WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has accepted the resignation of John B. Patterson as Chief of the Accounts Division, Architect's Office, and has appointed William D. Windom, son of the late Secretary, in his place. Mr. Windom was formerly Chief of the Construction Division of the same office and his transfer leaves that office vacant.

BY direction of Secretary Tracy an examination will be held at the New York Navy Yard on the 30th instant for the position of foreman of that yard. This examination has been ordered as the board which conducted the former examination for the position stated in its report that they did not consider these examined came up to the requirements.

UNITED STATES TREASURER Nebeker, in his annual report as Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the District of Columbia, shows that the total debt of the District, September 30, was $19,133,400, a net reduction of $2,973 250 in the principal since July 1, 1878, and a net reduction of $262,121 in interest charge. The amount of 3.65 bonds outstanding September 30 was $14,033,600.

MRS. POULTNEY BIGELOW, who is the latest New York society woman to break into literature, is said to possess $1,000,000 in her own right. Most women possessing such a fortune would rather spend their time writing checks than books.

MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT has founded an asylum for newsboys in Drury Lane, London, in memory of her dead son Lionel, the original of "Little Lord Fauntleroy." It is called "Lionel's Home," and Mrs. Burnett will devote to its maintenance a generous portion of her income.

PACKET LINE.

THE SCHOONERS

Clara M. & Annie M. Leonard.

THE above boats are making weekly trips between Easton and Baltimore, and will do all kinds of freighting as cheap as any other line. Every effort will be made to give satisfaction. Our boats are NEW and built out of the very best material. Orders left with G. E. Bowdoin & Co., Commission Merchants, corner of Bowley's Wharf and Pratt St., Baltimore, will be promptly attended to. GRAIN bought or taken at LOWEST FREIGHT RATES. All Grain stored in our Warehouse, in case of fire will be at the owner's risk. Agricultural Lime delivered at the Lowest Cash Prices. Feeling thankful for past favors, we hope by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

C. R. LEONARD & BROTHER.

OFFICE.—In R. B. Dixon's new building on Dover street, Easton.

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This Restaurant is the oldest and most extensive in its accommodations of any in the city.

PRICES MODERATE.

The crowds which lunch and dine daily at this restaurant attest the public approbation of its management. 3imly

Diplomatic.

"A prophet is not without honor save in his own country" is the old saying, and it certainly is true in many instances. Mr. Wilkins thinks that "in his own family" would be just as true a statement of some cases, notably his. He has a great reputation for giving good advice on all sorts of matters, and there is scarcely a day that he is not consulted by some one about some matter of more or less importance, and his remarks always seem to give perfect satisfaction.

Mrs. Wilkins belives that the secret of his success lies in the fact he allows himself to be apparently convinced of the sound judgment of the person to whom he is talking, and as most people only want to be assured that what they have fully made up their minds to do is the best thing to do, her husband's "advice" is consoling, and in demand.

When she makes this statement to any one, and Mr. Wilkins, with a twinkle in his eye, demurs a little, she always says:

"Now, my dear, you just let me tell Mr. B—— the conversation I overheard at our door the day Farmer Gage called to consult you about the color he had better paint his new barn. Or rather, your part of the conversation, for I only listened to the replies, and didn't catch much of what Farmer Gage said.

"This is what I heard, with slight pauses:

"'Certainly not, Mr. Gage—certainly not—no, indeed—no, of course not—no—I should think not—probably not—well, hardly—possibly—it would, perhaps—yes, I should think it quite likely—more than probable—I should say so—why, yes indeed—of course it would—if you take my advice, you'll do it—good evening, Mr. Gage'—and then the door closed, and the popular counsellor of the neighborhood came back to me!"

Not Needed.

"Do you keep burglar-alarms here?" she asked of the owner of the shop.

"Yes'm."

"Are they sure to go off?"

"They are."

"Kill the burglar every time?"

"Why, no. A burglar-alarm is not expected to kill a burglar."

"What, then?"

"To alarm the household."

"Oh! that's it? Well, our household has been alarmed every single night for the last twenty-seven years, and I can't see that we really need a burglar-alarm. Sorry to have taken up your time, but you really ought to make them kill the burglar."—Free Press.

WHEN is an umbrella like perspiration? When it passes through the pores.

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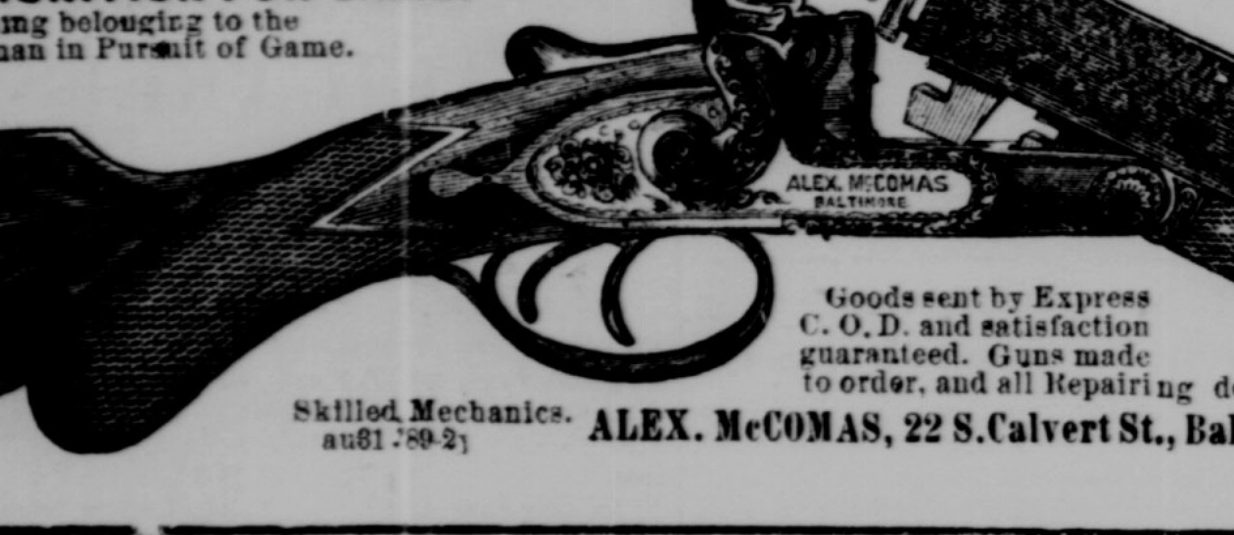

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414 Light St. Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

SOUTHERN DEVELOPMENT.

