothing but stand by and see their potato vines wither and blacken and their prospects of securing a good potato crop grow small by degrees and beautifully less. Experience has shown that potato growers can now save their late crop from destruction by this disease; but in order to do this they must introduce into their methods of culture when necessary a feature that is comparatively new to the business—a kind of work the details of which are perfectly simple, but they are unlike any operations that have formerly been practiced upon the farm, and consequently they must be learned mainly by experience and observation of those who are to practice them.

Result of Draining.

A number of years since two acres of clay land which had a hard-pan clay subsoil was taken from one end of a meadow and fenced in with the adjoining corn field. Two years' cultivation endeavoring to raise corn proved a failure in getting even fair crop yields. About sixty rods of tile drain was put down at an average depth of two and a half feet. The ground was well plowed and cultivated, then wheat drilled in. A crop of wheat of good quality, forty-eight bushels, was secured off those two acres, and only about twenty two-horse-wagon loads of stable manure was applied to the ground. The two previous crops of corn were very light, hardly paying for the labor of cultivation. Since for about ten years those two acres have produced each year, even last year, good crops.—Ex.

Use Good Seed.—Many farmers make the mistake of arguing this way: "I have some good grain that will bring a good price on the market; I will sell that. I have some poor shriveled grain that grew down on low ground. I will keep that for seed." It is a great mistake. It is a very true principle in both animal and vegetable growth that 'Like begets like,' and if we sow poor seed we may expect a poor crop. Again, in selecting our seed we should strive to select it from a field that has been uniform in both quality and quantity. When we have this seed let us clean it thoroughly. I used to think, when I was a boy, and my stepfather kept us cleaning grain after it had been cleaned two or three times over, that he did this to keep us out of mischief, but I have concluded that he was right about this thorough cleaning.—Geo. McKerrow.

Experimental Roads.—There is every reason to believe that there is in the rural communities generally a total lack of appreciation of the benefits of good roads, which can be used at all seasons of the year. The truth is the people have had no experience of really good roads, and no opportunity of judging of the superiority over bad ones. There is much room for popular education on this subject, and one of the best means of education would be the construction in every community of a piece of first-class road. Such an object lesson would be invaluable, and it is easy to believe that large advantages might flow from a liberal expenditure by the state. Then, too, there is a natural and easily understood fear on the part of the farmers that the provision of good roads means an increase of taxes.—Ex.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VI AUGUST 9—THE VICTORIES OF DAVID.

Golden Text: "The Lord Is My Life and My Light and My Salvation; Whom Shall I Fear?"—Psalms 27:1—Questions and Applications.

FOR little children it is not good to dwell on battles and slaughter of enemies. But the fact that these were righteous wars, and victories over enemies that were ruining the country in David's time, and that such occur in the history of most countries, may be clearly shown. The wars should be viewed from the standpoint of justice, of chivalry, of patriotism, of deliverance, of victory, of blessing to the cause of mankind—the results rather than the details. The application is clear. We have many enemies to overcome, both within and without. We have the weapons described in Ephesians. We have many promises to those who overcome. We need as great courage, and heroism, and devotion as is required in the historic battles of the world. Historical Setting.—Time.—The earlier years of the second part of David's reign, B. C., 1040-1035. The section includes the whole range of David's wars, 2 Sam. 5: 18-25; chaps. 8 and 10; and 12: 26-31; 1 Chron. chaps. 18, 19 and 20. Psalms 18 and 60, according to their titles, throw light on David's experiences and motives at this time. Light From Other Scriptures.—In addition to Psalms 18 and 60, and others, the spiritual conflicts of Romans 7, the warfare and armor of Ephesians 6: 10-18; and the promises to those who overcome, in Revelations 2 and 3.

The lesson for today includes 2 Samuel 10: 8-19.

8. He "came out" from his capital into the open country. He hired Syrian soldiers from Zoba, in the northeast toward the Euphrates; from Beth-rehob, in Asher, in Northern Galilee from Maacah beyond the waters of Merom, and Ish-tob, southeast of the sea of Galilee, the scene of Jephthah's exile. The scene of the battle was the city of Medeba (1 Chron. 19:7) in the mountains of Moab east of the northern end of the Dead Sea. David's general was the brilliant Joab.

