

SUNDAY'S SERMON.

ONE OF DR. T. DEWITT TALLEMAGE'S STERLING DISCOURSES.

Subject: "Communion of Saints."

TEXT: "Then said they unto him, Say now shibboleth, and he said, shibboleth, for he could not frame to pronounce it right. Then they took him and slew him at the passages of Jordan."—Judges xii., 6.

Do you notice the difference of pronunciation between shibboleth and shibboleth? A very small and unimportant difference, you say. And yet that difference was the difference between life and death for a great many people. The Lord's people, Gilead and Ephraim, got into a great fight, and Ephraim was worsted, and on the retreat came to the fords of the river Jordan to cross. Order was given that all Ephraimites coming there be slain. But how could it be found out who were Ephraimites? They were detected by their pronunciation. Shibboleth was a word that stood for river.

The Ephraimites had a name of their own, and when they tried to say "shibboleth" they said shibboleth and they were slain. When it was asked that they say shibboleth, they said shibboleth, and they were slain. When it was asked that they say shibboleth, they said shibboleth, and they were slain. When it was asked that they say shibboleth, they said shibboleth, and they were slain.

The church of God is a communion of saints, and when they tried to say "shibboleth" they said shibboleth and they were slain. When it was asked that they say shibboleth, they said shibboleth, and they were slain. When it was asked that they say shibboleth, they said shibboleth, and they were slain.

Do you notice the difference of pronunciation between shibboleth and shibboleth? A very small and unimportant difference, you say. And yet that difference was the difference between life and death for a great many people. The Lord's people, Gilead and Ephraim, got into a great fight, and Ephraim was worsted, and on the retreat came to the fords of the river Jordan to cross.

Do you notice the difference of pronunciation between shibboleth and shibboleth? A very small and unimportant difference, you say. And yet that difference was the difference between life and death for a great many people. The Lord's people, Gilead and Ephraim, got into a great fight, and Ephraim was worsted, and on the retreat came to the fords of the river Jordan to cross.

Do you notice the difference of pronunciation between shibboleth and shibboleth? A very small and unimportant difference, you say. And yet that difference was the difference between life and death for a great many people. The Lord's people, Gilead and Ephraim, got into a great fight, and Ephraim was worsted, and on the retreat came to the fords of the river Jordan to cross.

Do you notice the difference of pronunciation between shibboleth and shibboleth? A very small and unimportant difference, you say. And yet that difference was the difference between life and death for a great many people. The Lord's people, Gilead and Ephraim, got into a great fight, and Ephraim was worsted, and on the retreat came to the fords of the river Jordan to cross.

Do you notice the difference of pronunciation between shibboleth and shibboleth? A very small and unimportant difference, you say. And yet that difference was the difference between life and death for a great many people. The Lord's people, Gilead and Ephraim, got into a great fight, and Ephraim was worsted, and on the retreat came to the fords of the river Jordan to cross.

Do you notice the difference of pronunciation between shibboleth and shibboleth? A very small and unimportant difference, you say. And yet that difference was the difference between life and death for a great many people. The Lord's people, Gilead and Ephraim, got into a great fight, and Ephraim was worsted, and on the retreat came to the fords of the river Jordan to cross.

Do you notice the difference of pronunciation between shibboleth and shibboleth? A very small and unimportant difference, you say. And yet that difference was the difference between life and death for a great many people. The Lord's people, Gilead and Ephraim, got into a great fight, and Ephraim was worsted, and on the retreat came to the fords of the river Jordan to cross.

Do you notice the difference of pronunciation between shibboleth and shibboleth? A very small and unimportant difference, you say. And yet that difference was the difference between life and death for a great many people. The Lord's people, Gilead and Ephraim, got into a great fight, and Ephraim was worsted, and on the retreat came to the fords of the river Jordan to cross.

Do you notice the difference of pronunciation between shibboleth and shibboleth? A very small and unimportant difference, you say. And yet that difference was the difference between life and death for a great many people. The Lord's people, Gilead and Ephraim, got into a great fight, and Ephraim was worsted, and on the retreat came to the fords of the river Jordan to cross.

Do you notice the difference of pronunciation between shibboleth and shibboleth? A very small and unimportant difference, you say. And yet that difference was the difference between life and death for a great many people. The Lord's people, Gilead and Ephraim, got into a great fight, and Ephraim was worsted, and on the retreat came to the fords of the river Jordan to cross.

