ONE OF DR. T. DEWITT TALMAGE! STERLING DISCOURSES.

Subject: "Arrogance and Humility."

TEXT: "God be merciful unto me, a și - Luke xviii., 13.

TEXT: "God be merciful unito me, a sinner!"

- Luke xviii., 13.

No mountain ever had a more brilliant coronest than Mount Moriah. The glories of the ancient temple backed there. The mountain top was not originally large enough to hold the temple, and so a wall 600 feet high was eracted, and the mountain was built out into that wall.

It was at that point that satan met Christ and tried to persuade Him to east Himself down the 600 feet. The nine gates of the temple hashed the light of silver and gold and Corinthian brass, which Corinthian brass was mere precious stones melted and mixed and crystallized. The temple itself was not so very large a structure, but the courts and the adjuncts of the architecture made it half a mile in circumference.

We stand and look upon that wondrous structure. What's the matter? What strange appearance in the temple? Is it fire? Why, it seems as if it were a mante all kindled into flame. What's the matter? Why its the bour of morning secrifice, and the smoke on the altur rises and bursts out of the crevices and out of the door and wreathes the mountain top with folds of smoke through which glitter precious stones gathered and burnished by royal munificance.

I see two men mounting the steps of the building. The seems and the steps of the building.

through which glitter precious stones through which glitter precious stones gathered and burnished by royal munificence.

I see two men mounting the steps of the building. They go side by side; they are very unlike; no sympathy between them—the one the pharises proud arrogant, pompous; he goes up the steps of the building; he seems by his manner to say: "Clear the track! Never before came up—these steps such goodness and consecration."

Beside him was the publican, bowed down, seemingly, with a load on his heart. They reach the inclosure for worship in the midst of the temple. The pharises goes close up to the gate of the holy of holles. He feels he is worthy to shand there. He says practically: "I am so holy I want to go into the holy of holes. Oh Lord, I am a very good man! I am a remarkably good man. Why, two days in the week I eat also builtely nothing. I am so good. I'm very generous in my conduct—toward the poer. I have mo sympathy with the common rabble; especially have I none with this poor, miserable, commonplace, which stars beside me.

The publican went clear to the other side of the full stars beside me.

The production of the publican, who happened to come up the stars beside me.

The publican went clear to the other side of the follower, as far away from the gate of the publican went to stand near the seared place. And the Biotogure, as far away from the gate of the publican to stand near the seared place, and the posite side of this inclosure, he bows—had near the seared place, and the posite side of this inclosure, he begin the step of the product of the pharises did not his precise censer was not so sweet as the publican between the water over greater contrast? The funces that without me, a sinner. "Oh, was there ever greater contrast? The funces that will only the thin morning from the precise censer was not so sweet as the publican proper decrease that writted that morning from the product of the pharise did not his arrogard of the pharise did on his laws place than and so side by side down i

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you ever gave to the slok, all the kind words you have ever uttered, all the kind deeds that have ever distinguished you. Add them all up into the tremendous aggregate of good words and works, and then you will see Paul sharpen his knife as he cuts that spirit of soil satisfaction as he cries, "By the deeds of the law there shall no fiesh be justified." Well, say a thousand men in this audience, if I am not to get anything in the way of peace from God in good works, how am I to be saved? By mercy. Here I stand to tell the story; mercy, mercy, induite mercy, omnipotent mercy, every long suffering mercy; sovereign mercy. This is the story; mercy, mercy, induite mercy, why, it seems in the libble as if all language were exhausted, as if it were stretched until it broke, as if all expression were struck dead at the feet of prophet and aposite and evangelist when it tries to describe God's mercy.

getist when it tries to describe God's mercy.