9. "When Joab saw that the front of the battle was against him before and behind." The Ammonites were at the entering in the gate of the city, while their Assyrian allies were in the plain, and the Israelites between them. "He chose of all the choice men of Israel." These were chosen to fight the Syrians as the most dangerous enemy.

10. "The rest * * * into the hand of Abishai his brother," with the agreement that each should help the other in case of need. The brothers with their enemies were thus back to back.

12. "Be of good courage," for they were in a most dangerous situation, and had good need to "play the men." The motive behind their couarge was, "for our people, and for the cities of our God."

Strike—for your altars and your fires;
Strike—for the green graves of your sires;
God, and your native land.—Halleck.

"The Lord do that which seemeth him good." Better, Jehovah will do, etc.: an expression of trust combined with resignation to God's will. Compare 1 Samuel 2: 18."—Cambridge Bible.

13. "The battle against the Syrians" was a victory, quickly followed by the defeat of the Ammonites under Abishai. This defeat was not final, but the Syrians made one more effort to recover from their losses.

16. "And Hadarezer" was king of Zobah, northeast of Damascus and south of Hamath between the Arontes and the Euphrates. "Came to Helam," a town west of the Euphrates.

17. "David * * * passed over Jordan, and came to Helam." Here David gained a great victory, destroying the men of "seven hundred chariots * * * and forty thousand horsemen." The numbers vary somewhat in Chronicles. Errors of numbers "frequently arise from the practice of expressing numerals by letters, with one or more dots or dashes to indicate hundreds, thousands, etc.—Cook.

19. "The kings that were servants to Hadarezer." "His vassals and tributaries transferred their allegiance to David. According to chapter 8: 6 (assuming it to refer to the same war), the kingdom of Damascus was completely subjugated and secured by military stations.—Cambridge Bible. Thus David held the territory on the north as far as the Euphrates. On the east to the desert, he conquered a little later from Ammon, the partners of the Syrians, in the siege of Rabbah Ammon, east of the Jordan, where Uriah the Hittite was slain, as referred to in our next lesson. 6. While David was thus employed in the north, the restless and always hostile Edomites, seeing the south denuded of troops, and excited to action by the vindictive Ammonites, invaded Judah with a large force. Joab and Abishai were immediately despatched to the south with a portion of the army, and with orders to treat the enemy with the utmost rigor. They found that the Edomites had already caused wide distress, and were now retiring to their own territories at the approach of the Israelites. At the southern extremity of the Dead Sea, in the valley of Salt, they were defeated; and in six months the Edomites in the mountains and defiles of Idumea were reduced to submission and garrisons placed in the conquered district. Thus David's empire was extended to the south as far as the desert.

Some Moral Questions and Applications.—First.—Now for the first time was completely fulfilled the promise made to Abraham (Gen. 15: 18) that his seed should hold the land from the river of Egypt to the river Euphrates. Several things combined for this result. (1) The period was during the decline and obscurity of both Egypt and Assyria, and it is during this interval alone that such an empire could have existed.—Side Lights on Bible History. (2) The surrounding nations made the attacks, and it was from the necessity of self-defense that the larger kingdom was gained. (3) David was just the man for the time—religious, just, skillful, statesman-like, and soldierly. Thus all God's promises are sure to be fulfilled whenever the best time and the right men meet. Delay is not denial, but the period for the ripening of the promised fruit. Second.—The Israelites held this land as long as they obeyed. They might have held it to this day. It was situated somewhat as Switzerland is today among the surrounding nations.

Right and Wrong.

Morality is right relation with men. Spirituality is right relation with God. A man may be all right with his fellows and all wrong with God. When a man gets right with God he is right with man every time.—Rev. A. C. Dixon.

NEWSY TRIFLES.

The British museum has cost Great Britain £11,000 a year in the last 142 years.

The dome of the St. Paul's is about as many feet high as there are days in the year.

In proportion to its size, the horse has a smaller stomach than any other quadruped.

Madison Square garden realized a profit of $10,000 last year. In the preceding year it lost $31,000.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"WHO WAS YOUR FATHER?" SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

From the Text: "Whose Son Art Thou, Young Man?"—Hereditary Proclivity for Good or Evil—David Versus Goliath.