Do you notice the difference of pronunciation between shibboleth and shibboleth? A very small and unimportant difference, you say. And yet that difference was the difference between life and death for a great many people. The Lord's people, Gilead and Ephraim, got into a great fight, and Ephraim was worsted, and on the retreat came to the fords of the river Jordan to cross.

Do you notice the difference of pronunciation between shibboleth and shibboleth? A very small and unimportant difference, you say. And yet that difference was the difference between life and death for a great many people. The Lord's people, Gilead and Ephraim, got into a great fight, and Ephraim was worsted, and on the retreat came to the fords of the river Jordan to cross.

Do you notice the difference of pronunciation between shibboleth and shibboleth? A very small and unimportant difference, you say. And yet that difference was the difference between life and death for a great many people. The Lord's people, Gilead and Ephraim, got into a great fight, and Ephraim was worsted, and on the retreat came to the fords of the river Jordan to cross.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

OUR WEATHER BUREAU THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

It is Right Just Seven Times in Ten.—Method of Conducting the Various Observations.

It has been shown that the percentage of verifications of rain, temperature, wind and cold wave forecasts of the United States Weather Bureau are misleading only about two or three times out of ten, and considering the uncertainty of the elements with which weather prophets have to deal, this result must be admitted to be remarkable. In 1892 the service predicted rain within 24 hours in different places 4.84 times, and 71.2 per cent of these forecasts were verified. Rain within 48 hours was predicted 444 times, and 53 per cent of these rains were forthcoming. In 1893 5,850 rain storms within 24 hours were announced, and 78.5 per cent of them occurred. Only 75 storms were forecast two days ahead, and 62.6 per cent of them came on in time. Much better results were obtained in predicting the changes of the temperature. In 1891 80 per cent of the 24 hour forecasts were verified, and 84.8 per cent of the 48 hour forecasts. In 1891 81.9 per cent of the one-day prophecies came true, and 73.4 per cent of the two-day prophecies. In 1893 81.6 per cent of the one-day predictions were verified, and 78.1 per cent of the two-day predictions. With wind signals the result has been 71.1 per cent, 77.6 per cent and 77.6 per cent of successes in 1891, 1892 and 1893 respectively. Cold waves seem to be the most difficult to prophecy, for in 1891 only 65.2 per cent of these were foretold, in 1892 68.6 per cent and in 1893 64.7 per cent.

BEAVER FARMING IN DAKOTA.

A Unique and Profitable Industry Carried On in the Northwest.

The industry and sagacity of the beaver have often been commented upon. But those qualities have not prevented this animal from being looked upon as a fair object of capture says the New York Ledger. Its fur is valuable, and therefore it is much sought after by trappers. Still, it may surprise some people to know that in one part of this country, at least, there are men who raise beavers for the market, just as they might do corn or cattle. It is in McLean County, North Dakota, that beaver farming is largely carried on. The soil is very poor and is not adapted, as are other parts of the State, to wheat growing. The Missouri River runs along the western border of the County, and numerous streams flow into it from among the hills to the east and east. Cottonwoods and elm trees grow on the banks of these streams, and it is there where the beaver farms are situated. A man who intends to start this industry

Messages are also telegraphed to 2,129 railroad stations and 620 other places, and are sent by mail to 8,065 points and delivered by railroad to 1,261 stations. The total number of places to which the forecasts or warnings are sent is 9,323. This number does not include thousands of persons and places who get their information direct from the local weather offices throughout the country, nor does it take in 121 points on the sea coast and the shores of the Great Lakes, where danger signals are posted.

There is another branch of the weather service of which the people in large cities know very little, but which is of great importance to the farmer. This is the State Weather Service, organized for the collection and publication of information relating not only to the weather, but also to the crops. State bureaus are dependent almost entirely upon the voluntary efforts of intelligent citizens, whose labor is furnished without compensation, and whose individual reports are received at the central stations, compared and summarized in such a way as to form the basis of general reports. Monthly reviews of the prevailing weather conditions are published, and bulletins are issued weekly during the planting, cultivating and harvesting of crops, telling the most important facts about the weather, with their probable effect upon the growing crops from week to week. This service in many States also has the cooperation of an agricultural station

England's Poisonous Snakes. There are 1,300 different species of snake known to naturalists, and only four kinds of snake or snake-like creatures are to be found in England. One of these is the adder, and it is very rare. The ordinary snakes to be found in countries inhabited by civilized men are harmless, and but few of the poisonous snakes are deadly in their poison, even though the bites are very serious. A study of snakes and their ways would do much to do away with the educated fear of reptiles that most people have. Sort words may appass an angry man—bitter words never will. You throw fuel on a house in flames in order to extinguish the fire?

