The Consumption Cure.

The Consumption Cure.

Dr. Koch has furnished the physicians of the world with an effective weapon against the most redoubtable enemy of the human race. He has done that which must alleviate suffering in nearly half the homes in all civilized countries. Other physicians are adding constantly to the benefits that science has bestowed upon mankind, and some great ones have made immortal additions to the agencies with which disease is fought. But there is no name on the roll that will equal his, for no other malady is so universal nor is any more deadly than that his remedy assails, and what is already proved shows that this remedy far surpasses in effectiveness all hitherto essayed, and may even promise the effectual eradication of consumption.

the effectual eradication of consumption.

Just what Dr. Koch has done in this regard it may be well to state. In 1882 he laid before the world evidence of the real nature of tuberculous disease and its dependence upon the presence of a specific germ, which he called the bacillus tubergerm, which he called the bacillus tuber-culosis. All previous knowledge on the pathology of this disease has no value in comparion with this. Kech showed that the germ existed in the tissues of all con-sumptive patients; that if this germ were lodged in the bodies of animals previously healthy they died of tuberculosis; that there was no tuberculosis without this earn and that the disease we proposed. germ, and that the disease was propagated by the transmission of this germ and not otherwise. Upon that discovery followed the universal inquiry, "Can that germ be killed in the body without hurt to the body?" for it was obvious that to kill the body?" for it was obvious that to kill the germ was the radical cure of the disease. Koch now answers by producing a remedy which, as proved, does kill the bacillus and does not hurt the patient. He saves all patients in whom the disease has not gone so far that death is impending. But nearly every new idea has to make its way against hostile criticism; for, though the nearly lever new idea has to make

though the people love novelty, they seem to prefer to take it in small and graduated doses. Koch's discoveries of the true nature of consumption, and now of the cure for it, launch at once so much that is new and wonderful and involve such a total and wonderful and involve such a total reconstruction of many scientific opinions and theories that they are fully welcomed at once only where the scientific spirit is most liberal and the professional mind the most capacious. Men who have treated consumption for fifty years on other theories and never guessed at this one now roundly deny it, and others object apparently because the remedy even yet falls short of some perfections the imagination may picture.

short of some perfections the imagination may picture.

Some men, therefore, and physicians mainly, will not believe in the new remady. Why not? What is there in the whole story that does not, after all, repeat many chapters in the history of medical science—every chapter, indeed, that is really a great one? Smallpox was once more prevalent in the world than consumption is now, and scarcely less deadly. It held the position that its practical eradication has given to phthisis. But a physician found a means to fight it so effective that now many doctors in twenty years of practice never see a case. It is likely to become a medical curiosity. Yet this remedy was revited, and the man who discovered it was denounced in his day as

likely to become a medical curiosity. Yet this remedy was reviled, and the man who discovered it was denounced in his day as a charlatan and an imposter. This should at least warn the revilers not to be too hasty about Koch.

That also was the story of a microbe made nearly harmless by the discovery of how to get at him. Jenner, it is true, did not know there was a microbe. Nearly every phase of his discovery was empirical. It was the same with the great discovery that overcame the palludal fevers. The Spaniards learned from the natives of Pern that fever could be cured by drinking the water of certain ponds around which grew the cinchona trees, and it is likely that these ponds were simply solutions of quinine. It is a great part of the function of science in such cases to give us reasons for what we already know, but Koch has reached his conclusions by strictly scientific stages. Can men of science regard his discovery as less valuable on that account?

Even the great advance made by Pean

able on that account?

Even the great advance made by Pas-Even the great advance made by Pasteur's famous discovery regarding hydrophobia has had the same experience, and the doubts are not yet dispelled. Koch's own discoveries as to cholera were ridiculed, yet they have made a disease that was a mystery and a terror one that the physician now knows how to meet. It is the same with the dreaded dipatheria. Chloroform and other have changed the world as to surgery more than it has been changed in any other respect by remedial agencies. Surgeons now open the cranium cut tumors out of the brain, an organ and cut tumors out of the brain, an organ which the ancient doctors shunned with superstitious reverence. Before Lamnec what a wilderness of uncertainties were the diseases of the heart, the lungs, the pleura! How clear is the classification now! If all these great discoveries have been crowded into se short a time, why doubt that another great one has that another great one has been made in our century?

overies, however, have All the great discoveries, however, have passed through the same phases. Some deep thinker labors patiently for years, consumes his days and nights in difficult and baffling experiments and at last makes his way to the light. He is at that period the one man in the world who alone possesses all attainable knowledge of the subject. His discovery is welcomed at first in sesses all attainable knowledge of the subject. His discovery is welcomed at first in that spirit of enthusiasm for great things which is the best impulse of the common mind. But soon the doubters are heard the subject of the subje mind. But soon the doubters are heard from. The smatterers—men who give hours where he has given years of study—come to the front to belittle his labors. There is, nevertheless, a scramble to realize the advantages. Haste, incapacity and confusion co-operate to do harm. His method is applied in erroneous ways, the promised results are not obtained, the discovery is discredited and all seems to end in a grand delusion.