Steady Progress Reported All Along the Line.

Financial Troubles Throughout the World have Restricted New Developments to Some Extent.

The *Manufacturer's Record*, of Baltimore, in reviewing the industrial progress of the South says: "Many leading bankers and capitalists have lately been visiting various parts of the South, and their reports are uniformly favorable as to the splendid prospects of this favored section. Financial troubles throughout the world have, of course, had their natural effect in restricting new developments to some extent, and the folly of Southern farmers in raising too much cotton during the last two years has caused very low prices, which have had some retarding influence upon all business matters in this section; but despite these temporary drawbacks the South is forging ahead solidly, and is steadily attracting increased attention to its vast natural resources and advantages which insure its abundant prosperity in the near future. The wonderful record of the last ten years will undoubtedly be far surpassed by the coming ten. For 12 months the conditions have been against the inauguration of new enterprises in any part of the country, but with the return of more activity after the first of the year, when the crops have been gathered and sold, there will naturally follow a revival of new industrial and railroad development work. Even during this unfavorable period the South shows a long list of new enterprises every week, and among the more important ones are an extensive electric railroad, with large powerhouses, to connect Baltimore and the manufacturing suburb of Curtis Bay; the placing of $2,000,000 of bonds for cabling a street railroad in Baltimore; a $1,000,000 mining company in North Carolina to purchase large high-grade ore properties; the enlargement of the steel works at Chattanooga; a $150,000 ice manufacturing company at Norfolk, where new enterprises are started nearly every week; $200,000 enlargement of a brewery at Fort Worth, Texas; $100,000 hotel and improvement company in North Carolina; a $50,000 woodworking company, Columbus City, Ala., a $300,000 development company near Petersburg, Va., by New England capitalists; a 400-barrel flour mill at Staunton; a $10,000 mining company at Blacksburg, S.C.; a $10,000 manufacturing company at Florence S. C.; water works at Elgin, Texas; a $20,000 electric-light and power company at San Angelo, Texas; a $100,000 and an $50,000 coal and coke company in West Virginia; the purchase of 20,000 acres near Elizabethton, Tenn., by a new town and development company; coal mine in Kentucky; $25,000 emery wheel company at Tallapoosa, Ga.; a $30,000 flour mill and elevator company at McKinney, Texas; the sale for $100,000 of a rolling mill at Bessemer, Ala., which is to be enlarged and put in operation; a large coal-washing plant at Birmingham; a $100,000 phosphate company at Lake City, Fla.; a $50,000 ore mining and washing plant in Tennessee; $50,000 water works at Orange, Texas, etc.

WORK AND WORKERS.

THE National Convention of the Marble and Granite Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers was held in Baltimore.

Two hundred employes of the American Wheel Company, of Indianapolis, struck for three weeks' pay claimed to be due them.

THE employes of the Gondola Tanning Works, at Huntingdon, Penna., struck, because "the company is two or three months behind in its payments."

THE entire plant of the Oxford Iron and Nail Company, at Oxford, New Jersey, was shut down owing to a disagreement between the company and the puddlers. One hundred men were thrown out.

THE mosquette carpet mills at Yonkers, New York, shut down for necessary repairs. Between two and three thousand hands are idle, but it is thought the suspension will not be for more than two weeks.

IT is said that there is a strong probability that the miners who returned to work in the Pittsburg railroad district may again be called out on strike, as the operators are discriminating against the leaders and refuse to employ them.

THE matter of the 10 per cent. reduction ordered at the American Iron Works of Jones & Laughlin, at Pittsburg, has been referred to the General Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association. A strike of the 3500 employes is expected.

THE difficulty between the St. Louis Belt Line Railroad and its engineers and firemen terminated, in the declaration of a strike and a boycott which are likely to be far-reaching in their effects. The question was one concerning the interpretation of the agreement recently reached as to the hours of work.

AT a meeting of broom manufacturers, in Chicago, it was resolved to advance the price of all kinds of brooms fifty cents a dozen, in consequence of corn having advanced from $80 to $125 a ton and the crop being short. The manufacturers say that there is not enough to last until next season's crop.

AT GRAND Rapids, Michigan, the street railway strikers arrested last summer on charges of conspiring to wreck the cable line were discharged from custody by Judge Burlingame. The Judge did not enter into the merits of the case, but said the State law under which the alleged conspirators were held was unconstitutional.

A DESPATCH from Boston says the future work of the Knights of Labor Alliance in that State "will be entrusted only to men who have demonstrated their loyalty to the Order and their ability to keep secrets," the Knights in Massachusetts having "become convinced that efforts are being made by paid emissaries of corporations in New York and other States to break up every local assembly of the Order."

THE Knights of Labor Convention at their recent session in Toledo, Ohio, adopted several amendments to the constitution, including the following: "All children over the age of seven and under the age of fifteen be compelled to attend some institution of learning at least ten months of each year or such part of a year as may be offered to them." An amendment intended to place the selection of the General Executive Board in the hands of the General Assembly, instead of the Master Workman, was defeated.

MEXICO'S REVOLUTION.

Catarino Garza Attacks the Guerrero Custom-House and is Repulsed.

There can no longer be any doubt that Catarino Garza has opened the revolutionary ball in Mexico in earnest. As stated, the Mexican troops had a brush with the revolutionists near Guerrero, and it was reported that Garza's forces were routed.