NEVER was there a more unequal fight than that between David and Goliath. David five feet high; Goliath ten. David a shepherd boy, brought up amid rural scenes; Goliath a warrior by profession. Goliath a mountain of braggadocio; David a marvel of humility. Goliath armed with an iron spear; David armed with a sling with smooth stones from the brook. But you are not to despise these latter weapons. There was a regiment of slingers in the Assyrian army and a regiment of slingers in the Egyptian army, and they made terrible execution, and they could cast a stone with as much accuracy and force as now can be sent with shot or shell. The Greeks in their army had slingers who would throw leaden plummets inscribed with the irritating words: "Take this!" So it was a mighty weapon David employed in that famous combat. A Jewish rabbi says that the probability is that Goliath was in such contempt for David that in a paroxysm of laughter he threw his head back and his helmet fell off, and David saw the uncovered forehead, and his opportunity had come, and taking this sling and swinging it around his head two or three times, and aiming it at that uncovered forehead, crashed it in like an eggshell. The battle over, behold the tableau: King Saul sitting, little David standing, his fingers clutched into the hair of the decapitated Goliath. As Saul sees David standing there holding in his hand the ghastly, reeking, staring trophy, evidence of the complete victory over God's enemies, the king wonders what parentage was honored by such heroism, and in my text he asks David his pedigree, "Whose son art thou, thou young man?" The king saw what you and I see, that this question of heredity is a mighty question. The longer I live, the more I believe in blood—good blood, bad blood, proud blood, humble blood, honest blood, thieving blood, heroic blood, cowardly blood. The tendency may skip a generation or two, but it is sure to come out, as in a little child you sometimes see a similarity to a great-grandfather whose picture hangs on the wall. That the physical mental and moral qualities are inherited is patent to any one who keeps his eyes open. The similarity is so striking sometimes as to be amusing. Great families, regal or literary, are apt to have the characteristics all down through the generations, and what is more perceptible in such families may be seen on a smaller scale in all families. A thousand years have no power to obliterate the difference. The large lip of the House of Austria is seen in all the generations, and is called the Hapsburg lip. The House of Stuart always means in all generations cruelty and bigotry and sensuality: Witness Queen of Scots. Witness Charles I. and Charles II. Witness James I. and James II., and all the other scoundrels of that line. Scottish blood means persistence, English blood means reverence for the ancient, Welsh blood means religiosity, Danish blood means fondness for the sea, Indian blood means roaming disposition, Celtic blood means fervidity, Roman blood means conquest. The Jewish facility for accumulation you may trace clear back to Abraham, of whom the Bible says "he was rich in silver and gold and cattle," and to Isaac and Jacob, who had the same characteristics. Some families are characterized by longevity, and they have a tenacity of life positively Methuzelish. Others are characterized by Goliathian stature, and you can see it for one generation, two generations, five generations, in all the generations. Vigorous theology runs down in the line of the Alexanders. Tragedy runs on in the family of the Kembles. Literature runs on in the line of the Trollopes. Philanthropy runs on in the line of the Wilberforces. Statesmanship runs on in the line of the Adamses. You see these peculiarities in all generations. Henry and Catharine of Navarre religious, all their families religious. The celebrated family of the Cassini, all mathematicians. The celebrated family of the Medici, grandfather, son and Catharine, all remarkable for keen intellect. The celebrated family of Gustave Adolphus, all warriors. This law of heredity asserts itself without reference to social or political condition, for you sometimes find the ignoble in high place and the honorable in obscure place. A descendant of Edward I. a toll-gatherer. A descendant of Edward III. a door-keeper. A descendant of the Duke of Northumberland, a trunk-maker. Some of the mightiest families of England are extinct, while some of those most honored in the peerage go back to an ancestry of hard knuckles and rough exterior. This law of heredity is entirely independent of social or political conditions. Then you find avarice and jealousy and sensuality and fraud having full swing in some families. The violent temper of Frederick William is the inheritance of Frederick the Great. It is not a theory founded by worldly philosophy, but by divine authority. Do you not remember how the Bible speaks of a chosen generation, of the generation of the righteous, of the generation of vipers, of an untoward generation, of a stubborn generation, of the iniquity of the fathers, visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generation? So that the text comes today with the force of a projectile hurled from mightiest catapult, "Whose son art thou, thou young man?" Well, says some one, "that theory discharges me from all responsibility. Born of sanctified parents, we are bound to be good, and we cannot help ourselves. Born of unrighteous parentage, we are bound to be evil, and we cannot help ourselves." Two inaccuracies. As much as if you should say, "The centrifugal force in nature has a tendency to bring everything to the center, and therefore all come to the center. The centrifugal force in nature has a tendency to throw everything to the periphery, and therefore everything will go out to the periphery." You know as well as I know that you can make the centripetal force overcome the centrifugal, and you can make the centrifugal overcome the centripetal. As when there is a mighty tide of good in a family that may be overcome by determination to evil, as in the case of Aaron Burr, the libertine, who had for father President Burr, the consecrated; as in the case of Pierrepont Edwards, the scourge of New York society eighty years ago, who had a Christian ancestry, while, on the other hand, some of the best men and women of this day are those who have come of an ancestry of which it would not be courteous to speak in their presence. The practical and useful object of this sermon is to show you that if you come of a Christian ancestry, then you are solemnly bound to preserve and develop the glorious inheritance.