But hampliy that is not the real end of

But happily that is not the real end of the story, for the silent and honest work-ers continue and the good makes itself felt. It will be thus with Koch's discovrett. It will be thus with Roch's discovery. The charlatan clamor and activity that swarm to the front when fortunes are to be made do their little harm and die away, and when these clouds pass the world will find that it is the richer for a great and effective remedy against a terrible disease, and in this all the peaple have good reason to rejoice.—New York World.

Catching Pears.

Four children, weary of their play, were sitting under a poar tree. A nice, juicy pear fell into John's hat. "I'm lucky" he cried, as he seized the pear and began to eat it. Then the others took off their hats and held them out, for, said one, "we car catch pears too."

After waiting a long time, and finding

After waiting a long time, and finding the hats still empty, Tom cried out, "I can gather a bushel of pears while I am waiting to catch one," and springing up the tree his strong arm sent down a shower of the best pears, enough to fill all their hats.

all their hats.
So it always is with every good thing; if we want a blessing we must put forth some effort to get it. The person who wants an education will never get it by wishing for it, and sitting down hat in hand to wait for it to come to him. No, if you want money, education, land or home, only by your own will and the strength of your own arm will you get them.—Frances Littlefield.

When medicine is given a child, parents like to feel it is a safe and proper one. Such a remedy is Dr. Bull's Worm De

What Lupus Is

DR. KOCH'S MEDICANE FOR THE LUNGS

Although some relation between con-sumption and lupus has long been sus-pected, it remained for Dr. Koch to show that lympth specially prepared for curing

Some years ago a German pathologist Some years ago a terman patiologists noticed that a microscopic section of a patch of lumpus bore a striking resemblance to the gray tubercle of consumption found in the lungs of those who have suffered from this disease Beyond this the two diseases had apparantly the benefit the benefit the benefit the benefit to the section. nothing in common, except the benefit which those who had them derived from a

Lupus is a non-contagious skin disease Lupus is a non-contagious sain discass.
It first appears in the form of one or more reddish-brown or reddish-yellow blotches.
These may vary in size from a pin's head to a split pea. In time these spots spread until their edges touch, and several of until their edges touch, and several of them become aggregated into a patch. The disease is very slow in developing and a patch the size of a twenty-five cent piece may take years to form. It is chronic and hard to get rid of.

hard to get rid of.

There are three ordinary forms of lupus. In one, the skin involved may become dry at the surface and scale off, this is known as the expoliated form. become dry at the surface and scale off, this is known as the expoliated form. The substance between the individual cells of the skin may disappear and the cells themselves coalesce and form a homogenious mass. Or the skin may develop gnawing ulcers. This last form gives the disease its name, on account of its rapacity, from the Latin "lupus," a wolf, in healing, lupus often leaves a characteristic bluish white papery scar behind it.

The children of cousumptive or scrotulous parents are predisposed to lupus. It usually makes its appearance early in life, or between the ages of 3 and 15. Women are more liable to it than men, and persons living in the country than those who live in town. It rarely attacks two members of the same family.

Lupus is commonest on the skin of the face. The ulcerative variety nearly always begins around the external openings of the nostrils Although never known to be directly fatal, it often does harm by contracting either or both of the

known to be directly fatal, it often does harm by contracting either or both of the wings of the nose, and it always leaves a bad sear in healing. The usual treatment of ulcerating lupus & by burning with some caustic substance, such as nitrate of silver or hydrate of potash — New York

A Wolf in a Snake's Embrace

There was a great commontion near the wolves' cage in the Philadelphia Zoo one night. A long, deep chest toppled over on its side, the lid flew open, and a big yellow

its side, the lid flew open, and a big yellow snake, with open mouth, glared around. Seeing that no enemies where tormenting him, and recovering his lost temper, he dragged himself laxily from the box.

With the dim flickering light of the flickering gas-jet glinting on his shiny back, the snake made his way toward the wolves' den. Embracing one of the wheels, he gradually made his way upward, and was inst dragging his tail across the iron bare inst dragging his tail across the iron bare. inst dragging his tail across the iron bars to the top of the wagon when one of the wolves spied it. With a snarl, he leaped for the bars and took a firm grip of the snake with his teeth.

In an instant the scene charged from

In an instant the scene charged from quiet to pandemonium, the ot er wolves howling and dashing themselves against the bars in a fury of rage, while the long, lithe body of the snake waved and twisted like a willow wand in the hand of a drummajor. Its body was useless below where the wolf had gripped it, but quickly looping itself around the iron brake-rod, it managed to get z coil around the wolf's neck.

By this time, which was not more than

neck.

By this time, which was not more than three seconds from the time the first noise was heard, the head keeper cried: "Bring the ether!" to the watchman. There was no time to be lost. The wolf's eyes were protruding from his head, and the bones could almost be heard to break as the snake exerted its great strength.

The snake's eyes glittered and its jaws moved nervously from the pain the wolf was inflicting, but both were nearly motionless. A sponge satuated with ether was applied on the end of a pole to the nostrils of each combatant, and in a few seconds the snake fell in an inert heap on the floor, just as the wolf released his grasp, reeling from side to side.

The snake's wounds were dressed and he was hustled back into his box, and the wolf, who was weak but unhurt. "as allowed to recover at leisure.—New York Journal.

Home.