A dispatch was received stating that Garza made an attack on Guerrero and was only driven off after a stubborn resistance on the part of the Mexican garrison. In the conflict one Mexican officer was killed and another wounded. The loss on Garza's side is not definitely known.

The fact is evident that the insurgents have been quietly increasing their force and now have begun an active campaign. It is further stated in a dispatch received from Rio Grande City that the revolutionists are well armed and have many sympathizers among the Mexicans.

A special to the St. Louis Republic from San Antonio, Tex., says: "News has just reached here that revolutionist Caterino Garza, at the head of his band, attacked the Custom-house at Guerrero, Mexico, and was repulsed with loss of life. No further details are obtainable."

GENERAL WADE HAMPTON's ruddy face casts doubt on the report that he is beginning to show the signs of physical breaking up. Despite his age, his figure looks robust and he walks with the erectness of a much younger man.

THE CITY OF EPHESUS.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Describes Its Splendors.

The Crueltiel of the Stadium—Paul's Fight With a Hungry Lion.

TEXT: "*Great is Diana of the Ephesians.*"—Acts xix., 34.

We have landed this morning at Smyrna, a city of Asiatic Turkey. One of the seven churches of Asia once stood here. You read in Revelation, "To the church in Smyrna write." It is a city that has often been shaken by earthquake, swept by conflagration, blasted by plagues and butchered by war, and here Bishop Polycarp stood in a crowded amphitheater and when he was asked to give up the advocacy of the Christian religion and save himself from martyrdom, the proconsul saying, "Swear and I release thee; reproach Christ," replied, "Eighty and six years have I served Him, and He never did me wrong; how then can I revile my King and Saviour!"

When he was brought to the fires into which he was about to be thrust, and the officials were about to fasten him to the stake he said: "Let me remain as I am, for He who giveth me strength to sustain the fire will enable me also without your securing me with nails to remain unmoved in the fire." History says the fires refused to consume him, and under the wind the flames bent outward so that they did not touch his person, and therefore he was slain by swords and spears. One cypress bending over his grave is the only monument to Bishop Polycarp.

But we are on the way to the city of Ephesus, about fifty miles from Smyrna. We are advised not to go to Ephesus. The bandits in that region have had an ugly practice of cutting off the ears of travelers and sending these specimens of ears down to Smyrna, demanding a ransom. The bandits suggest to the friends of the persons from whom the ears have been subtracted that if they would like to have the rest of the body they will please send an appropriate sum of money. If the money is not sent the mutilated prisoners will be assassinated. One traveler was carried off to the robber's den, and $7500 was paid for his rescue. The bandits were caught and beheaded, and pictures of these ghastly heads are on sale in the shops of Smyrna for any person who may desire to have something to look at on their way to Ephesus.

There have been cases where ten and twenty and thirty and forty thousand dollars have been demanded by these brigands. We did not feel like putting our friends to such expense, and it was suggested that we had better omit Ephesus. But that would have been a disappointment from which we would never recover. We must see Ephesus—associated with the most wonderful apostolic scenes. We hire a special railway train, and in about an hour and a half we arrive at the city of Ephesus, which was called "The Great Metropolis of Asia," and "One of the Eyes of Asia," and "The Empress of Ionia," the capital of all learning and magnificence. Here, as I said, was one of the seven churches of Asia, and first of all we visit the ruins of that church where once an ecumenical council of two thousand ministers of religion was held.

Mark the fulfillment of the prophecy. Of the seven churches of Asia four were commended in the Book of Revelation and three were doomed. The cities having the four commended churches still stand; the cities having the three doomed churches are wiped out. It occurred just as the Bible said it would occur. Drive on and you come to the theatre, which was 660 feet from wall to wall capable of holding 56,700 spectators. Here and there the walls arise almost unbroken, but for the most part the building is down.

As I took my place at the centre of this theatre and looked around at its broken layers of stone, gallery upon gallery, gallery upon gallery, and piled up into the bleak skies of that winter day, and thought that every hand that swung a trowel on those walls, and every foot that trod those stairs, and every eye that gazed on that amphitheatre, and every voice that greeted the combatants in that arena had gone out of hearing and sight for ages on ages, I felt a thrill of interest that almost penetrated me amid the ruins.

Standing there we could not forget that in that building once assembled a riotous throng for Paul's condemnation, because what he preached collided with the idolatry of their national goddess. Paul tried to get into that theatre and address the excited multitude, but his friends held him back, lest he be torn to pieces by the mob, and the recorder of the city had to read the riot act among the people who had shrieked for two mortal hours till their throats were sore and they were black in the face, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians."

Now we step into the Stadium. Enough of its walls and appointments are left to show what a stupendous place it must have been when used for foot-races and for fights with wild beasts. It was a building 680 feet long by 200 feet wide. Paul refers to what transpired there in the way of spectacle when he says, "We have been made a spectacle." "Yes," Paul says, "I have fought with beasts at Ephesus," an expression usually taken as figurative, but I suppose it was literally true, for one of the amusements in that Stadium was to put a disliked man in the arena with a hungry lion or tiger or panther, and let the fight go until either the man or the beast or both were slain.

It must have been great fun for these haters of Christianity to hear that on the morrow in the Stadium in Ephesus the missionary Paul would, in the presence of the crowded galleries, fight a hungry lion. The people were early there to get the best seats, and a more alert and enthusiastic crowd never assembled. They took their dinner with them. And was there ever a more unequal combat proposed? Paul, according to tradition, small, crooked backed and weak eyed, but the grandest man in sixty centuries, is led to the center as the people shout: "There he comes, the preacher who has nearly ruined our religion. The lion will make but a brief mouthful of him."

