

RELIGIOUS READING.

AT CLOSE OF DAY.

The night is come: like to the day Depart not Thou great God, away; Let not my sin, black as the night, Eclipse the luster of Thy light. Keep still in my horizon; for to me The sun makes not the day, but Thou. Thou whose nature can not sleep, On my temples sentry keep; Guard me 'gainst those watchful foes Whose eyes are open while mine close. Let no dream's my head infect, But such as Jacob's temples blest; While I do rest, my soul advance; Make my sleep a holy trance. That I may, my rest being wrought, Awake into some holy thought; And with active vigor run My course, as doth the nimble sun. Sleep is a death; oh, make me try, By sleeping, what it is to die; And as I rest, my heart be true, And as I wake, my soul be true. And thus assured, behold, I lie Securely, or to wake, or die. Those are my drowsy days: in vain I do not wake to sleep again; Oh, come, that hour, when I shall never Sleep again, but wake forever! —St. Thomas Bourne.

Sunday-School Lessons.

FIRST QUARTER, 1887. Jan. 2.—The Beginning. Gen. 1:1-31; 2:1-3 Jan. 9.—Sin and Death. Gen. 3:1-6, 17-19 Jan. 16.—Cain and Abel. Gen. 4:1-10 Jan. 23.—Noah and the Ark. Gen. 6:9-22 Jan. 30.—The Call of Abram. Gen. 12:1-9 Feb. 6.—Lot's Choice. Gen. 12:10-13 Feb. 13.—God's Covenant. Gen. 15:1-18 Feb. 20.—Abraham Pleading for Sodom. Gen. 18:22-33 Feb. 27.—Destruction of Sodom. Gen. 19:1-24 Mar. 6.—Abraham Offering Isaac. Gen. 22:1-14 Mar. 13.—Jacob at Bethel. Gen. 28:10-22 Mar. 20.—Jacob's New Name. Gen. 32:1-12 Mar. 27.—Review. Temperance Lesson. Gen. 9:18-27; Missionary Lesson. Gen. 18:17-26. Or, a Service of Song and Prayer.

BE CHARITABLE.

Our Estimate of Other People's Motives Some Index of Our Own Character.—The Real Measure of a Man.

Character is what the man is. Reputation is what the man is supposed to be. Character is the man's real self. Reputation is the popular opinion of the man's real self. Popular opinion is the aggregate of individual opinions. Individual opinions are based on individual judgments. Individual judgments of character are inevitably influenced both by the characteristics of the individual judging, and by his mental attitude toward the one judged. Hence every character is judged very differently by different persons, even when the same basis of fact is recognized by all alike. In other words, character is judged, and so reputation is affected, according to the spirit and the disposition of individual observers who form and express their personal judgment in the premises.

Conduct is the expression of character. Conduct is commonly the basis of an individual judgment of character. But conduct is always capable of two opposing estimates. It may even be said that no single action, nor any one course of action, will command the same judgment from all observers: that every line of conduct is liable to be judged as indicative of worth or of unworthiness of character, of nobleness or of ignobleness of personality, according as it is viewed in the light of the observer's habit of mind toward the right, or again of his sympathy with or antagonism to the person whom it represents.

A young King goes among his people in the infected districts in a time of pestilence, enduring personal discomforts, braving the danger of death and speaking words of loving cheer to the panic-stricken. One observer says: "How noble! There's royalty in nature, as well as royalty in station!" Another says: "He is shrewd. His risk is no greater than if he were a physician; but his gain is tremendous. He is simply looking out for his kingly interests." A candidate for the Presidency makes a liberal contribution in behalf of a needy community, or he speaks warm words in behalf of a worthy cause, or he goes out of his way to do a personal deed of ministry to a family or to an individual requiring such assistance. A political supporter sees in this an evidence of his candidate's personal worth. A political opponent sees in it an unworthy attempt to influence votes by a show of well-doing. A railroad accident occurs. A young physician who is on the train, or who lives in the vicinity, springs to the help of victims of the disaster, and exerts himself untriflingly in their behalf, with no prospect of a fee for rendered service. One looker-on says that that physician has acted on the prompting of a generous impulse. Another says that the physician's prime motive was a good advertising of his professional services. So in every line of personal endeavor, where one's conduct is made a basis of reputation, or is looked at as an indication of personal character, on the part of one who is prominently before the public. More than one man of National eminence in our country has even hesitated, on an occasion, to make a confession of his personal faith by openly connecting himself with the Church of Christ, lest this step, which some would commend most heartily, should be deemed by others the selfish prompting of a desire for a reputation as a "Christian statesman."