Is there a word around which clusters more endearing associations? As an evidence that the love of home is universal, we have in many, if not all languages, proverbs referring to it. "Home is home, be it ever so homely." "An Englishman's house is his castle."—English. "To every bird its nest is fair."—French. "East and west, at home the best."—German. "The reek of my own house is better than the fire of another."—spanish. "Home, my own home, tiny though thou be, to me thou seemest an abbey."—Italian. The word itself is the medium of an idea which when conceived or spoken. when conceived or spoken, never fails to enkindle the best, purest and holiest emo-tions of our nature. In the cradle of fu-fancy it is lisped, and never dues its influ-ence cease to be felt till the narrow walls ence cease to be left till the narrow walls of the grave stifle every earthly sensation. By it the most che, uered phases of life are made happy, while without it life is in-deed a destitution. The schoolboy looks to it as the ultimate haven of delight. Its to it as the ultimate haven of delight. Its enlightening and obsering rays warm the bosom of the prodigal, and rememberance of it prompts him to say, "I will return." The weary wanderer dwells upon the thought of home as a recompense for all sorrows and trials. The brave voyager in a torrid clime, or upon ice-bound seas, is supported and revised into accounts. supported and revived into energy by for

a torrid clime, or upon ice-bound seas, is supported and revived into energy by fond recollections of home.

It is a priceless treasure, the coveted solace of life and man's never-dying hope. The Master in words of tenderest pathos uttered his plaintive lament because he had no place to lay his wearied head. The joys of heaven are depicted as an everlasting home. When the disciples were sad in view of the Savior's departure, he endeavored to encourage and gladden their hearts by declaring that he was going to prepare a home for them. The great need of the age is better homes. We cannot overestimate the value of a home worthy of the name Every home should have as many pictures to attract attention and beautify the laste, and books to enrich and ennoble the mind as possible. The relations of life that go to form the household are the source not only of life's richest joys and most sacred memories, but also of some of the finest and noblest characteristics of man. The leve, fidelity, forbearance and man. The love, fidelity, forbearance and self-sacrifice that are nourished by family self-sacrifice that are nourished by family life are among the richest possessions of humanity. May the motto that hangs in all model homes be the universal sentiment of mankind—"God bless our home."—

Churches and Saloons.

Christian at Work.

Among the queer anomalies of the Mc-Kinley bill is its hostility to Catholic churches, and the favor it shows to sachurches, and the favor it shows to sa-loors. The Independent calls attention to the fact "that alters for churches paying 20 per cent duty now pay 40 per cent, and that the tariff on church chimes is in-creased to 45 per cent, which is more tlan-the duty on bottled beer! Some way the tariff bill doesn't reem to be as favorable to the churches as to the saloons!"

The favora bill is on the saloons!"

The famous bill is containly not one devised for the encouragement of morality and religion, though it may encourage the consumption of beer.—New York News.

Large or Small Farms.

QUESTIONS AS TO THE PROFITABLENESS OF KEEPING FARMS UNDER HIGH

CULTIVATION. "The farmer may praise large estates, but let him cultivate a small one." Let this quotation from the latin poet, Virgil, serve as a text for a few remarks on the size of farms that can be cultivated to the

best advantage.

The question of the comparative profitableness of small and large farms is very frequently discussed in farm journals and magazines, but there does not appear to be frequently discussed in farm journals and magazines, but there does not appear to be any general agreement upon the answer to be given. There are many advocates of small, highly-cultivated farms, but the majority of farmers are, practically at least, in favor of owning as large a farm as they can pay for, and cultivating as much of it as they possibly can. Of course this practice results in anything but highly-cultivated farms, and instead of getting thirty-six bushels of wheat to the acre, which is the average yield on good farms in England, where the land has been in cultivation for centuries, the farmer of this country is usually well satisfied with less than half that amount. Indeed, according the American Encyclopædia, counties in this State, in which the average yield at the beginning of the century was 20 to 30 bushels to the acre, now return 5 to 7 bushels. Truly, there is no exaggeration in the suggestion of one of our farm exchanges that many a farmer could sell half his land and still raise as much on the rest of it as he now does on the whole.

sell half his land and still raise as much on the rest of it as he now does on the whole. There seems, therefore, to be plentiful room for doubt as to the advisability of working large farms. Of course, much depends upon circumstances. The price of land, the nature of the soil, the kind of farming to be followed, the cost of labor, and the proximity of a market for the produce. These and other considerations have to be taken into account so that no have to be taken into account, so that no invariable rule can be laid down to apply alike to all cases. The owner of new, rich soil in the West can work a much larger farm than can be advantageously culti-vated in the Eastern States where the soil

worn out.

When laying their plans for the summer, farmers are apt to undertake more than they afterwards find they fully carry out. We have before us a letter such a one. In the spring he determ to try to grow potatoes enough for his family, and corn-fodder enough for his animals, in addition to a large amount of other work. Later on in the summer, he reviewed his work, found he had undertaken to much reviewed his work, found he had under-taken too much, and calculated that he would lose less by letting the potatoes and corn-fodder go in order to make a success of the other crops. He acted accordingly, and though the neglected crops turned out miserably, he congratulated himself on the general results. There is then this objec-tion to large farms, that they are a con-stant temptation to the farmer to under-take more than he can put through at all take more than he can put through at all

take more than he can put through at all well.

