

THE NORTHWESTERN.

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The Mexican army of more than 25,000 men is supported upon a trifle more than 1,000,000 Mexican dollars a month. The Mexican congress does not cost \$1,000,000 a year.

Captain Richard P. Leary, U. S. N., who, as governor of the Island of Guam, won laurels which have not yet had time to fade, is hobbling around on crutches. His leg was injured a few weeks ago in a fall at the League Island navy yard.

Mr. Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, said in a recent address that he who calls a mob into being cannot be pronounced wholly guiltless of that which the mob may do. The remark is both reasonable and full of sound sense.

Army recruits are scarce in England as well as in this country. In order to stimulate the lagging military spirit among British yokels a genius of the war office in London has devised what he calls a "recruitment machine." This is a moving picture machine which shows all sorts of attractive views of army life.

During harvest last year Edward Pallas of Maysville, Kan., was caught in a machine and terribly injured. While he was still laid up his wife deserted him. In October he secured a divorce, which under the state law did not become final until the expiration of six months. He died before that time and now his divorced wife claims his estate.

Mexico knows nothing of the dilatory court methods so common in this country. A California prospector had a case involving some mining property in Sinaloa. It came up first in February, 1900, and went against him. It has since been appealed three times, all four decisions having been secured in eleven months. Three of the courts favored the American.

It is estimated that if Mr. Carnegie continued to give away money at the rate at which he has been distributing it for the past fifty days his entire fortune would be gone in the course of the year 1903. But as he is in good health and has a reasonable expectation of life of at least twenty years he will probably so arrange his benefactions as not to deprive himself of the pleasure of passing them around at such an early date.

Former Chief Justice Logan E. Bleckley of Georgia, greatly to the surprise of his friends, has matriculated at the state university for a special course in mathematics. The judge is now seventy-six years old. He is writing a book in which he treats of mathematics, but finds that he is somewhat rusty on the subject. It is for the purpose of "brushing up," as he says, that he is attending college.

An enormous quantity of fruit is going to waste in southern California, for lack of cars to convey it east. The crop was the greatest on record, being estimated at from 22,000 to 25,000 car loads. There are from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 boxes of oranges there just now, worth under favorable conditions about \$5,000,000, but owing to delay in shipment it is questionable whether it represents much value. No remedy is in sight.

The chancellor of the exchequer in England has asked the speaker of the house of commons to punish the London Times for printing official secrets by excluding its representatives from the house. The Times is something of a national institution itself, although it has been badly treated by its editors, and it is just about as essential to parliament as parliament is to it. A good many English public men might as well not talk at all as not to have their speeches reported in the Times.

A complete list of the things named in honor of Queen Victoria would not only show the esteem in which she was held, but would also suggest how much of the world's progress had taken place during the period covered by her reign. The great Australian state bearing her name recalls the history-making developments in that quarter of the globe; the Victorian triumphs of exploration are typified by the discovery of great lakes in Central Africa, one of which commemorates her name. The famous bridge at Montreal, the beautiful park on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls, and some at least of the sixteen Victorias in the United States are among the interesting North American memorials. It is a good advantage for a sovereign to possess a name not identified with anybody else, for then things named in her honor will indicate to all the future about the time in the history when they came into being.

Under the national bankruptcy law many curiosities in litigation have appeared, but Frank R. Wessa of Cincinnati, takes the prize. He owes \$10 for rent, provisions and medical attendance; assets, nil. He drew up the papers himself, thus saving a lawyer's fee, and included the United States among his creditors, entering the country as entitled to the \$25 fee for making him a bankrupt, although Uncle Sam must go empty-handed with the others. The court clerk refused to file the petition without the \$25 fee and Wessa filed it himself.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE AGONY OF GETHSEMANE
THE SUBJECT LAST SUNDAY.

"Ye Are Bought with Price"—First Book of Corinthians, Chapter VI, Verse 20
—The Temptation of the Savior—Divine Sympathy.

(Copyright, 1901, by Louis Klopsch, N. Y.)
Washington, March 31.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage shows the Messianic sacrifices for the saving of all nations and speaks of Gethsemane as it appeared to him; text, I Corinthians VI, 20, "Ye are bought with a price."

Your friend takes you through his valuable house. You examine the arches, the frescoes, the grass plots, the fish ponds, the conservatories, the parks of deer, and you say within yourself or you say aloud, "What did all this cost?" You see a costly diamond flashing in an earring, or you hear a costly dress rustling across the drawing room, or you see a high metalled span of horses harnessed with silver and gold, and you begin to make an estimate of the value.