It is plain that all the sympathies of that crowd are with the lion. In one of the underground rooms I hear the growl of the wild beasts. They have been kept for several days without food or water in order that they may be especially ravenous and bloodthirsty. What chance is there for Paul? But you cannot tell by a man's size or looks how stout a blow he can strike or how keen a blade he can thrust. Witness, heaven and earth and hell, this struggle of Paul with a wild beast. The coolest man in the Stadium is Paul. What has he to fear? He has defied all the powers, earthly and infernal, and if his body tumble under the foot and tooth of the wild beast, his soul will only the sooner find disenthrallment. But it is his duty, as far as possible, to preserve his life.

Now, I hear the bolt of the wild beast's door shoved back, and the whole audience rise to their feet as the fierce brute springs for the arena and toward its small occupant. I think the first plunge that was made by the wild beast at the apostle was made on the point of a sharp blade, and the snarling monster, with a howl of pain and reeking with gore, turns back. But now the little missionary has his turn of making attack, and with a few well directed thrusts the monster lies died in the dust of the arena, and the apostle puts his right foot on the lion and shakes him, and then puts his left foot on him and shakes him—a scene which Paul afterward uses for an illustration when he wants to show how Christ will triumph over death—"He must reign till He hath put all enemies under His feet"—yes, under His feet.

Paul told the literal truth when he said: "I have fought with beasts at Ephesus," and as the plural is used I think he had more than one such fight, or several beasts were let loose upon him at one time. As we stood that day in the middle of the Stadium and looked around at the great structure, the whole scene came back upon us.

But we pass out of the Stadium, for we are in haste for other places of interest in Ephesus. To add to the excitement of the day one of our party was missing. No man is safe in that region alone unless he be armed and know how to take sure aim and not miss fire. Our companion, Dr. Louis Klopsch, now the publisher of the *Christian Herald*, had gone out on some explorations of his own, and through the gate where Paul had walked again and again, yet where no man unaccompanied should adventure now. But after some time had passed and every minute seemed as long as an hour, and we had time to imagine everything horrible in the way of robbery and assassination, the lost traveler appeared, to receive from our entire party a volley of expostulation for the arousal of so many anxieties.

In the midst of this city of Ephesus once floated an artificial lake, brilliant with painted boats, and through the river Cayster it was connected with the sea, and ships from all parts of the known earth floated in and out, carrying on a commerce which made Ephesus the envy of the world. Great was Ephesus! Its gymnasia, its hippodrome, its odeon, its athenæum, its forum, its aqueducts (whose skeletons are still drawn along the city), its towers, its Castle of Hadrian, its quarries, which were the granite cradle of cities; its temples, built to Apollo, to Minerva, to Neptune, to Mercury, to Bacchus, to Hercules, to Cæsar, to Fortune, to Jupiter Olympus. What history and poetry and chisel and canvas have not presented has come up at the call of archæologists' powder blast and crowbar.

But I have now to unveil the chief wonder of this chiefest of cities. In 1863, under the patronage of the English Government, Mr. Wood, the explorer, began at Ephesus to feel along under the ground at great depths for roads, for walls, for towers, and here it is—that for which Ephesus was more celebrated than all else besides—the temple of the goddess Diana, called the sixth wonder of the world, and in 1889 we stood amid the ruins of that temple, measuring its pillars, transfixed by its sculpture and confounded at what was the greatest temple of idolatry in all time.

As I sat on a piece of one of its fallen columns I said, "What earthquake rocked it down, or what hurricane pushed it to the earth, or under what strong wine of centuries did the giant stagger and fall?" There have been seven temples of Diana, the ruins of each contributing something for the splendor of its architectural successors. Two hundred and twenty years was this last temple in construction. Twice as long as the United States have stood was that temple in building. It was nearly twice as large as St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Lest it should be disturbed by earthquakes, which have always been fond of making those regions their playground, the temple was built on a marsh, which was made firm by layers of charcoal, covered by fleeces of wool. The stone came from the quarry near by.

After it was decreed to build the temple it was thought it would be necessary to bring the building stone from other lands, but one day a shepherd by the name of Pixodorus, while watching his flocks, saw two rams fighting, and as they missed the interlocking of their horns and one fell his horn knocked a splinter from the rock and showed by that splinter the lustrous whiteness of the rock. The shepherd ran to the city with a piece of that stone, which revealed a quarry from which place the temple was built, and every month in all ages since the Mayor of Ephesus goes to that quarry to offer sacrifices to the memory of that shepherd who discovered this source of splendor and wealth of the cities of Asia Minor.

In removing the great stones from the quarry to their destined places in the temple, it was necessary, in order to keep the wheels, which were twelve feet in diameter, from sinking deep into the earth under the unparalleled heft, that a frame of timbers be arranged over which the wheels rolled. To put the immense block of marble in its place over the doorway of one of these temples was so vast and difficult an undertaking that the architect at one time gave it up, and in his chagrin attempted suicide, but one night in his sleep he dreamed that the stone had settled to the right place, and the next day he found that the great block of marble had, by its own weight, settled to the right place.

The temple of Diana was four hundred and twenty-five feet long by two hundred and twenty-five feet wide. All Asia was taxed to pay for it. It had one hundred and twenty-seven pillars, each sixty feet high, and each the gift of a king, and inscribed with the name of the donor. Now you see the meaning of that passage in Revelation, just as a king presenting one of these pillars to the Temple of Diana had his own name chiseled on it and the name of his own country, so says Christ, "Him that overcometh will I make a pillar in the temple of My God, and I will write upon him the name of My God and the name of the city of My God, which is New Jerusalem, and I will write upon Him My new name." How suggestive and beautiful!

In addition to those pillars that I climbed over while amid the ruins of Diana's temple, I saw afterward eight of those pillars at Constantinople, to which city they had been removed, and are now a part of the Mosque of St. Sophia. Those eight columns are all green jasper, but some of those which stood in Diana's temple at Ephesus were fairly drenched with brilliant colors. Costly metals stood up in various parts of the temple, where they could catch the fullest flush of the sun. A flight of stairs was carved out of one grapevine. Doors of cypress wood, which had been kept in glue for years and bordered with bronze in bas relief, swung against pillars of brass and resounded with echo upon echo, caught up and sent on and hurled back through the corridors.