Nor is there any course of conduct which may not, with some plausibility, be looked upon by two different observers as indicative of two widely different personal characters. The real measure of a man's character is what he is at his best, in the direction of his idealward striving. It is what he seeks to be, rather than what he is. At his best, every man is below his highest ideal; and below his best there is in every man that which is quite unworthy of him, and which he is persistently struggling away from. Traces of a man's lower nature are

likely to show themselves in the peculiar temptations which try him; and if he refuses to resist these temptations, his character must be judged unfavorably, according to its indulged weaknesses, and not according to some exceptional impulse of good away from them. If, however, a man bravely battles his temptations, and, by Divine help, makes progress against them, he ought to be judged favorably, according to his upward outreachings, and not according to his lowest starting-point of struggle. And he whose life is one of struggle has more of character than he who is unused to struggle. It is not easy to discern the true measure of character in any man. No man can rightly estimate another's high ideal, if he lacks a high ideal of his own. No man is likely to look at the best, and away from the worst, in another's character, unless he has a measure of sympathy with the conflict which the elements of that character are sure to precipitate. Hence it is rare that we judge or are judged correctly, in the ordinary estimates of conduct as an exponent of character, or of character as an exponent of conduct.

There is comfort in this thought to one whose character is unfairly judged, as indicated by characteristics which he is constantly and consciously striving against. There is a warning in this thought to those who would judge another's character, as indicated by some speech or some action which may, after all, merely give a gleam of the struggle within, which is steadily developing a character deserving of their admiring honor.—S. S. Times.

CHOICE EXTRACTS.

—Industry tends towards tranquility.—United Presbyterian.

—History is the revelation of Providence.—Kossuth.

—Better be happy on a rock than gloomy in the valley of Eschol.—Albany Journal.

—The Sabbath is the golden clasp which binds together the volume of the week.—Longfellow.

—No true man can live a half life when he has genuinely learned that it is only a half life. The other half, the higher half, must haunt him.—Phillips Brooks.

—God delights to call forth His champions to meet with great temptations, to make them bear crosses of more than ordinary weight, as commanders in war put men of most valor and skill upon the hardest service.—Leighton.

—If a man spends the money he ought to save to pay his debts, when he knows very well he can only pay his debts by saving, he may give what he buys right and left with an open hand, and it will be to his own shame.—Robert Collyer.

—Aim in life—Shall it be internal or external? Shall man seek first the completest development of which his nature is capable, other gains, such as riches, reputation, power, being allowed to fall to him by the way? Or shall he seek worldly success, the foundation of character being allowed to be a secondary and incidental matter?—Maudsley.

—We have but chewed the husks of religion, which are often bitter, and have never eaten the kernel until we feel that there is nothing in our power that we would not do for God, and nothing in our substance we would not give to Him, and nothing in ourselves that we would not consecrate to Him.—Spurgeon.

—The best men do not draw the great prizes of life. Who has not been tried or fallen, and who has escaped without scars from that struggle? I doubt whether the wisest of us know what our own motives are, and whether some of the actions of which we are the very proudest, will not surprise us when we trace them, as we shall one day, to their source.—Thackeray.

A good beginning is a start in the right direction, but it is only a start. Even if it be admitted that "what's well begun is half done," unless the other half is done the first half will never be a success. It is patient continuance in well-doing that wins the chief commendation; and the reward for well-doing is not for him who starts right, but for him who endures until the pathway of a wasted life may be strewn with good beginnings.—S. S. Times.

Interesting Lightning Flashes.

Lightning flashes have sometimes been observed which, starting from one point, have ended in several. Some remarkable forms of flash have been lately described by Herr Leyst, of Pawlowsk Observatory. In one case a flash went a certain distance in a northeasterly direction, then divided, the two branches forming an angle of about seventy-five degrees. When these had reached about thirty-five degrees from each other, they turned and united again to one line. The path of the lightning thus formed a quadrilateral figure. It was further observed that the lightning flashed back in the same path, as if there was an oscillating discharge. In another interesting flash, the path was not a crooked line, but a wavy band, which was lit up four times in succession with equal brilliancy. The time between the second and third and the third and fourth flashes seemed longer than that between the first and second. The thunder which followed lasted about eighty seconds.—N. Y. Post.

—A modest and sensitive creature at Haverstraw, N. Y., who eloped with the hired man, left a note begging her husband not to let it get into the papers, "it would cause such a scandal, you know, dear."—Troy Times.

HIGH MANURING.

The Portions of the Farm Which Should Receive Liberal Supplies of Fertilizers.