If thirty bushels of grain can, by proper care of the ground, be raised from one acre lastead of from two, nearly half the cost of planting and harvesting is saved, and also the interest on the value of one acre. The question, then, is whether the cost of properly caring for the ground more than counterbalances the extra cost of planting and harvesting occasioned by poor cultivation, plus the amount lost in interest on invested capital.

English farmers are forced by the dearness of land and the cheapness of labor to cultivate their land to the highest possible point and have until recent years done very well. American farmers are somewhat differently situated, yet it does seem that if farming can be made to pay in England it ought to be possible to redeem the worn-out farms of New England and to restore the agricultural regions of New York. the worn-out farms of New England and to restore the agricultural regions of New York and Pennsylvania to their former prosperity. This year has indeed proved a very profitable one to farmers on Long Island and other sections in the East, and it may be hoped that a new impetus will thus be given to farming in this region. We should be pleased to have brief statements of experience on this subject from our farmer readers. What is, on the average, the most profitable size of farms in the different sections of country for a man possessed of only moderate means and capacities?—N. Y. Weekly Witness.

Where Did the Drunkard Begin? Where Did the Drunkard Begin? Every man, woman and child ought to know the great danger of taking the "first glass" of intoxicating liquor. Those who never take the first glass cannot take the second, and therefore they are safe. I wish I could get this sown deep into the hearts of all mothers. Then they would never give their babies one drop of toddy, nor take it themselves. Liquor would be banished entirely from all homes.

Where did the drunkard begain?

Where did the drunkard begain? Only in fun; Glass number two. It won't hurt me: Glass number four. Oaly one more; Glass number te Drinking again? Glass number twenty Not yet a plenty? Drinking with boys, Drowning his joys; Drinking with men, Just now and then Killing his wife, Losing respect, Manhood all wrecked: Glass number one rained his life. Brought on strife Blighted his youth, Sullied his truth; In a few years Brought many tears;

Gave only pain, Stole all his gain; Made him at last A friendless outcast. Light-hearthd boy, ebody's joy, Grow up a man Brave as you can; Taste not in fun Glass number one.

Dogs in Church.

There was a certain custom in Scotland, which may still continue, of dogs-going with their masters to the kirk, in country districts. About this, many strange stories are told. Among others, it is said that in one rural church the dogs used to occupy a small gallery over their masters' heads, a small gailery over their masters heads, and were always well behaved. But one Sunday a strange dog which had been put with the others caused a general uproar among them. It ended by the stranger jumping over the front of the gailery down into the church, and dashing out at the door, with all the congregation in these of him. It is also said that a closery down into the cource, and dashing out at the door, with all the congregation in chase of him. It is also said that a clergy man from Edinburgh, when taking a ser-vice in a country church to which the vice in a country church to which the congregation brought their dogs, was much surprised at the people not rising as usual for him to pronounce the blessing. He waited some time, and at last the clerk bawled out, "Say aws, sir; it's joost to cheat the dawgs." They had found that when the people stood up the dogs thought it a sign of departure, and by whining and barking showed their pleasure. The people, therefore, kept their seats, and the dogs were quiet.—Mail and Express.

I do not call one greater and one smaller; that which fills its period and place is

The Prices of Farm Produce Im-

I sat down with Mr. John W. Book-walter of Springfield, Ohio. "Now," said Mr. Bookwalter, "I make the prediction that the next boom in the United States is going to be in farm lands. I had the foresight several years ago to buy a large quantity of land in Kansas and Nebraska, the very States which have been swept over by this protest against the McKinley bill: My argument was that we had taken up nearly all the good lands. That is so much the case now that there is, literally speaking, no more great West to occupy. The only way we can add to the productive lands of the United States hereafter is by reclaiming the swamp lands or by I sat down with Mr. John W. Bookis by reclaiming the swamp lands or by irrigating the desert and dry land. Both of those processes are very slow and very of those processes are very slow and very expensive. The natural land has been taken up, and if in large quantities that means a subdivision into small quantities, and with the subdivision must ensue higher orders for land."

higher prices for land."

Mr. Bookwaiter took out a pencil and began to demonstrate to the following effect:

"We are now able to export a surplus-"We are now able to export a surplusage of breadstuffs and other food enough to supply only 5,000,000 people. All the rest that is raised out of the ground is consumed by our 63,000,000 or more of Americans. At the present ra e of the increase of our population, and considering the stoppage of the supply of new land, we shall In six years eat ourselves everything that we raise in the country. This is no inevitable that there is coing to be an thing that we raise in the country. This is so inevitable that there is going to be an increase of the farming population; it is going to pay hereafter to be a farmer. When we have no surplus to export, the world still desiring to partake of our crops, the prices must go higher, and I think that the farmer, after having had a few years of low prices, is going to have good rates sneedily.

rates speedily.

"They are a little better now than they have been, and he feels encouraged. This occupation of the soil extends also to the cattle ranches, of which there are fewer than there were. In short, the country is settled up, whereas for about twenty years we have, been rushing upon new land, breaking up too much soil, and making the competition too great among the farmers."