In that building stood an image of Diana, the goddess. The impression was abroad as the Bible records, that that image had dropped plumb out of Heaven into that temple, and the sculptors who really made the image were put to death, so that they could not testify of its human manufacture and so deny its celestial origin. It was thought by intelligent people that the material from which this idol was formed might have dropped out of heaven as an aerolite. We have seen in the British museum, and in universities of our own west, blocks of stone hurled off from other worlds. These aerolites were seen to fall, and witnesses have gone to the landing places, and scientists have pronounced them to be the product of other worlds.

But the material out of which the image of Diana was fashioned contradicts that notion. This image was carved out of ebony and punctured here and there with openings kept full of spikenard so as to hinder the statue from decaying and make it aromatic, but this ebony was covered with bronze and alabaster. A necklace of acorns coiled gracefully around her. There were four lions on each arm, typical of strength. Her head was coroneted. Around this figure stood statues which by wonderful invention shed tears. The air by strange machinery was damp with descending perfumes. The walls multiplied the scene by concave mirrors. Fountains tossed in sheaves of light and fell in showers of diamonds.

Praxiteles, the sculptor, and Apelles, the painter, filled the place with their triumphs. Crœsus, the wealthiest of the ancients, put here and there in the temple golden he[illegible]. The paintings were so vivid and lifelike that Alexander, who was moved at nothing of terror, shuddered at one battle scene on these walls, and so true to life was a painting of a horse that when Alexander's horse was led up to it he began to neigh, as one horse is accustomed to greet another. One painting in that temple cost $193,750. The treasures of all nations and the spoils of kingdoms were kept here for safe deposit. Criminals from all lands fled to the shelter of this temple, and the law could not touch them. It seemed almost strange that this mountain of architectural snow outside did not melt with the fires of color within.

The temple was surrounded with groves, in which roamed for the temptation of hunters, stags and hares and wild boars, and all styles of game, whether winged or fourfooted. There was a cave with statue so intensely brilliant that it extinguished the eye of those who looked upon it, unless, at the command of the priest, the hand of the spectator somewhat shaded the eye.

No wonder that even Antoony and Alexander and Darius cried out in the words of my text, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians."

One whole month of each year, the month of May, was devoted to her worship. Processions in garbs of purple and violet and scarlet moved through it, and there were torches and anthems, and choirs in white, and timbrels and triangles in music, sacrifices and dances. Nations voted large amounts to meet the expense of the worship. Fisheries of vast resources were devoted to the support of this resplendence. Horace and Virgil and Homer went into rhapsodies while describing this worship.

All artists, all archæologists, all centuries, agreed in saying, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." Paul, in the presence of this Temple of Diana, incorporates it in his figures of speech while speaking of the spiritual temple, "Now, if any man build upon this foundation, gold, silver, precious stones, etc.," and no doubt with reference to one of the previous temples which had been set on fire by Herostratus just for the fame of destroying it, Paul says, "If any man's work shall be burned, he shall suffer loss, etc.," and all up and down Paul's writings you realize that he had not only seen, but had been mightily impressed with what he had seen of the Temple of Diana.

In this city the mother of Jesus was said to have been buried. Here dwelt Aquilla and Priscilla of Bible mention, who were professors in an extemporized theological seminary, and they taught the eloquent Apollos how to be eloquent for Christ. Here John preached, and from here because of his fidelity he was exiled to Patmos. Here Paul warred against the magical arts for which Ephesus was famous. The sorcerers of this city pretended that they could cure diseases, and perform almost any miracle, by pronouncing these senseless words, "Aski Cataski Lix Tetrax Damnameneus Alsion."

But, all the glory of Ephesus I have described has gone now. At some seasons of the year awful malarias sweep over the place and put upon mattress or in graves a large portion of the population. In the approximate marshes scorpions, centipedes and all forms of reptilian life crawl and hiss and sting, while hyenas and jackals at night slink in and out of the ruins of buildings which once startled the nations with their almost supernatural grandeur.

But here is a lesson which has never yet been drawn out. Do you not see in that temple of Diana an expression of what the world needs. It wants a God who can provide food. Diana was a huntress. In pictures on many of the coins she held a stag by the horn with one hand and a bundle of arrows in the other. Oh, this is a hungry world! Diana could not give one pound of meat or one mouthful of food to the millions of her worshipers. She was a dead divinity, an imaginary god, and so in idolatrous lands the vast majority of people never have enough to eat. It is only in the countries where the God of heaven and earth is worshiped that the vast majority have enough to eat. Let Diana have her arrows and her hounds. Our God has the sunshine and the showers and the harvests, and in proportion as He is worshiped does plenty reign.

So also in the Temple of Diana the world expressed its need of a refuge. To it from all parts of the land came debtors who could not pay their debts and the offenders of the law that they might escape incarceration. But she sheltered them only a little while, and while she kept them from arrest she could not change their hearts, and the guilty remained guilty. But, our God in Jesus Christ is a refuge into which we may fly from all our sins and all our pursuers, and not only be safe for time, but safe for eternity, and the guilt is pardoned and the nature is transformed. What Diana could not do for her worshipers, our Christ accomplishes for us.

Rock of ages cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in thee.

Then, in that temple were deposited treasures from all the earth for safe keeping. Chrysostom says it was the treasure house of nations; they brought gold and silver and precious stones and coronets from across the sea, and put them under the care of Diana of the Ephesians. But again and again were those treasures ransacked, captured or destroyed. Nero robbed them, the Scythians scattered them, the Goths burned them. Diana failed those who trusted her with treasures, but our God, to whom we may intrust all our treasures for this world and the next, and fail any one who puts confidence in Him He never will. After the last jasper column has fallen, and the last temple on earth has gone into ruins, and the world itself has suffered demolition, the Lord will keep for us our best treasures.