Observations in various parts of the West show that the majority of farmers scatter the manure obtained from their barns and feeding-yards over all the land they cultivate without much regard to the crop they intend to raise. If they keep considerable stock and cultivate but a few acres the land is well manured. If they keep but a small number of animals, are at little pains to save their droppings, and have a large amount of land under cultivation, each acre receives but a small quantity of stable manure. In some cases the amount applied is so small that it can scarcely be noticed after it is spread over the surface of the ground. In the attempt to enrich all the land that is to be plowed no portion of it receives enough manure to make any marked increase in the yield of the crop planted. The garden spot, and the fields that are to be devoted to the production of corn, potatoes and small grains are all visited by the dung-cart, and all receive some of its contents, but none of them are fertilized to an extent that will insure very large crops. Any amount of manure, however small, is, of course, of advantage to land. It restores some of the elements of fertility that were removed by growing the last crop. It prevents it from becoming less productive year by year, as is likely to be the case when no manure is applied. If the amount of manure that is applied to a piece of land one season is only equal in value to the amount of fertilizing material that was consumed in producing the last crop, the soil receives no permanent benefit. Neither will the quantity nor quality of the crop be improved. Only by high manuring can the soil be improved for a series of years and made to produce crops that are both large and of excellent quality.

It is folly to expect to raise certain crops unless the soil where they are planted are very rich. Western farmers generally fail to make their gardens profitable or to raise superior vegetables in them for the reason that they do not apply a sufficient amount of suitable manure to them. They put no more manure on an acre of land that is intended to produce roots, tomatoes, squashes, cucumber, onions, cabbage and cauliflower than they do on the same amount of land that is intended to produce corn. They seem to forget, or not to be aware, of the fact that nearly all garden products are very gross feeders. They also appear to be ignorant of the fact that vegetables in order to be of superior quality must be quickly grown, and that rapid growth is chiefly produced by a large amount of fertilizing material in the soil. Gardeners, who make a business of raising vegetables for the city market, appreciate the value of manure. The land they till resembles a dung heap or the barn-yard of a lazy farmer who has made himself think that it does not pay to haul manure into the fields. They aim to bring a load of manure to their gardens every time they take a load of vegetables to market. They never seem to think that their land is quite rich enough. Farmers who raise sweet corn and tomatoes for canning establishments and cucumbers and cauliflowers for pickle factories appreciate the value of high manuring. They have learned from experience or from their neighbors who have been long in the business. They understand that they can double the product of their land by the judicious application of fertilizers, and that there is a great saving of labor in having but a few acres under cultivation. They have also learned that crops on highly manured land mature early, are of superior quality and bring a better price than those raised on poor soil.

All land intended to produce crops that require much cultivation should be very highly manured. Especially is this the case with those that must be thinned out by hand, transplanted or worked with a hand hoe. Among these plants are onions, beets, carrots, tomatoes, cabbage and cauliflower. A large amount of hand work is required to raise any of these vegetables, and on that account the soil should be made to produce as much as possible. The requirements of the garden in the matter of fertilizers should be first attended to, and then those of the land that is to be devoted to the production of carrots, beets, cabbage and pumpkins for feeding to stock. Most of the manure remaining should then be applied to fields in which cultivated crops, like corn and potatoes, are to be raised. A field which by the application of a sufficient amount of manure will produce eighty bushels of corn per acre, will require no more labor in cultivation than one that will produce only thirty bushels. The work of plowing, harrowing and planting will be the same. It is easier to husk large ears of corn than small ones, while the quality of grain on the former will be superior. There is economy in manuring land very highly that is to be planted to corn. Land devoted to potatoes should be rich, as this crop calls for a large amount of hard work. Especially is high manuring desirable in parts of the country where potatoes are not regarded as a very sure crop, on account of peculiarities of the climate or soil. Ground intended for early potatoes in any part of the country should be rich, in order to have the crop mature as early as possible, those that are ready to be dug first bringing the highest price in the market. If any portions of the farm are to go without a dressing of manure, those devoted to grass and small grains should be chosen, as these crops are not cultivated, while they are harvested by machinery.—Chicago Times.

Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Quartermaster-General, says St. Jacobs Oil is the best pain-cure. Governors and other officials recommend Red Star Cough Cure, as safe, prompt, sure. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle.

Every miser should have a chest protector.—Boston Post.

A Wonderful Freak of Nature is sometimes exhibited in our public exhibitions. When we gaze upon some of the peculiar freaks that nature occasionally indulges in, our minds revert back to the creation of man, who is so fearfully and wonderfully made. The mysteries of his nature have been unraveled by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, and through his knowledge of those mysteries he has been able to prepare his "Golden Medical Discovery," which is a specific for all blood taints, poisons and humors, such as scrofula, pimples, blotches, eruptions, swellings, tumors, ulcers and kindred affections. By drugs.

Who make the best prophets in winter? Plumbers and coal dealers.

"Consumption Can be Cured." Dr. J. R. Combs, Owensville, O., says: "I have given Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites to four patients with better results than seemed possible with any remedy. All were hereditary cases of lung disease, and advanced to that stage when coughs, pain in the chest, frequent breathing, frequent pulse, fever and emaciation. All these cases have increased in weight from 16 to 28 lbs., and are now doing very well."