When sores break out on your person when pimples cover your face, when you feel weak and debilitated, and your nervfeel weak and debilitated, and your nervous system feels shattered, when you have aches and pains, when your appetite fails, when you are troubled with dispepsia, when there is a general functional derangement and life hardly seems worth living, give Dr. Buli's Sarsaparilla a trial and you will be delighted at its pleasing effect. As a general health restorer and strengthener of the whole system it is superior to any other compound. It will screngthener of the whole system it is superior to any other compound. It will not harm the most delicate invalid and has saved thousands from a premature grave. You wrong yourself when you delay giving it a trial.

Lincoln's Habits.

Lincoln's Habits.

The president rose early, as his sleep was light and capricious. In the summer, when he lived at the Soldier's Home, he would take his frugal breakfast and ride into town in time to be at his desk at eight o'clock. He began to receive visits nominally at ten o'clock, but long before that hour struck the doors were besieged by anxious crowds, through whom the people of importance, Senators and Members of Congress, elbowed their way after the fashion which still survives. On days when the Cabinet met, Tuesdays and Fridays, the hour of noon closed the interview of the morning. On other days it was the presidents custom, at about that hour, to order the doors to be opened, and all who were waiting to be admitted.

At luncheon time he had litterally to run the gauntlet through the crowds who filled the corridors between his office and the rooms at the west end of the house occupied by the family. The afternoon were away in much the same manner as the morning; late in the day he usually drove out for an hours airing; at six o'clock he dined.

He was one of the most abstemious of

'clock he dined. He was one of the most abstemious of

egg and a cup of coffee; at luncheon he rarely took more than a biscuit and a glass of milk, a plate of fruit in its season; at dinner be are sparingly of one or two courses. He drank little or no wine; not that he remained always on principle a total abstainer, as he was a part of his early life, in the fervor of the "Wash-lugtonian" reform; but he never cared for wine or liquors of any sort, and never used tobacco.—Col. John Hay, in the

From Indian Territory.

About a year ago I had a severe attack of Bronchitis, and I used many of the popof Brouchitis, and I used many of the pop-ular lung remedies of the day without re-lief. Some of the physicians whom I called said I had consumption, and that my case was incurable, and that I must die. Late last fall I met Dr. Norman, who gave me a fifty-cent bottle of Dr. White's Pul-monaria, and stated that he had used it in his practice for several years, and had never known it to fail to do all that was claimed for it. Now candor admonishes never known it to fail to do all that was claimed for it. Now candor admonishes me to testify in its favor. This one bottle that I received from Dr. Norman gave me more relief than all the other remedies and prescriptions I had heretofore used. After using three more of the dollar bottles I. was pronounced cured.—Thos. K Pastell, Echo, Cherokee Nation, Indian Terr. For sale by W. A. Knapp.

The favorable impression produced ond the first appearance of the aggreeable liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, a few years ago has been more than confirmed by the pleasant experience of all who have used it, and the success of the proprietors and manufacturers, the California Fig Syrup Campany. Syrup Company.

An acre covers an area of about 210 feet each way. Hence it may be divided into five yards 40x200 (allowing for passage ways), of ten yards 40x100. It square yards are preferred, it gives sixteen yards 50x50. A yard 50x50 is quite a nice one for a cock and ten hens, and with sixteen such wards will accompand to 150 here. such yards will accommodate 160 hems; but we prefer the yards, each 40x100 feet, which allows 100 hems to the acre, a proportion which is much better than the larger number.—Poultry World.

Three conceited wits passing along a Three conceited wits passing along a country road meet an old farmer. First wit: "Good morrow, Father Abraham." Second Wit: "Good morrow, Father Isaac." Third Wit: "Good morrow, Father Jacob." Old Farmer: "I am neither Abraham, Isaac, nor Jacob, but Saul the son of Kish, who went out to seek his father's asses; and, lo here I have found them."

The following advertisement lately appeared in an Irish daily: "Wanted, a gentleman to undertake the sale of a patent medicine. The advertiser guarantees that it will be prefitable to the undertaken."

It is not wholly sentiment to say that "The foot of the sheep is golden." This is the only one among our domestic animals that is increasing in value in the face of the present agricultural depress American Agriculturist.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household carea. Brown's Iron Bitters Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bila, and cures malaria. Get the gangins.

A BOY'S PROMISE.

The school was out, and down the street A noisy throng came thronging; The hue of health, a gladness sweet,

Among them strode a little lad. Who listened to another And mildly said, half grave, half sad: 'I can't-I promised mot

A shout went up, a ringing shout Of bolsterous derision; But not one moment left in doubt That mani*, brave decision.

"Go where you please, do what you will," He calmly told the other;
"But I shall keep my word, boys, still; I can't-I promised mother.'

Ah! who can doubt the future course Of one who thus had spoken? Through manhood's struggle, gain and loss, Could faith like this be broken? God's blessing on that steadfast will,

Unyielding to another, That bears all jeers and laughter still, Because he promised mother! — George Cooper, in Congregation

The Children's Passport. The Children's Passport.