SIGNAL SERVICE.

OUR WEATHER BUREAU THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

It is Right Just Seven Times in Ten.—Method of Conducting the Various Observations.

It has been shown that the percentage of verifications of rain, temperature, wind and cold wave forecasts of the United States Weather Bureau are misleading only about two or three times out of ten, and considering the uncertainty of the elements with which weather prophets have to deal, this result must be admitted to be remarkable. In 1892 the service predicted rain within 24 hours in different places 4.84 times, and 71.2 per cent of these forecasts were verified. Rain within 48 hours was predicted 444 times, and 53 per cent of these rains were forthcoming. In 1893 5,850 rain storms within 24 hours were announced, and 78.5 per cent of them occurred. Only 75 storms were forecast two days ahead, and 62.6 per cent of them came on in time. Much better results were obtained in predicting the changes of the temperature. In 1891 80 per cent of the 24 hour forecasts were verified, and 84.8 per cent of the 48 hour forecasts. In 1891 81.9 per cent of the one-day prophecies came true, and 73.4 per cent of the two-day prophecies. In 1893 81.6 per cent of the one-day predictions were verified, and 78.1 per cent of the two-day predictions. With wind signals the result has been 71.1 per cent, 77.6 per cent and 77.6 per cent of successes in 1891, 1892 and 1893 respectively. Cold waves seem to be the most difficult to prophecy, for in 1891 only 65.2 per cent of these were foretold, in 1892 68.6 per cent and in 1893 64.7 per cent.

BEAVER FARMING IN DAKOTA.

A Unique and Profitable Industry Carried On in the Northwest.

The industry and sagacity of the beaver have often been commented upon. But those qualities have not prevented this animal from being looked upon as a fair object of capture says the New York Ledger. Its fur is valuable, and therefore it is much sought after by trappers. Still, it may surprise some people to know that in one part of this country, at least, there are men who raise beavers for the market, just as they might do corn or cattle. It is in McLean County, North Dakota, that beaver farming is largely carried on. The soil is very poor and is not adapted, as are other parts of the State, to wheat growing. The Missouri River runs along the western border of the County, and numerous streams flow into it from among the hills to the east and east. Cottonwoods and elm trees grow on the banks of these streams, and it is there where the beaver farms are situated. A man who intends to start this industry

Messages are also telegraphed to 2,129 railroad stations and 620 other places, and are sent by mail to 8,065 points and delivered by railroad to 1,261 stations. The total number of places to which the forecasts or warnings are sent is 9,323. This number does not include thousands of persons and places who get their information direct from the local weather offices throughout the country, nor does it take in 121 points on the sea coast and the shores of the Great Lakes, where danger signals are posted.

There is another branch of the weather service of which the people in large cities know very little, but which is of great importance to the farmer. This is the State Weather Service, organized for the collection and publication of information relating not only to the weather, but also to the crops. State bureaus are dependent almost entirely upon the voluntary efforts of intelligent citizens, whose labor is furnished without compensation, and whose individual reports are received at the central stations, compared and summarized in such a way as to form the basis of general reports. Monthly reviews of the prevailing weather conditions are published, and bulletins are issued weekly during the planting, cultivating and harvesting of crops, telling the most important facts about the weather, with their probable effect upon the growing crops from week to week. This service in many States also has the cooperation of an agricultural station

England's Poisonous Snakes. There are 1,300 different species of snake known to naturalists, and only four kinds of snake or snake-like creatures are to be found in England. One of these is the adder, and it is very rare. The ordinary snakes to be found in countries inhabited by civilized men are harmless, and but few of the poisonous snakes are deadly in their poison, even though the bites are very serious. A study of snakes and their ways would do much to do away with the educated fear of reptiles that most people have. Sort words may appass an angry man—bitter words never will. You throw fuel on a house in flames in order to extinguish the fire?