Oh, says some one, that is only adding to my crime if I come and confess before tool and seek lift mercy. No. no. The murderer has come, and while he was washing the blood of his victim from his hands, looked into the face of tool and crited for mercy, and his soul has been within in God's pardoning love. And the soul that has wandered off in the streets and down to the very gates of hell has come back to her father's house, throwing her arms around His neck, and been saved by the mercy that

His neck, and been saved by the mery that saved Mary Magdalen.
But, says some one, you are throwing open that door of mercy too wide. No, I will throw it open wider. I will take the responsibility of saying that if all this audience, instead of being gathered in a semi-circle, were placed side by side, in one long.

circle, were placed side by side, in one lonzline, they could all march right through that
wide open gate of mercy. "Whoseover,"
whoseover." Oh, this mercy of God—there
is no line long enough to fathomd; there is
no ladder long enough to avale it; there is
no ladder long enough to avale it; there is
no arithmetic facile enough to calculate it;
no angel's wing can fly across it.
Heavenly harpers, aided by choirs with
feet like the sun, cannot compass that
harmony of mercy, mercy. It sounds in the
rumbling of the celestial gate. I hear it in
the chiming of the celestial towers. I see it
flashing in the uplifted and downcast
coronets of the saved. I hear it in the
thundering trend of the bannered hosts
coronets of the throne, and then it comes
from the harps and crowns and thrones and
processions to sit down, unexpressed, on a
throne overtopping all heaven—the thrones
of mercy.

How I was affected when some one told me

of morey.

Mow I was affected when some one told me in regard to that accident on Long Island sound, when one poor woman came and got her hand on a raft as she tried to save hersolf, but those who were on the raft thought here was no room for her, and one man came and most cruelly heat and bruised her hands until she fell off. Oh, I bless God that this illeboat of the gospel has room enough for the sixteen hundred millions of the race room for any, room for all, and yet there is room.

for the sixteen hundred millions of the race room for one, room for all, and yet there is room!

I push this analysis of the publican's prayer a stop further and flud that he did not explex any mercy except by pleading for it. He had not fold his bands together as some did not fold his bands together as the saved. If I mit to be saved, I'll he saved. If I mit to be saved, I'll he saved, I'll he had he h

not realize your sin before God that you are not this moment crying, "Mer'y, mercy, mercy."

not this moment crying, "Mercy, mercy, mercy,"
This prayer of the publican was also an numble prayer. The pharisee looked up; the publican looked down. You cannot be saved as a metaphysician or as a rhetorician, you cannot be saved as a saved as a scholar; you cannot be saved as an artist; you cannot be saved as an official. If you are ever saved at all, it will be as a sinner. "God be merciful to me, a sinner."

Another characteristic of the prayer of the publican was, it had a ring of confidence.

and pearer until all was bright in my hoard, and I rose. I am happy now—the burden is all gone—and I said to myself if ever I meet you in the street I would get clear off the sidewalk, and I would bow down and take my had off before you. I feel that I owe more to you than to any other man. That is the reason I bow before you. I feel that I owe more to you than to any other man. That is the reason I bow before you. Oh, are these not many now who can utter this prayer, the prayer of the black man, the prayer of the publican, "Got be merefully one, a sinner?" While I had in the sermon, will you not all utter? I? I do not say auditory, will you not all utter? I? I do not say auditopy, out utter it down in the depths of your souls considuates. Yee, the sigh goes all through the galleries, it goes all through the paws, it goes all through those abless. sigh, after sigh. God be merefull to me, a sinner! Have you all uttered it? No, there is one soul that has not uttered it, two proud to utter it, ou hard to utter it. O Holy Spirit descend upon that one heart. Yee, he begins to breathe it now. No bowing of the head yet, no starting tear yet, hat the prayer is beginning—I is born, God be mereful to me, a sinner! Have all uttered it? Then I utter it myself, for no one in all the house needs to utter it more than my own soul—God be mereful to me, a sinner?