The man who owns a large estate cannot instantly tell you all it is worth. He says, "I will estimate so much for the house, so much for the furniture, so much for laying out the grounds, so much for the stock, so much for the barn, so much for the equipage, adding up in all making this aggregate."

Well, my friends, I hear so much about our mansion in heaven, about its furniture and the grand surroundings, that I want to know how much it is all worth and what has actually been paid for it. I cannot complete in a month nor a year the magnificent calculation, but before I get through today I hope to give you the figures. "Ye are bought with a price."

Bringing Glad Tidings.

Let us open the door of the caravanary in Bethlehem and drive away the camels. Pass on through the group of idlers and loungers. What, O Mary, no light? "No light," she says, "save that which comes through the door." What Mary, no food? "None," she says, "only that which was brought in the sack on the journey." Let the Bethlehem woman who has come in here with kindly attentions put back the covering from the babe that we may look upon it. Look! Look! Uncover your head. Let us kneel. Let all voices be hushed. Son of Mary! Son of God! Child of a day! Monarch of eternity! In that eye the glance of a God. Omnipotence shone in that Babe's arm. That voice to be changed from the feeble plaint to the tone that shall wake the dead. Hosanna! Hosanna! Glory to God that Jesus came from throne to manger that we might rise from manger to throne, and that all the gates are open, and that the door of heaven that once swung this way to let Jesus out now swings the other way to let us in. Let all the bellmen of heaven lay hold the rope and ring out the news, "Behold, I bring you glad tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people, for today is born in the city of David a Savior, which is Christ the Lord!"

The second installment paid for our souls' clearance was the scene in Quarantania, a mountainous region, full of caverns, where are today panthers and wild beasts of all sorts, so that you must now go there armed with knife or gun or pistol. It was there that Jesus went to think and pray, and it was there that this monster of hell—more sly, more terrible, than anything that prowled in that country—satan himself, met Christ.

Jesus to Roman Senate.

The rose in the cheek of Christ—that Publius Lentulus, in his letter to the Roman senate, ascribed to Jesus—that rose had scattered its petals. Abstinence from food had thrown him into emaciation. A long abstinence from food recorded in profane history is that of the crew of the ship Juno. For twenty-three days they had nothing to eat. But this sufferer had fasted a month and ten days before he broke fast. Hunger must have agonized every fibre of the body and gnawed on the stomach with teeth of death. The thought of a morsel of bread or meat must have thrilled the body with something like ferocity. Turn out a pack of men hungry as Christ was a-hungry, and if they had strength with one yell they would devour you as a kid. It was in that pang of hunger that Jesus was accosted, and satan said, "Now, change these stones, which look like bread, into an actual supply of bread." Had the temptation come to you and me under those circumstances we would have cried, "Bread it shall be!" and been almost impatient at the time taken for mastication, but Christ with one hand beat back the hunger and with the other hand beat back the monarch of darkness. O ye tempted ones! Christ was tempted. We are told that Napoleon ordered a coat of mail made, but he was not quite certain that it was impenetrable, so he said to the manufacturer of the coat of mail, "Put it on now yourself and let us try it." And with shot after shot from his own pistol the emperor found out that it was just what it pretended to be, a good coat of mail. Then the man received a large reward.

I bless God that the same coat of mail that struck back the weapons of temptation from the head of Christ we may now all wear, for Jesus comes and says: "I have been tempted, and I know what it is to be tempted. Take this robe that defended me and wear it for yourselves. I shall see you through all trials, and I shall see you through all temptations."

The Temptation of Jesus.

"But," says satan still further to Jesus, "come, and I will show you something worth looking at." And after a half a day's journey they came to Jerusalem and to the top of the temple. Just as one might go up in the tower of Antwerp and look off upon Belgium, so satan brought Christ to the top of the temple. Some people at a great height feel dizzy and a strange disposition to jump. So satan comes to Christ in that very crisis. Standing there at the top of the temple, they looked off. A magnificent reach of country. Grandfields, vineyards, olive groves, forests and streams, cattle in the valley, flocks on the hills and villages and cities and realms. "Now," says satan, "I'll make a bargain. Just jump off. I know it is a great way, but if you are divine you can fly. Jump off. It won't hurt you. Angels will catch you. Your Father will hold you. Besides, I'll make you a king. Present if you will. I'll give you As a Minor, I'll give you China, I'll give you Ethiopia, I'll give you Italy, I'll give you Spain, I'll give you Germany, I'll give you Britain, I'll give you all the world." What a temptation it must have been!