SIGNAL SERVICE.

OUR WEATHER BUREAU THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

It is Right Just Seven Times in Ten.—Method of Conducting the Various Observations.

It has been shown that the percentage of verifications of rain, temperature, wind and cold wave forecasts of the United States Weather Bureau are misleading only about two or three times out of ten, and considering the uncertainty of the elements with which weather prophets have to deal, this result must be admitted to be remarkable. In 1892 the service predicted rain within 24 hours in different places 4.84 times, and 71.2 per cent of these forecasts were verified. Rain within 48 hours was predicted 444 times, and 53 per cent of these rains were forthcoming. In 1893 5,850 rain storms within 24 hours were announced, and 78.5 per cent of them occurred. Only 75 storms were forecast two days ahead, and 62.6 per cent of them came on in time. Much better results were obtained in predicting the changes of the temperature. In 1891 80 per cent of the 24 hour forecasts were verified, and 84.8 per cent of the 48 hour forecasts. In 1891 81.9 per cent of the one-day prophecies came true, and 73.4 per cent of the two-day prophecies. In 1893 81.6 per cent of the one-day predictions were verified, and 78.1 per cent of the two-day predictions. With wind signals the result has been 71.1 per cent, 77.6 per cent and 77.6 per cent of successes in 1891, 1892 and 1893 respectively. Cold waves seem to be the most difficult to prophecy, for in 1891 only 65.2 per cent of these were foretold, in 1892 68.6 per cent and in 1893 64.7 per cent.

BEAVER FARMING IN DAKOTA.

A Unique and Profitable Industry Carried On in the Northwest.

The industry and sagacity of the beaver have often been commented upon. But those qualities have not prevented this animal from being looked upon as a fair object of capture says the New York Ledger. Its fur is valuable, and therefore it is much sought after by trappers. Still, it may surprise some people to know that in one part of this country, at least, there are men who raise beavers for the market, just as they might do corn or cattle. It is in McLean County, North Dakota, that beaver farming is largely carried on. The soil is very poor and is not adapted, as are other parts of the State, to wheat growing. The Missouri River runs along the western border of the County, and numerous streams flow into it from among the hills to the east and east. Cottonwoods and elm trees grow on the banks of these streams, and it is there where the beaver farms are situated. A man who intends to start this industry

Messages are also telegraphed to 2,129 railroad stations and 620 other places, and are sent by mail to 8,065 points and delivered by railroad to 1,261 stations. The total number of places to which the forecasts or warnings are sent is 9,323. This number does not include thousands of persons and places who get their information direct from the local weather offices throughout the country, nor does it take in 121 points on the sea coast and the shores of the Great Lakes, where danger signals are posted.

There is another branch of the weather service of which the people in large cities know very little, but which is of great importance to the farmer. This is the State Weather Service, organized for the collection and publication of information relating not only to the weather, but also to the crops. State bureaus are dependent almost entirely upon the voluntary efforts of intelligent citizens, whose labor is furnished without compensation, and whose individual reports are received at the central stations, compared and summarized in such a way as to form the basis of general reports. Monthly reviews of the prevailing weather conditions are published, and bulletins are issued weekly during the planting, cultivating and harvesting of crops, telling the most important facts about the weather, with their probable effect upon the growing crops from week to week. This service in many States also has the cooperation of an agricultural station

England's Poisonous Snakes. There are 1,300 different species of snake known to naturalists, and only four kinds of snake or snake-like creatures are to be found in England. One of these is the adder, and it is very rare. The ordinary snakes to be found in countries inhabited by civilized men are harmless, and but few of the poisonous snakes are deadly in their poison, even though the bites are very serious. A study of snakes and their ways would do much to do away with the educated fear of reptiles that most people have. Sort words may appass an angry man—bitter words never will. You throw fuel on a house in flames in order to extinguish the fire?

Advertisement for 'No-To-Bac' and other medicinal products. Includes text: 'No-To-Bac is not sold on the strength of the thousands and tens of thousands of testimonials... How's This? Offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for each case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by any other cure... Headache Dyspepsia Indigestion Hood's Sarsaparilla Hood's Cures... Farmers' Seed Produce... Stopping a Runaway... It is asserted that in Russia a horse that is addicted to the habit of running away has a thin cord wound round his neck and a strap... ROPSY Treated with...'