But notice what killed Ephesus and what has killed most of the cities that lie buried in the cemetery of nations. Luxury! The costly baths, which had been the means of health to the city became its ruin. Instead of the cold baths that had been the invigoration of the people, the hot baths, which are only intended for the infirm or the invalid, were substituted. In these hot baths many lay most of the time. Authors wrote books while in these baths. Business was neglected and a hot bath taken four or five times a day. When the keeper of the baths was reprimanded for not having them warm enough one of the rulers said, "You blame him for making the bath warm enough; I blame you because you have it warm at all."

But that warm bath which enervated Ephesus, and which is always enervating except when followed by cold baths (no reference, of course, to delicate constitutions), was only a type of what went on in all departments of Ephesian life, and in luxurious indulgence Ephesus fell, and the last triangle of music was tinkled in Diana's temple, and the last wrestler disappeared from her gymnasiums, and the last racer took his garland in the Stadium, and the last plea was heard in her Forum, and even the sea, as if to withdraw the last commercial opportunity from that metropolis, retreated down the beach, leaving her without the harbor in which had floated a thousand ships. Brooklyn, New York, London and all modern cities, cisatlantic and transatlantic, take warning! What luxury unguarded did for Ephesus, luxury unguarded may do for all. Opulence and splendor God grant to all the people, to all the cities, to all the land, but at the same time, may He grant the righteous use of them.

Gymnasiums? Yes, but see that the vigor gained in them be consecrated to God. Magnificent temples of worship? Yes, but see that in them instead of conventionalities and cold pomp of service there be warmth of devotion and the pure Gospel preached. Imposing court houses? Yes, but in them let justice and mercy rule. Palaces of journalism? Yes, but let all the printing presses be marshaled for happiness and truth. Great postoffice buildings? Yes, but through them day by day, may correspondence helpful, elevating and moral pass. Ornate dwelling houses? Yes, but in them let there be altars of devotion, and conjugal, filial, paternal and Christian fidelity rule. London for magnitude, Berlin for universities, Paris for fashions, Rome for cathedrals, Athens for classics, Thebes for hieroglyphics, Memphis for tombs, Babylon for gardens, Ephesus for idolatry, but what shall be the characteristics of our American cities when they shall have attained their full stature? Would that "holiness to the Lord" might be inscribed upon all our municipalities. One thing is certain, and that is that all idolatry must come down. When the greatest goddess of the earth, Diana, enshrined in the greatest temple that ever stood, was prostrated at Ephesus, it was a prophecy of the overthrow of all the idolatries that have cursed the earth, and anything we love more than God is an idol, and there is as much idolatry in the Nineteenth century as in the First, and in America as in Asia.

As our train pulled out from the station at Ephesus, the cars surrounded by the worst looking group of villains I ever gazed on, all of them seeming in a wrangle with each other and trying to get into a wrangle with us, and we moved along the columns of ancient aqueducts, each column crowned with storks, having built their nests there, and we rolled on down toward Smyrna, and that night in a sailor's bethel as we spoke of the Christ whom the world must know or perish, we felt that between cradle and grave there could not be anything much more enthralling for body, mind and soul than our visit to Ephesus.

Vacations and Labor.

We need not enumerate the occupations benefited by a migration which calls into its service well-nigh every trade and handicraft. The rural market for labor is perceptibly strengthened by this cause, and the variety of employments is increased. Preparations must be made for guests. Hotels must be built, with their appendages of barns and small cottages. Farmhouses must be enlarged and fitted with conveniences. To this is to be added the building of country-seats on a grand scale, the erection of modest cottages, the putting up of permanent camps, the building of boats, the manufacture of sportsmen's outfits. Occupation is thus furnished to laborers, many of whom, but for these industries, would be compelled to seek employment in the larger towns and cities. Household servants are secured with increased difficulty throughout those regions toward which the tide of travel sets. Farm help is interfered with and commands a higher price. The laying out of estates frequently involves the purchase of hundreds of acres and the employment of hundreds of hands during a term of years in the erection of houses and barns, as well as in grading, draining, road-making, gardening, and all the work of a great establishment. After this initial labor is performed, the maintenance of such an estate furnishes permanent occupation for a large company. The effect of this is felt over the surrounding country in the greater difficulty of securing laborers, especially in the busier seasons of the year. Where operations are less conspicuously centered on a single country-seat they may be equally influential, because of the employment of a corresponding amount of labor at numerous scattered points. A not inconsiderable influence is in these ways exerted on the wage question. Any support given to labor in the country tends to equalize wages and to prevent the concentration of work-people in the great centers of population.

The amount of taxable property in the country towns is largely increased by these activities, and in many cases the price of land is measurably enhanced. * * * A change is already observable in the habits of those who annually seek the country. The period of their stay is gradually lengthening. Boarders come early and remain till late in autumn. Owners of country homes leave the city sooner each year and linger as long as possible. There is an increasing disposition to spend the autumnal months in the seclusion and amid the splendors of the country. People are beginning to talk of Christmas as the proper time to return to the city. Many houses are kept open all winter with a view to possible occupancy when sleighing and other winter pleasures are at their height. Country life is asserting its charms as compared with life in the city. The time seems to be approaching when an increased number of people will regard themselves as permanently domiciled in the country, and as visitors to the town only for the season of social gayety which will intervene between Christmas and Lent. The importance of this inclination toward domicile can hardly be overestimated.—Century.

"I Am the Author."

From Walter Besant's paper, the Author:

Two men were discussing a book that had just been handed to them by a newsboy. First man: "That's a great book, sir, a masterpiece of work." Second man: "I wonder how it is selling." First man: "Selling? I never say anything like it. I am the publisher and ought to know." Second man: "Your information delights me. I am the author." First man (with fallen countenance): "Well, that is, it hasn't had much of a sale yet, but I think it will have. A great deal of risk, you know, getting out this sort of a book."