The latest thing for breakfast—the young man of the family.

\$500 Not Called For. It seems strange that it is necessary to persuade men that you can cure their diseases by offering a premium to the man who fails to receive benefit. And yet Dr. Sagar undertakes to cure thousands of cases of obstinate catarrh with his "Catarrh Remedy," who would never have applied to him, if it had not been for his offer of the above sum for an incurable case. Who is the next bidder for cure or cash!

Reckless men are going to Rouen.—St. Paul Herald.

A Deceived Woman is the lady who uses cosmetics, face lotions, white lead, bismuth powders, arsenic, etc., in the belief of enriching and beautifying the complexion. It is but temporary, and ultimately destroys the skin beyond the power of nature to restore. Stop it! Stop it now, and use only Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, which imparts the vigor and loveliness of youth.

Railroad brakemen should emigrate to Switcher-land.—St. Paul Herald.

A Bonanza Mine of health is to be found in Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," to the merits of which, as a remedy for female weakness and kindred affections, thousands testify.

Lead astray—the shot of a green sportsman.—Yonkers Gazette.

We would be pleased to know of a man or woman who has never had headache or been subject to constipation. As these seem to be universal troubles a little advice may be in order. Why should persons cram their stomachs with nauseating purgative pills, etc., which sicken and debilitate when such a pleasant and sterling remedy as Prickly Ash Bitters will act mildly and effectively on the liver, kidney, stomach and bowels, and at the same time tone up and strengthen the whole system, causing headache, constipation and all such distressing evils to quickly disappear.

What might be considered the shortest way to spell dog?—K. Y.—New Age.

The Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs. Hale's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

A slight cold, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. Brown's Bronchial Trochiscs give sure and immediate relief.

No Opium in Pilo's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

When does a man impose upon himself? When he taxes his memory.—N. Y. Telegram.

"Thieving in the outskirts" is the latest name for picking ladies' pockets.—N. Y. Herald.

It is very fitting that a man who is light in the upper story should be called a lunatic.—Chicago Tribune.

This world is but a fleeting show, and to most of us all the good seats are taken.—Pack.

It may be said of the woman who paints that she is sailing under false colors.—Tulsa Blade.

Profligate who want hard gloves should have them made of boxwood.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

Clothes do not make the man, vide Dr. Mary Walker.—New Haven News.

After all, the best ticket for a man to run on is a railroad ticket.—Oil City Biscard.

A conductor of a street-car calls it "True Love," because it never runs smooth.—N. Y. Mail.

No, dear, snakes do not grow from the snake-root.—New Haven News.

"At all events," said a young doctor, "I can take life easy if I am poor."—N. Y. Herald.

The best fortune a doctor can have is a species of ill-luck.

A society journal informs us that "when a gentleman and lady are walking up the street, the lady should walk inside the gentleman."

A Michigan woman kicked a bear to death a few days ago, and now her husband never contradicts anything she says.

A volume of Smoke—the history of Pittsburgh.—Pack.

After Diphtheria

The patient recovers strength slowly, as the system is weak and debilitated, and the blood poisoned by the ravages of the disease. What is needed is a good reliable tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has just the elements of strength for the body, and vitality and richness for the blood which soon bring back robust health. After scarlet fever or pneumonia it is also of great benefit.

After recovering from a protracted sickness with diphtheria, and needing something to build me up, I took two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I felt good results from the first dose. It seemed to go from the top of my head to the side of my feet. I now Hood's Sarsaparilla is a good thing."—E. H. STRATTON, Druggist, Waukegan, Ill.

"Upon our little girl, who had been sick with scarlet fever, the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla was most marvelous, causing recovery from the poison from her blood and restoring her to good health. Hood's Sarsaparilla deserves our highest praise."—E. G. SHERMAN, Druggist, Lowell, Mass.

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Mrs. Lydia E. Finkham, Lynn, Mass.: "About the first of September, 1881, my wife was taken with uterine hemorrhage. The best styptics the physician could prescribe did not check it and she got more and more feeble. She was troubled with Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhoea, numbness of the limbs, sickness of the stomach and loss of appetite. I purchased a trial bottle of your Vegetable Compound. She said she could discover a salutary effect from the first dose. Now she is comparatively free from the Prolapsus, Stomach's sickness, &c. The hemorrhage is very much better and is less at the regular periods. Her appetite is restored, and her general health and strength are much improved. We feel that we have been wonderfully benefited and our hearts are drawn out in gratitude for the same and in sympathy for other sufferers, for whose sakes we allow our names to be used."—C. W. EATON, Thurston, N. Y.

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