#### ROPULAR SCIENCE NOTES

THICKNESS OF A SOAP BUBBLE EN-THICKNESS OF A SOAP BUBBLE EX-VELOPE.—The capacity of human com-prehousion is not a little tasked at the conclusion arrived at by scientists, who, it now appears, have succeeded in meas-uring the thickness of the envelope of soapy water enclosing the air of the bubble when it has become so thin as to produce rainbow tints. Thus, when showing the shade of violet, it was one-fourth the thickness of the length of an ordinary violet wave of light—one sixty-thousandth of an inch—a thickness, that is, equal to 1-240,000th of an inch. As the bubble continued to expand, a black patch formed adjacent to the pipe from patch formed adjacent to the pipe from which the bubble was being blown, and the thickness of this patch was found to be only one-fortieth of that of the violet section, or just about 1-1,090,000 of an

A BUTTON-SETTING MACHINE.—A very unique mechanism—a button-setting machine—is being adopted by shee manufacturers. In securing buttons to shoes and other articles the ordinary practice is to employ buttons provided with a metal eye, and fastened in place to the material by means of a staple passed through the eye of the button and through the material and clinched upon the side opposite the button. By the A BUTTON-SETTING MACHINE. -A Very the side opposite the button. By the use of the new machine all this work is ase of the new machine all this work is performed automatically. A magnet is rigidly secured upon the frame, its legs being parallel from the lower end of the chute, down which the buttons, carrying the fasteners passed through their eyes, slide by gravity: a rigid bringe extends across the lower opening of the chute. The lower edges of the magnet are cut away to conform in shape with the outside of the tops of the fasteners, the bridge also conforming to the shape of the finside of the fasteners. The work is accomplished with great facility and in

site of the tops of the fasteners, the bridge also conforming to the shape of the finside of the fasteners. The work is accomplished with great facility and in the most perfect manner.

Voltmed Liquids.—The well known difficulty of obtaining the exact volume of liquids by the ordinary means appears to be met by a recent French invention. This new pirette is formed in two parts, one, the portion to contain the measured volume of fluid, being of the same shape as has been customary, but only large enough to hold the required quantity. The second portion, which is the novel feature of the instrument, consists of a glass tube with a wide cylinder blown on the end, which cylinder fits over the bulb of the pipette, a tight joint being made by grinding the two contact surfaces—piece of rubber tubing with a pinch-zock and a fingerhole in the side of the covering cylinder completing the device. It is used by placing the end of the bursette in the liquid, of which a special quantity is to be measured, then drawing with the mouth at the other end in the raul way, until the fluid flows over the end of the measuring portion into the cylindrical cover; the pinchcock is now closed, the pipette placed in the vessel into which the liquid has to be delivered, and air admitted through the fingerhole in the side; under this arrangement the liquid in the pipette flows in, and positive exactness is obtained.

The Comine Electring General representative exactness is obtained.

Prof. Jacques, lately addressing the Ger-

sheef shall as you to weigh your motives, having a seried as an arrise; you cannot be saved as halford and the advantage your will draw my argument rather fron the plant of the work of t

west Tree

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

PORTABLE ELECTRIC FAR. -The electric fan has come to be such an dispersable element of comfort, if not dispersable element of comfort, if not of existence, during the summer months that new and improved forms are constantly making their appearance. One of these adds the very decided recommendation of economy to that of efficiency. Its first cost, with battery complete, is small, and the cost of operating it afterward is put at two and three-quarter cents an bour. It is claimed that the battery will last ten weeks without the battery will last ten weeks without renewal at one hour's work daily, or ten renewal at one hour's work daily, or ten days at a steady operation of seven and a half hours per diem. It is designed to be suitable for the parlor or dining table, being both ornamental and noiseless. It will not drop grasse on the tablecloth or carpets, for its bearings are self-oiling and carry on their own lubrication without loss of the lubricant. The whole outfit packs up in a small box, and can be carried without inconvenience.

Electrate Car Heating.—Said a lec-

outlit packs up in a small box, and can be carried without inconvenience.