What can there be in this world more helpless than a little child? and yet how carefully little children are watched and tended and protected. Why is this? It has not always been so, nor is it so to day in every part of the world. There Have been people who have flung their own little children into the flames to be consumed, or into the waters to be drowned, and who have buried their little babies alive, regardless of their tears and cries. And there are to-day people who hate little children, and, who, instead of pitying them in their helplessness, wish to get them out children, and, who, instead of pitying them in their helplessness, wish to get them out of the way. And we should not have been cared for in our helpless infancy, and safe ly brought up, unless God had planted in the hearts of parents a tender love for little ones, and had, in addition, taught them in his Gospel that he took a deep interest in them

when he was here on earth, he took litwhen he was here to earth, he took in-the children in his arms, and blessed them; and he set a little child in the midst of his disciples, as a pattern for them to imitate. Children little know how much they are indebted to the Lord Jesus Christ for pro-Children little know how much they are indebted to the Lord Jesus Christ for protection, and safely, and comfort. He was the children's friend, and is still the friend of 'every little one. And his words of power have reached the hearts of finen, and have been to children a shield and protection in many trying hours.

Some time ago, a German workman and is wife emigrated from Kulm, in Eastern Prussia, to Sedalia, in the State of Missouri, leaving behind them three little children, a bey ten years old, and two little daughters, one aged seven, and the other four.

don't want it."

these machines to any ordinary customer. James, come along with that wheelbarrow over to the next house. Step lively, now, confound you!"—Chicago Tribune.

Insurance Against Disease.

first symptoms are manifest. Disease will not trouble you if you will heed this good advice. It is an excellant preventive of disease and decay, as well as a safe cure.

Oldest Dwelling in the United States.

daughters, one aged seven, and the other four.

When the parents had been in America for a while, and had made them a home, they sent back word that they wanted their children to come over and live with them. There was no one going that way just then, and they did not have money to pay the expense of any one to attend them on the journey; so there was nothing to do but for the little pilgrims to go alone.

Their aunt in Berlin furnished each of the young travelers with a little book, on the first page of which she wrote the name, age, birthplace, and destination of the bearer; and below each of their names she wrote, in German, in French, and in English, in large letters, a single sentence

she wrote, in large letters, a single sentence taken from this little book, and she told them when they found themselves in any trouble, or difficulty, they were just to stand still, and open those little books, and hold them before them.

hold them before them.

The little children started from their German home, and tramped along through the country, to the place of their departure. They reached the seaport, embarked on board the steamer, crossed the great Atlantic, landed in New York, and traveled by rail fitteen hundred miles weetward, to the heart of Missouri, showing their little passports whenever they were perplexed or in trouble, and in every instance finding kindness, tenderness, and protection; every heart warming with love, and every hand being stretched forth in helpfulness to the little ones who were thus cast upon the kindness of strangers whom they had never seen before, and would never see again, but through whose tender care they safely reached the far-off home of their grateful and rejoicing parents.

And now, what do you suppose were the words written in those little books, which touched so many hearts, and made so many fitted. The little children started from thei

words written in those little books, which touched so many hearts, and made so many friends for those little children? Were they some words from the Emperor of Germany, or the Queen of England? Were they the words of some great monarch, commanding all men to pay attention to those little travelers? No. The words which opened their way, and were to them a passport and a protection were these: "'Inasmuch as ye have done it these to fithese ye have

unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me, saith Jesus Christ." What mighty words were these, thus uttered by the children's Friend! though uttered by the children's Friend! though centuries have passed away since they were spoken, yet still they are full of wondrous power; for he who spoke those words yet lives in heaven, at the right hand of food, and watches over little children; and all the care, and blessing, and love that children share, comes to them through Him. Their lives are made happier and brighter through the love of the Bible that was born in a stable and cradled in a manger; who took little children in his arms and blessed them; who has said, "He that receiveth one such little child in my name, receiveth me," and who has my name, receiveth me," and who has promised that he who gives even a cup of cold water to a disciple in his name, shall never lose his reward .- H. L. H. in Ex

When a young man named Hedges went to Baltimore a short time ago he gave Nellie Gordon a pawn ticket for a diamond ring. Miss Gordon lives in West Forty-first street, is connected with the stage in some way, and loves diamonds. Mr. Hedges had said this ring was worth \$125, and as the pawn ticket called for only \$25.75, Miss Gordon redeemed it. In the early hours of Nov. 14, she says, there was a ring at the bell. She opened the door and saw two men on the steps. "I am a deputy sheriff." said one, "and I have come to get a diamond ring that is in your possession, and that was stolen from this young man here." The girl did not know where Hedges had got the ring, and she did not want to be arrested at that time of night. So she slipped the ring off her finger and with one last reluctant look, handed it to the supposed deputy sheriff. After several days she says she found out that he was Henry Montague of Cleveland, and that his companion was a certain Louis Paine. She told this story in Jefferson Market Police Court on Monday, and got a warrant, but when Montaigue was arraigned yesterday morning Miss Gordon shook her Titian red locks True Story of a Diamond Ring talgue was arraigned yesterday morning Miss Gordon shook her Titian red locks and said she was mistaken. Justice O'Reilly dismissed him. The search for the ring has been abandoned, at least for the present.—N. Y. Sun.

To Dispel Colds.

Headaches and Fevers, to cleanse the system effectually, yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constitution, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, use Syrup of Figs.