* * *

First, I accost all those who are descended of a Christian ancestry. I do not ask if your parents were perfect. There are no perfect people now, and I do not suppose there were any perfect people then. Perhaps there was sometimes too much blood in their eye when they chastised you. But from what I know of you, you got no more than you deserved, and perhaps a little more chastisement would have been salutary. But you are willing to acknowledge, I think, that they wanted to do right. From what you overheard in conversations, and from what you saw at the family altar and at neighborhood obsequies, you know that they had invited God into their heart and their life. There was something that sustained those old people supernaturally. You have no doubt about their destiny. You expect if you ever get to heaven to meet them as you expect to meet the Lord Jesus Christ. That earthly association has been a charm for you. There was a time when you got right up from a house of iniquity and walked out into the fresh air because you thought your mother was looking at you. You have never been very happy in sin because of a sweet old face that would present itself. Tremulous voices from the past accosted you until they were seemingly audible, and you looked around to see who spoke. There was an estate not mentioned in the last will and testament, a vast estate of prayer and holy example and Christian entreaty and glorious memory. The survivors of the family gathered to hear the will read, and this was to be kept and that was to be sold, and it was "share and share alike." But there was an unwritten will that read something like this: "In the name of God, amen. I being of sound mind, bequeath to my children all my prayers for their salvation; I bequeath to them all the results of a lifetime's toil; I bequeath to them the Christian religion, which has been so much comfort to me, and I hope may be solace for them; I bequeath to them a hope of reunion when the partings of life are over. 'Share and share alike,' may they inherit eternal riches. I bequeath to them the wish that they may avoid my errors and copy anything that may have been worthy. In the name of God who made me, and the Christ who redeemed me, and the Holy Ghost who sanctifies me, I make this my last will and testament. Witness all you hosts of heaven. Witness time, witness eternity. Signed, sealed and delivered in this our dying hour. Father and Mother." You did not get that will proved at the surrogate's office, but I take it out today and I read it to you. I take it out of the alcoves of your heart. I shake the dust off it. I ask if you will accept that inheritance, or will you break the will?

Oh, ye of Christian ancestry! You have a responsibility vast beyond all measurement. God will not let you off with just being as good as ordinary people when you had such extraordinary advantage. Ought not a flower planted in a hot-house be more thrifty than a flower planted outside in the storm? Ought not a factory turned by the Housatonic do more work than a factory turned by a thin and shallow mountain stream? Ought not you of great early opportunity be better than those who had a cradle unblessed? A father sets his son up in business. He keeps an account of all the expenditures. So much for store fixtures, so much for rent, so much for this, so much for that, and all the items aggregated, and the father expects the son to give an account.