Electric Can Heating.—Said a lecturer in Chicago recently: The electric railway opened up the field for electric heating. Reports from roads operating in Northern Michigan and in other portions of the United States and Canada, where the winters are unusually cold, show that from 1,200 to 1,500 watts is sufficient current to keep the average sixteen-foot car warm in all kinds of weather. It will be seen that, inasmuch as the heaters require no attention whatever, and are practically a fixture of the car, the cost of maintaining and operating on the average electric road will be simply the cost of current. Coal stoves take from twenty to forty cents per day to operate, if the least account is taken of time used to keep them in heating condition. The coal stove also takes up room for one or more passengers while it remains in the car, which, on a road doing a good business, is a very important item. Coal stoves, too, on cold days, when being heated unusually warm, become so hot that it is often impossible to stand immediately in front of the stove without burning the cothing of the person standing near. often impossible to stand immediately in front of the stove without burning the clothing of the person standing near. The electric heaters, being placed under the seats out of the way and furnishing a lower temperature, cannot be objected to on this score, and being entirely out of the way of passengers and taking up no space in the car which can be utilized to bring in a dividend, often saves in a day more than the entire cost of the current furnished them for the day's run. There are many times in the spring and fall furnished them for the day's run. There are many times in the spring and fall when the mornings and evenings are cool and the middle of the day warm, when a heated car for a few hours each day would add greatly to the comfort of passengers. With coal stoves this is often impossible, unless the car can be taken out of service long enough to have a fire rebuilt in the stove.

Curvature of the Earn's Surface.

Generally speaking, we say that the curvature of the earth amounts to about seven inches to the statute mile; it is ex-

currature of the earth amounts to about seven inches to the statute mile; it is exactly 6.99 inches or 7.962 inches for a geographical mile. The effect of the known curvature of our globe may be illustrated in the following manner: Take down your globe, place a book, pane of glass or even a ruler against it, either of the two objects first named being best adapted to such an experiment

either of the two objects first named being best adapted to such an experiment. You will observe instantly that the book, pane or ruler only touches the ministure representation of the earth at one point, the globe's surface falling away in all directions from the point of contact. Now, suppose the ocean's surface was calm and frozen and a sheet of glass many miles square laid upon it. At one mile from the place of contact the glass would stand out nearly eight inches (this measurement upon the ocean, the mile is a nautical one)—in fact, will lack but 38-1000 stand out nearly eight inches (this measurement upon the ocean, the mile is a nautical one)—in fact, will lack but 38-1000 of an inch of being eight inches from the pane; at three miles it will be six feet and at nine miles fifty-four feet, and so on according to the regular ratio. In order to get the whole matter in a nutshell remember that the number of feet of depression is equal to two-thirds of the square of the number of miles for any observable distance. There is, however, an error resulting from refraction which must be cancelled. The commonity used formula for correction is as follows: square the number of miles and take four-sevenths of it for the correction in feet. Thus, if an object is visible at a distance of five miles we may know that its height is at least 14½ feet. Or, it the height of a visible object is known—say 100 feet—take one-fourth of that number, or 25, multiply by seven and take the square root of the product and you will have the distance of the object, which is in this case a fraction over 13 miles. A man swimming in the ocean may see a tower 19 miles away even which is in this case a fraction over 13 miles. A man swimming in the ocean may see a tower 19 miles away, even though it only be 200 feet high, but now elevate that man 100 feet above the suriace of the water and he could plainly see a tower only 100 feet high, even though it be 26 miles away.

### How Many Stars in the Flag?

It is remarked as singular, and possibly an indication of lack of patriotism, that the average American, always excepting school obliders, cannot tell off-hand how many stars there now are in his country's flag. If any reader of this desires to try the question on the of his desires to try the question on the of his country's flag. If any reader of this de-sires to try the question on ten of his friends he will probably find that only three or four can give the correct number even after a minute of hard thought. The ordinary reply will range from forty to forty-two stars instead of the correct forty-four. The admission with forty to forty-two stars instead of the correct forty-four. The sadmission within four years of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho and Wyoming has brought the list up to the last-mentioned number. The shape of the Union has been changed from a square to a rectangle, and the stars are arranged in air straight lines, the upper and lower ones containing eight stars and the remaining four having seven stars.

[Philadeldhia Times.]

The Subscriptor opport it is a case of a new trial treft. Fixther quoted: "Eye for sya all that a man hath will he give for bis life." To which Judge Hoarre, bis life." To which Judge Hoarre, once before in a motion for a new relat."