One Way Out of It.

"The lawyers will not get rich fighting over my will," remarked old Mr. Scadds.

"Ah!"

"No, sir; I won't make any."—[Epoch.

Catarrh

Hood's Sarsaparilla, Being a Constitutional Remedy, Readily Reaches and Cures it.

"A sense of gratitude and a desire to benefit those afflicted, prompts me to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all who have catarrh. For many years I was troubled with catarrh and indigestion and general debility. I got so low I could not get around the house. I tried about everything I saw recommended for catarrh, but failing in every instance of being relieved, I became

Very Much Discouraged.

At last I decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and began to get relief. I have now used, within two years, ten or twelve bottles and I feel better than I have for years. I attribute my improvement wholly to the use of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

MRS. CHAS. RHINE, Corner York and Pleasant Streets, Hanover, Penn."

Hood's Pills—For the liver and bowels, act easily yet promptly and efficiently. Price 25c.

You can't believe some dealers always. They want to sell the medicine that pays them the largest profit. What you want to buy is the one that does you the most good.

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Sometimes, it may be a matter of doubt. But, in the case of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, there's no room for doubt. It's a matter that can be proved.

With the facts before you, it's an insult to your intelligence to have something else offered as "just as good."

And here's the proof: Among all the medicines that claim to cure woman's peculiar weaknesses, irregularities, and diseases, the "Favorite Prescription" is the only one that's *guaranteed*.

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There's strength and vigor for every tired and feeble woman, health and a new life for every delicate and ailing woman—and if there's no help, there's no pay.

Looking After the Little Things.

A writer in the New York *Tribune* urges women at the housecleaning time to make it a rule to inspect everything in the way of the fitting and furniture of the house. If there are slats out of the blinds or the blinds are out of order in any way have them repaired. Look at the locks and bolts and see that everything is in order, that the keys are in place and move easily in the lock. Sometimes when a lock is stiff a few drops of kerosene will make it all right. If there are cracked window panes do not wait till they come out themselves, but have them repaired now. Look at the cane-bottomed chairs and have new seats put in if they need it. It is a saving of money and endless annoyance to have articles out of repair promptly mended so they can be of service.

"A Yard of Roses."

One of the popular paintings at the New York Academy of Design was a yard-long panel of Roses. A crowd was always before it. One art critic exclaimed, "Such a bit of nature should belong to all the people, it is too beautiful for one man to hide away."

The Youth's Companion, of Boston, seized the idea, and spent twenty thousand dollars to reproduce the painting. The result has been a triumph of artistic delicacy and color.

The Companion makes an autumn gift of this copy of the painting to each of its five hundred thousand subscribers. Any others who may subscribe now for the first time, and request it, will receive "The Yard of Roses," without extra charge while the edition lasts.

Besides the gift of this beautiful picture all new subscribers will receive *The Companion* free from the time the subscription is received till January First, including the Thanksgiving and Christmas Double Numbers, and for a full year from that date. The price of *The Companion* is $1.75 a year.

Every family should take this brightest and best of illustrated literary papers in addition to its local paper.

IT is a poor policy to hire a man to watch a bank who believes there is no harm in stealing chickens.

He Struck It Rich.

What would you think if some one that you knew to be responsible would offer to give you a well stocked general store for one year's work? You would, no doubt, consider it big pay and jump at the chance. Well, such things have been done and are being done right along. Messrs. B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., number among their employes many men who earn the value of a first class store every year. W. F. Davis worked for them awhile, then opened a snug general store at Hick's Wharf, Matthews County, Va., and wrote this firm as follows: "I can only say that I give your business credit for what I am. If I were to meet with any bad luck, or lose what I have made, I am proud to say that I could go to you for employment and soon make another store." They can show you how to double and treble your income, if you are in any business employing a capital of less than $500; and if you are not in any business at all, they will enable you to be in a short time, if you will take their advice. They want a good honest man or woman in every country in the Union to manage a business that will yield handsome returns. Write them at once for information.

Ability involves responsibility. Power to its last particle is duty.

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We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

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Will Fight to a Finish.

As long as the fight lasts among the wall paper manufacturers, the Fidelity Wall Paper Company, of No. 12 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia, will give the public the advantage of the drop in prices. We get this from them direct. Send four two cent stamps for samples of their eight, ten and twelve cent gilts.

A man cannot learn to be wise any more than he can learn to be handsome.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

He wept not for what he had lost, but for what he might have gained.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

The Egyptians had a very remarkable ordinance to prevent persons from borrowing.

"German Syrup"

Here is an incident from the South—Mississippi, written in April, 1890, just after the Grippe had visited that country. "I am a farmer, one of those who have to rise early and work late. At the beginning of last Winter I was on a trip to the City of Vicksburg, Miss., where I got well drenched in a shower of rain. I went home and was soon after seized with a dry, hacking cough. This grew worse every day, until I had to seek relief. I consulted Dr. Dixon who has since died, and he told me to get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. Meantime my cough grew worse and worse and then the Grippe came along and I caught that also very severely. My condition then compelled me to do something. I got two bottles of German Syrup. I began using them, and before taking much of the second bottle, I was entirely clear of the Cough that had hung to me so long, the Grippe, and all its bad effects. I felt tip-top and have felt that way ever since." PETER J. BRIALS, Jr., Cayuga, Hines Co., Miss. 6

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

A NEW SOPORIFIC.

Codeine a Better Pain-Killer Than Opium Without Its Evil Effects.

In a paper read before the American Medical Association, and published in the *Dietetic Gazette*, Dr. J. B. Mattison emphasizes the virtues of codeine and narceine as soporifics.

Starting with the premise that pain and insomnia, with the use and abuse of morphia for their relief, are the leading causes of morphinism, he commends the general employment of codeine and narceine when anodynes and hypnotics are indicated instead of morphia.