I have used Bull's Sarsaparilla in skin diseases of long standing, which demanded a thorough change of the fluids of the body, and any physician knowing its composition will admit its value.— W. Z. Prentics, Lewisport, Ky.

An Enterprising Man.

HE WASTES A GREAT DEAL OF GOOD ENG

"Want to buy a wheelbarrow, madam?"
demanded the aggressive looking man at
the front door of a dwelling near Jackson
Park the other day.
"What in the world do I want with a
wheelbarrow?" said the astonished woman
of the house JAMES MADISON. The subject of this sketch was born at "Sold twenty-seven in this neighbor-

The subject of this sketch was born at Port Conway, Virginia, March 16, 1751, of English ancestry. He was educated at Princeton, and studied law after his graduation. Being wealthy and of a literary cast of mind, he did not seek practice in his profession, although he was an able lawyer. His reading was extensive and varied, and he was a polished orator. He was an ardent patriot, and embraced the cause of the colonies in their dispute with the mother country, with real and ability, and held a prominent place in the convention was called for the purpose of forming a constitution of the

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BY W. H. CLINK

When the convention was called for the purpose of forming a constitution of the United States, Mr. Madison was chosen by Virginia, as one of the delegates to represent her in that assembly.

He at once became prominent in the convention, and drafted and wrote out the main part of the constitution, as it was adopted.

dopted.

When he returned home, he ardently advocated the adoption of the constitution by his native State, and it was chiefly owing to his calm and cogent reasoning, backed by the influence of Washington,

owing to his calm and eogent reasoning, backed by the influence of Washington, that the measure was carried in the Virginia assembly in spite of the opposition of Jefferson and Henry.

Although Madison was thus in opposition to the leader of the Democratic party on the question of the adoption of the constitution, he did not lose his confidence or friendship, and when Jefferson was elected president, he selected Madison for the most prominent position in his cabielected president, he selected Madison for the most prominent position in his cabi-net. Accordingly, Madison became secre-tary of State, and as such, conducted the negotiations with France for the purchase of the Louisiana territory, and brought about a peace with Tripoli, with which nation the United States were at war.

at war.
At the close of Mr. Jefferson's administration, Mr. Madison was elected president by the Democrats, and took his seat March 4, 1809. At this time the Americans were in-

At this time the Americans were involved in disputes with the British, concerning the rights of neutral ships in time of war. The British claimed, and exercised the right to search the ships of the Americans and impress any British subject they might find, or pretend to find, on board said ships, into the British service. Madison, who was of a peace-loving disposition, labored long and patiently to avert war, but without success. Several outrages upon American commerce, were committed by British vessels, and the British government refused to make any adequate concessions. The result was the war of 1812 against Great Britain. Mr. Madison did not prove to be a great war president, but still retained the confidence of his party, and the majority of the don't want it."

"I assure you, madam, \$1.50 is the very lowest figure at which you can buy the kind of wheelbarrow I am selling, and if I didn't get it a big discount from manufacturer's prices on account of the quantity I expect to order I could not—"

"I don't want it, sir."

"Possibly you see no necessity of paying a boy ten cents for each trip. There are boy I admit, who will do it for five if promised a regular job. Or you may have a boy of your own. In that case you save the entire ten cents. Total saving by wheelbarrow plan—"

president, bue still retained the confidence of his party, and the majority of the American people, and was re-elected president in Nov. 1812.

During his incumbency, Washington was taken by the British, and Madison and his family were forced to fly, while the President's house, including much of his private property, together with other public buildings, were burnt by the enemy. wheelbarrow plan—"
"I have several boys, sir. I also have a "Ah?"
"Who is in the expressing business himself. Owns three or four wagons. Expects to make a good thing hauling trunks in 1893." "You ought to have told me this when I began, madam," said the man, as he backed down the sters. "I have wasted enough sound argument and good English on you to have sold three or four of

public buildings, were purit by the enemy.

After a war of three years, with alternative victory and reverse, peace was made at Ghent, in which nothing was said concerning the right of search—the original cause of the war. That question remained unsettled, so far as diplomacy was concerned, until it was settled by Mr. Seward when negotiating with the British government over the Mason and Slidell affair.

The greatest battle of the war of 1812

Trees

The farm that has no trees upon it is a desert looking place. When people of the East go into the new settlements on treeless Western plains the first thing that strikes them with something of terror is the lack of trees. Yet it is a fact that on many farms that are old enough to have trees, even in the East, there is a woeful lack of them. Perhaps it will never be possible to induce the vast majority of people to plant trees which they will never enjoy, that posterity may enjoy them. It is probable, therefore, that there never will be a universal planting of the best trees on our farms. But we heartily wish that if people will not plant such trees they will plant the rapidly growing kinds. We have often spoken of cottonwood. It grows to be considerable of a tree in four or five years. It makes a handsome tree and while there are objections to it, as we have frequently said, it is a good many per cent better than no tree. Western Rural.

seward when negotishing with the British affair.

The greatest battle of the war of 1812 was fought at New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815, between the American army commanded by Gen. Jackson, and the British army commanded by Gen. British were disastrously defeated and left the country.

During Mr. Madison's administration, in 1812, Louisiana was admitted into the Union as a State. Indiana was admitted in 1816. The American Bibl. Society was formed, and the streets of New York were first lighted with gas.