SWELLINGS IN THE NECK SWELLINGS IN THE
Or assire, made my
neck fully twice it naturaining. For three years
all my strength seemed
to go into the swelling. I
took Hood's Sarsaparilla,
which gave me strongth,
relieved distress in my
stomach, and best of all,
estirety removed
the gettre. I am now
in the best of health," Mrs. Mr.
in the best of health," Mrs. H.
Potry, Union County, Miffiliaburg, I Hood's Sarray Cures
When other preparations fail.
Hood's Pills act saily, yet promptly and emolently, on the thyr and bowels. 25 conts.

# "August Flower"

teacher, 753 Park Place, Elmira, N. Y. "This Spring while away from y, This Spring while away from home teaching my first term in a country school I was perfectly wretched with that human agony called dyspepsia. After dieting for called dyspepsia. After dieting for two weeks and getting no better, a friend wrote me, suggesting that I take Angust Flower. The very next day I purchased a bottle. I am delighted to say that August Flower helped me so that I have quite recovered from my indisposition." covered from my indisposition."

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Wash a colored to sude, not hot rinse ready to hang on the l so it will keep its prop iron a red tablecloth.

Miss Archie L .- Ti the dripping of the moved with pulverize old nail or tooth bru in the chalk, and an will do the work.

MANAGEMENT OF K By far the most impor a kitchen is the range, keeper should thoro the proper managementicular one, for on it depends not only the cook's most skillful et siderable item of Much fuel is wasted ranges often ruined by of filling them to the draughts open. An which the best inform ful housewife finds it ful housewife finds it for the majority of sibint of ignorance in they almost invariable only with stinginess, t send for a mistres we force it. A first-class decided lumprovement tan years ago in the excentrolled and the quit it responds to the act it responds to the act. it responds to the acti draughts. But in or benefit of this, one draughts, and use t cold weather it is mo economical to keep night; but whether builds it afresh each builds it afresh ead draughts should be op pulled out, to allow the escape up the chimn-and brush out the a-cracks and corners and and empty the a revolving grate no necessity of sifting careless, management management out with unburned co Dust the outside of th it with a stiff, ordinar

it with a stiff, ordinar kept for the purpose. quired, apply it with ing the mixture thin, a dust. As soon as pear on top of the coaers, in order to throthe oven, for a red-means a cool oven. No definite rules operating the 'draug spect.' However, as a especially in baking dependent upon a product of the control of the dependent upon a proin the oven, and that for one article of another, its managem oughly understood to oughly understood to the different operation When not cooking of draughts and economic

e the durability [N. Y. Observer.

A Page Who Sa

A very pretty story page in the service of Orange, who in after English throne with gaged in war with F seized with smallpoor and as the eruption rethe surface or respond the physicians declar unless some young, had never had the dithe bed and hold the the bed and hold the was thought, might ca appear, and thus pre his country. This a duced the greatest co the attendants, for ev had the disease shraning it again, for the knowledged that the be fatal. One of the some youth-realizing some youth--realizing would die unless this teered to be the subj ment, which, when tri

ment, which, when triBentinck inbibed of
narrowly escaped whandsome face was min after years William
ity by making him Pri
His wife, Mary II.,
of smallpox. She was
living, evereating, and
of drinking rich chobedtime. She was full
blood so thick that he
unable to combat a dis unable to combat a dis her high fed condition successor, Queen An when a child. She, eater, and a close stud that most people who pox were gormands at York Herald.

What Thi

Thirst is simply a se a lack of fluids in t known, and in a state known, and in a state generally faithful indiof the body. Natural cated by a peculiar dry and fauces, caused by pharyngeal membrane amount of liquids, but he introduced direction through a tube, and fauces are the faures as he had a supplementation of the supplementation of the supplementation of the faures as he had a supplementation of the faures as he had a supplementation of the su ach through a tube, as the fauces—as has bee the fauces—as has bee cases—the immediate instantly allays the ser which it has been supp which it has been supp sation of thirst is in t stomatic and that the a kind of redex actionald.