* * *

But I turn for a moment to those who had evil parentage, and I want to tell you that the highest thrones in heaven and the mightiest triumphs and the brightest crowns will be for those who had evil parentage, but who by the grace of God conquered—conquered. As good, as useful, as splendid a gentleman as I ever knew had for a father a man who died blaspheming God until the neighbors had to put their fingers in their ears to shut out the horror. One of the most consecrated and useful Christian ministers of today was the son of a drunken horse-jockey. Tide of evil tremendous in some families. It is like Niagara Rapids, and yet men have clung to a rock and been rescued. There is a family in New York, whose wealth has rolled up into many millions, that was founded by a man who after he had vast estate sent back a paper of tacks because they were two cents more than he expected. Grip and grind and gouge in the fourth generation—I suppose it will be grip and grind and gouge in the twentieth generation. The thirst of intoxicants has burned down through the arteries of a hundred and fifty years. Pugnacity or combativeness characterizes other families. Sometimes one form of evil, sometimes another form of evil. But it may be resisted, it has been resisted. If the family frailty be avarice, cultivate unselfishness and charity, and teach your children never to eat an apple without offering somebody else half of it. Is the family frailty combativeness, keep out of the company of quick-tempered people, and never answer an impertinent question until you have counted a hundred both ways, and after you have written an angry letter, keep it a week before you send it, and then burn it up. Is the family frailty timidity and cowardice, cultivate backbone; read the biography of brave men like Joshua or Paul and see if you cannot get a little iron in your blood. Find out what the family frailty is, and set body, mind, and soul in battle array. Conquer you will. I think the genealogical table was put in the first chapter of the New Testament not only to show our Lord's pedigree, but to show that a man may rise up in an ancestral line and beat back successfully all the influences of bad heredity. See in that genealogical table that good King Asa was born of vile King Abia. See in that genealogical table that Joseph and Mary and the most illustrious Being that ever touched our world, or ever will touch it, had in their ancestral line scandalous Rehoboam and Rahab and Thamar and Bathsheba. If this world is ever to be Edenized—and it will be—all the infected families of the earth are to be regenerated and there will some one arise in each family line and open a new genealogical table. There will be some Joseph to arise in the line and reverse the evil influence of Rehoboam, and there will be some Mary to arise in the line and reverse the evil influence of Bathsheba. Perhaps the star of hope may point down to your manger. Perhaps you are to be the hero or the heroine that is to put down the brakes and stop that long line of genealogical tendencies and switch it off on another track from that on which it has been running for a century. You do that and I will promise you as fine a place as the architects of heaven can build, the archway inscribed with the words: "More than conqueror." But whatever your heredity, let me say you may be sons and daughters of the Lord God Almighty. Estranged children from the homestead, come back through the open gate of adoption. There is royal blood in our veins, there are crowns on our escutcheon, our Father is King, our Brother is King, we may be kings and queens unto God forever. Come and sit down on the ivory bench of the palace. Come and wash in the fountains that fall into the basins of crystal and alabaster. Come and look out of the upholstered window upon gardens of azalea and amaranth. Hear the full burst of the orchestra while you banquet with potentates and victors. Oh! when the text sweeps backward, let it not stop at the cradle that rocked your infancy, but at the cradle that rocked the first world, and when the text sweeps forward, let it not stop at your grave, but at the throne on which you may reign, forever and ever. "Whose son art thou, thou young man?" Son of God! Heir of immortality! Take your inheritance!

NOTES OF THE DAY.

About 10,000 Americans visit England yearly.

Among the English nobility 19 per cent are childless.

Of the 9,533 sailors in the United States navy 4,400 are foreign born.

New buildings under way at Cripple Creek are estimated in value at $796,300.

Fashionable young ladies in Japan, when they desire to look very attractive, gild their lips.

Sunflower cake has been found, especially in Russia, one of the best auxiliary cattle foods.

A meteorite which fell in Australia recently had a mass of pure copper imbedded in one side.

American ebony is one of the heaviest woods known, weighing 83.18 pounds to the cubic foot.

Don't fail to try your hardest to win the favor of your prospective mother-in-law. Let her very soon see that her son has chosen a girl after her own heart for his wife.

Don't feel hurt and aggrieved if his letters do not arrive with the same unfailing punctuality with which yours are dispatched. Nine men out of every ten dislike letter writing. Make up your mind that your lover is not the tenth one.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

A French railway company has ordered clocks to be placed on the outside of every locomotive.

The highest inhabited building in Europe is the Alpine club house, on Mount Rosa, 12,000 feet above the sea level.

Slight repairs to the stone wall at the Bloody Angle, Gettysburg, made the other day, uncovered over 100 bullets, pieces of shell, parts of guns, etc.