Go tomorrow morning and get in an altercation with some wretch crawling up from a gin cellar in the lowest part of your city. "No," you say, "I would not demean myself by getting into such a contest." Then think of what the king of heaven and earth endured when he came down and fought the great wretch of hell and fought him in the wilderness and on top of the temple. But bless God that in the triumph over temptation Christ gives us the assurance that we also shall triumph. Having himself been tempted, he is able to succor all those who are tempted.

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The Agony at Gethsemane.

The third installment paid for our redemption was the agonizing prayer in Gethsemane. As I sat in that garden at the foot of an old gnarled and twisted olive tree the historic scene came upon me overwhelmingly. These old olive trees are the lineal descendants of those under which Christ stood and wept and knelt. Have the leaves of whole botanical generations told the story of our Lord's agony to their successors? Next to Calvary the solemnest place in Palestine is Gethsemane. While sitting there it seemed as if I could hear our Lord's prayer, laden with sobs and groans. Can this be the Jesus who gathered fragrance from the frankincense brought to his cradle and from the lilies that flung their sweetness into his sermons and from the box of alabaster that broke at his feet? Is this Jesus the comforter of Bethany, the resurrector at Nain, the oculist at Bethesda? Is this the Christ whose frown is the storm, whose smile is the sunlight, the spring morning his breath, the thunder his voice, the ocean a drop on the tip of his finger, heaven a sparkle on the bosom of his love, the universe the dust of his chariot wheel? Is this the Christ who is able to heal a heartbreak or hush a tempest or drown a world of flood immensity with his glory? Behold him in prayer, the globules of blood by sorrow pressed through the skin of his forehead! What an installment in part payment of the greatest price that was ever paid!

Christ on the Cross.

I lift the covering from the maltreated Christ to let you count the wounds and estimate the cost. Oh, when the nails went through Christ's right hand and through Christ's left hand, with all their power to work and lift and write! When the nails went through Christ's right foot and Christ's left foot, that bought your feet, with all their power to walk or run or climb. When the thorn went into Christ's temple, that bought your brain, with all its power to think and plan. When the spear cleft Christ's side, that bought your heart, with all its power to love and repent and pray.

DEATH'S VISITS IN SLEEP.

Apoplexy Frequently Attacks Its Victims While They Slumber.

The frequent occurrence of apoplexy during sleep was illustrated in the case of Colonel Albert D. Shaw. He had made a patriotic speech during the evening and had retired in apparently good health. In his instance there was a combination of causes to bring about the result—a banquet, mental excitement, probable indigestion and a coincident lowering of vital tone. In some respects the circumstances were similar to those attending the demise of Henry George, who was likewise stricken after forced efforts on the platform. Why the accident in question should occur at a time when all the bodily functions are seemingly at rest is at first thought somewhat difficult to explain. When, however, the arteries of the brain become brittle by the slightest change of blood pressure is often enough to precipitate a rupture of those vessels and cause the escape of a clot either upon the surface or into the substance of the brain. High mental tension, being always associated with congestion, is in itself an active predisposing cause of apoplexy. This condition is apt to continue during a more or less troubled sleep, and with an overtaxed nervous system there is less resistance to overstretching of the cerebral arteries than during the waking hours. Nature, instead of rebounding, simply succumbs. The fullness of the vessels increases until the final break occurs. Generally the effusion of blood is sufficiently large to be followed by instantaneous death, causing one sleep to pass quietly into the other. As evidence of this peaceful ending, it is often noticed that the patients are found as if in natural slumber, comfortably lying on the side, with bedclothes undisturbed and with countenance perfectly calm.

—New York Herald.

Cross in Lake Lemargarinogue.

A solid silver cross was recently received in Montreal from Michael Cit Coi, an Indian, who had found it while digging in the Lake Lemargarinogue district. A Jesuit has recognized the cross, which has two bars, as one of the fifty silver crosses presented to the Huron Indians in the early part of the sixteenth century, to bribe them to fight for France against the Iroquois Indians, who were then friendly to England.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON II., APRIL 14—JOHN XX
11-18.

Golden Text: "Behold I Am Alive Forever More"—Rev. I-18—Jesus Appears to Mary Magdalen—The Savior Also Manifests Himself to Other Women.