Mr. Madison was very happy in his domestic relations. He married, in 1794, Mrs. Dolly Todd, a young widow of great beauty and high accomplishments, who was do of the most popular of all the women, who have precided as mistress of the "Matter House."

Mr. Madison retired to Montpelier, Va., at the close of his presidential term, and resided there in peace, enjoying the respect of all his countrymen, until his death, which occurred June, 1836.

Not a Reform.

Many a poor little sickly child has been saved from the grave by its kind mother giving it Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers, which it thought was candy. Insurance Against Disease.

In certain instances there have been arrangements made between a physician and the head of a family that a fixed amount should be paid for each day the various members of the family continued in good health. But should sickness enter the household, the physician's usual stipend was discontinued. Such an agreement is founded on common sense, for we don't want to be made well, we want to be kept well. There is a great deal of unecessary sickness resulting from a want of

Not a Reform.

Three members of the Illinois Legislature elected on the farmers' ticket at the late election, who hold the balance of power on joint ballot for United Biates Senator, declare that they are unpledged to any candidate for that position and they propose to use their present advantage solely for the benefit of the constituency which elected them—the Farmers' Alliance. **Erchange.**

And that is what they call reform in There is not the first element of reform in such action. Legislatures voting for the interests of the organization which elected them is the very essence of immorality in polities. That system being adopted as the correct one, all other immoral acts follow as a matter of course. The old parties have wrecked their reputation on this very point, and now the Farmers' Alliance drives its bark straight upon the same rock. The real party of reform—the party which is to command the confidence of the people and to wrest the reins of government from the old party leaders—must be a patriotic party; one which seeks the good of the whole people equally and not of any class, still less of any political organization. Any success which the Farmers' Alliance may attain on the above plan will necessarily be limited and transient —N. Y. Weekly Witness.

The Columbia Cycle Calendar. be kept well. There is a great deal of unnecessary sickness resulting from a want of
careful attention to bodily requirements.
Keep the blood pure, keep the functional
habits of the body regular, counternet the
effects of exposure by always having a
bottle of Dr John Bull's Sarsaparilla in
the household and using it in anticipation
of an attack of illness or when the very
first aymptoms are manifest. Discover will

The Columbia Cycle Calandan

Oldest Dwelling in the United States.

The old stone house, in Guilford, Conn., is probably the oldest dwelling house in the United States. Since the date of its erection, in 1640, to the present time, it has been used as a dwelling, with the exception of a few instances in colonial times, when it did duty as a fort, and was a place of refuge for the settlers and their families when King Phillip was on the war-path. The house was built for Henry Whitefield, the head of the settlement, who was a minister of the church of Engiand, and one of those who were called non-conformists. As usual with those early settlements, his followers were of his belief. The stone of which the house was built was quarried from a ledge about a mile from the site, and the records say was carted on hand-barrows, which was no inconsiderable piece of work. The mortar used in building the walls is as hard now as the stone itself. With the exception of the roof, the house stands today just as finished by the builders 250 years ago. The first marriage in Guilford was solemnized in this house, and history tells us that the wedding feast on the occasion consisted of boiled pork and peas. Fitz Greene Halleck, the poet, was born in a house that stood a short distance from the "old stone house."—Collins. The Columbia Cycle Calendar.

By far the most valuable business calendar for 1891 is the Columbia Cycle Calendar and Stand, issued by the Pope Mfg. Co., of Boston, Mass. It is in the form of a pad containing 366 leaves, each leaf having on it date, day of week, day of year, and number of days to come, a paragraph pertaining to cycling or some kindred subject. The leaves are fastened only on the end, so that each entire leaf can be exposed. The stand is made of stained wood, brass mounted, with peneit holder and pen rack. Although this is the sixth year of the Calendar, the matter is fresh and new, the large number of paragraphs having been specially written for this purpose.

Owing to exposure I have been indis-

Owing to exposure I have been indis-posed with acute rhenmatism about six months. My skill failed to afford me re-lief and I was induced to try Bull's Sarsaparilla, and must confess that it entirely cured ms. It is decidedly superior to all other preparations of Sarsaparilla.—B. B. Allen, M. D., Brandon, Ky.

A horse at Santa Ross, Cal., it is said, ate all the apples he could reach on a tree, and then turned round and kicked the tree repeatedly, bringing down a shower of the luseions fruits, upon which he regaled himself.

She Felt Sorry.

A young Texas lady of violent temper, just about to be married, was found weeping by a friend.

"Why do you weep, Fanny! Your future husband is one of the most kindhearted men in the world."

"It know it; but I can't help feeling sorry for the poor man. I have such a kind heart that it makes me cry to think how I'll boss him around. The poor man has no idea how he is going to suffer at my hands," and once more the eyes of the kind hearted woman filled with brine.—

Texas Siftings.

ate all the apples ne cound and kicked the tree repeatedly, bringing down a shower of the luscious fruits, upon which he regaled himself.

Last year the Kansas man who had lots of potatoes to sell was called "Mick" by his friends. This year the man who has them is addressed by his neighbors as Senator."—Kansas City Times.

There is no one really educating himself or herself who does not feel more and more the opportunities of the present moment in a present world.