He defines the province of codeine to be relief of any and every pain, and especially adapted, by virtue of its non-tolerant power, to neuralgic disorders which stand so largely in generic relation to the abuse of morphine. He considers codeine, even in incurable painful conditions, better than morphia, bringing ease without unpleasant gastric and other sequels of the latter drug.

The hypnotic action of codeine is also distinct and decided, and may be quite apart from any analgesic need. It is a reliable soporific, though sometimes acting more slowly, yet without the dullness of headache often sequeling morphine.

A great gain in using codeine vice morphine as an anodyne and hypnotic is that it lacks that inexplicable influence of the latter in making itself felt apart from relief of pain, and so creating a morbid condition, a so-called "craving" that will not be denied.

Another point in favor of codeine is the non-need of increasing the dose on long usage. The reverse so often obtains with morphia that it marks one of the distressing features attending its habitual use. An initial dose of one-half grain by mouth, or one-quarter to one-half grain by skin, is safe, and may be repeated and increased as required.

Jedge Waxem's Political Proverbs.

Some candidates don't own themselves.

Wimmin can't improve politicks by gittin' in um.

Raisin' a family is good pattriotism.

The people has more confidents in a statesman ef he takes his licker strate than ef he sweetens it.

Diplomats air a tricky breed.

Tain't safe to sware to a stump speech.

So far the Amerikin Eagel ain't bit off more'n he could chaw.

The Goddess of Liberty has got a perpetule lease on the western continent, and pays rent to the Lord.

Wheat at a dollar a bushel makes votes.

Speakin' of votes tain't quality so much as quantity that counts.

A man in politics has got to trim a leetle now and then.—[Free Press.

A WOMAN 60 years of age plunged into the river at Rathway, N. J., and rescued her 3-year-old grandchild, who was drowning.

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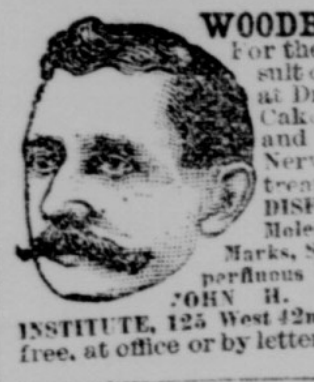

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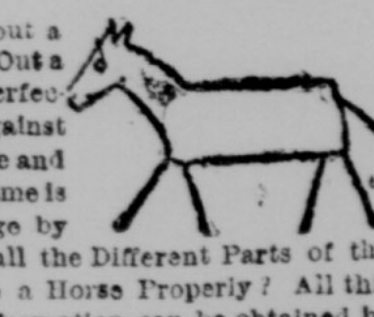

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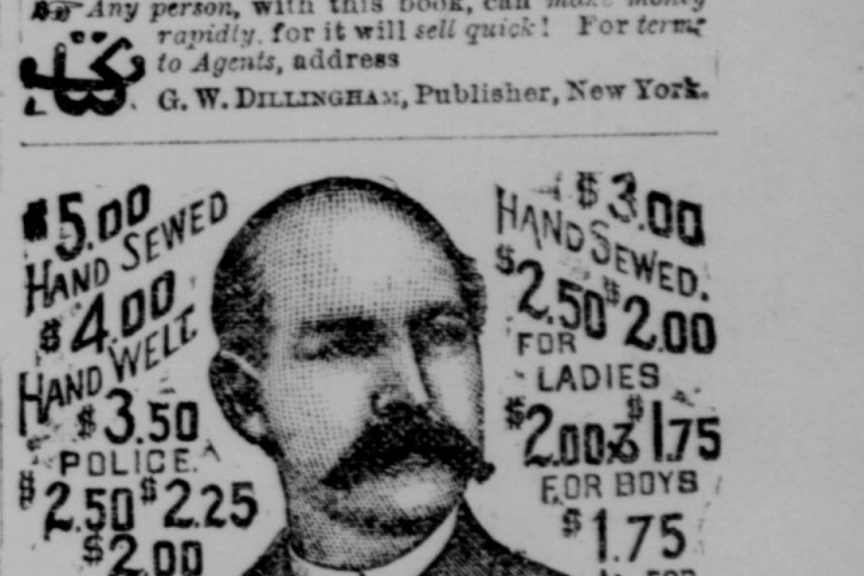

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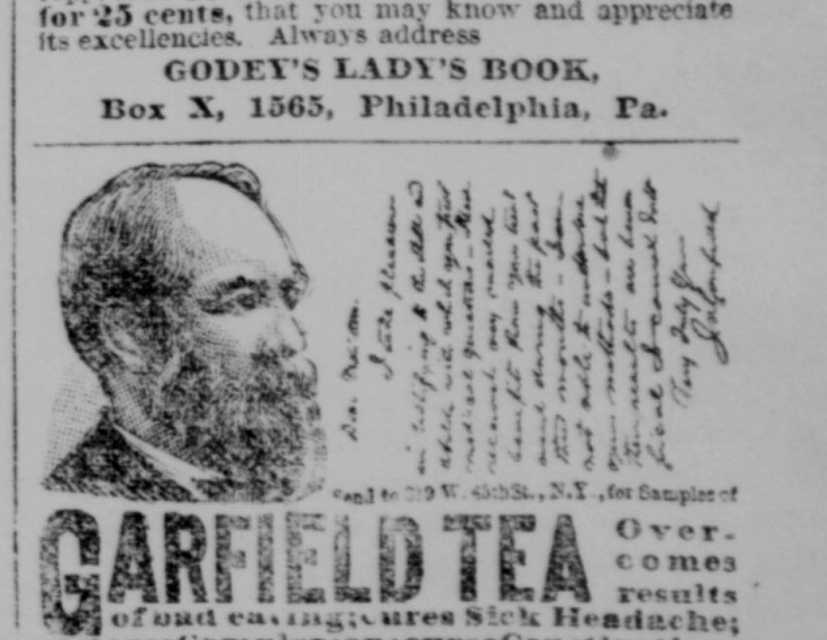
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