11. But Mary was standing without at the sepulcher weeping; and as she wept, she stooped down, and looked into the sepulcher.

12. And she beheldeth two angels in white sitting, the one at the head and the other at the feet, where the body of Jesus had lain.

13. And they say unto her, Woman, why weepest thou? She saith unto them, Because they have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid him.

14. And when she had thus said, she turned herself back, and beheldeth Jesus standing, and knew not that it was Jesus.

15. Jesus saith unto her, Woman, why weepest thou? Whom seekest thou? She, supposing him to be the gardener, saith unto him, Sir, if thou have borne him hence, tell me where thou hast laid him, and I will take him away.

16. Jesus saith unto her, Mary. She turned herself, and saith unto him in Hebrew, Rabboni; which is to say, Master.

17. Jesus saith unto her, Touch me not; for I am not yet ascended unto my Father; but go unto my brethren, and say unto them, I ascend unto my Father and your Father, and my God and your God.

18. Mary Magdalene cometh and telleth the disciples, I have seen the Lord, and how that he had spoken these things unto her.

Points of Lesson to Commit.—Recapitulation. 1. Jesus rose from the dead early Sunday morning, April 9, A. D. 30.

2. A company of women, with spices, come to the tomb from various parts of the city, and, doubtless, not all together. They find the stone rolled away and the tomb empty.

3. Mary Magdalene, one of the company, immediately hastes away, and tells Peter first and then John (as is suggested by the repetition of the preposition in John 20:2).

4. The other women in the tomb see two bright angels, who tell them that Jesus has risen, and will meet his disciples in Galilee.

5. They, trembling and astonished with mingled fear and joy, flee from the tomb, and run to the city to tell the apostles, who, apparently, were in different parts of the city.

6. Peter and John, having heard the news from Mary Magdalene, run swiftly to the tomb, and find it empty, as reported. They return home, Peter wondering, and John believing.

Mary Magdalene is to be distinguished from the "woman who was a sinner," who anointed the feet of Jesus in the Pharisee's house (Luke 7:36-50), and from the sister of Lazarus, Magdalene ("doubtless indicates that she was a resident of Magdala, on the southwestern coast of the Sea of Galilee. There is reason to suppose that Mary was in less humble circumstances than most of our Lord's disciples.")

She had, when she first knew Jesus, a most terrible affliction. She was a demoniac, with all its horrible and painful accompaniments. Just what the disease was we do not know, but it was allied to some of our worst forms of insanity, and the descriptions given of demoniacs in the New Testament, present a very sad picture. One such, a boy, is described as often falling into the fire and often into the water (Matt. 17:15, 18). The spirit makes him dumb, "and whosoever he taketh him he teareth him, and he foameth, and gnasheth with his teeth, and pineth away" (Mark 9:17, 18). The Gadarene demoniac was wild and fierce, crying and cutting himself with stones. "That her case was unusually severe is shown from the fact that she was possessed of seven demons (Luke 8:2), like the Gadarene who was possessed by a legion, and the man in the parable, who was like a house swept and garnished after one demon had been cast out, but which returned with seven companions worse than himself (Matt. 12:43-45)."

Jesus had cured Mary Magdalene (Luke 8:2), and henceforth she was his most devoted follower, "and the greatness of the deliverance redounded to the glory of the deliverer." She was in her right mind, and was among those ministering women who devoted much of their property and their time to the service of their Master, including "Joanna, the court lady, and Salome, the fisherman's wife." She is with them around the cross, "drawn by a fearful fascination to the appalling spectacle, and joins with the others in preparing the spices, and hastens among the earliest to the tomb.

Practical. 1. What a change Jesus wrought in this woman; from a disordered brain to a right and holy mind; from the possession of devils to the abiding presence of Christ and the indwelling of the Holy Spirit.

2. Jesus still works such changes in the souls of men. The wondrous changes of his grace can be seen by those who look, for multitudes are thus changed every year. There is hope for the worst. There are those who have been drunkards and dishonest, and selfish, who are changed till they shine "with the brightness of the firmament and as the stars forever and ever," because they have not only turned themselves but many others to righteousness.

Illustrations.—Ruins like those of Babylon, where "wild beasts of the deserts lie," and "satyr's dens," and which are "full of doleful creatures," changed to a beautiful "city of the Lord," "the Zion of the Holy One of Israel."

A house full of carousals and crimes, ill ventilated, unclean, with broken and defiled windows, changed to a beautiful home, pure, beautiful, filled with love and peace.

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