MARKETS.

BALTIMORE—Flour—City Mills, super, $3.00@3.25. Wheat—Southern Fultz, 97@1.00 Corn—Southern White, 46@49c., Yellow, 47@48c. Oats—Southern and Pennsylvania 57@58c. Rye—Maryland and Pennsylvania 86@87c. Hay.—Maryland and Pennsylvania $13.50@14.50. Straw—Wheat, $7.50@8.00. Butter—Eastern Creamery, 28@30c. near-by receipt 21@22c. Cheese—Eastern Fancy Cream, 12½@13c., Western, 8@9c. Eggs—28@27c. Tobacco, Leaf-Interior $1.00@1.50 Good Common, $4.00@5.00, Middling, $6.00@8.00, Good to finered, $9.00@11.00. Fancy, $12.00@13.00.

NEW YORK—Flour—Southern Good to choice extra, $3.80@5.10. Wheat—No. 1 White 1.05½@1.05¾. Rye—State 1.05@1.06c. Corn—Southern Yellow, 53@56c. Oats—White, State 38@38½c. Butter—State, 31@31½c. Cheese—State, 11@11½c. Eggs—26@27c.

PHILADELPHIA — Flour — Pennsylvania Fancy, $3.50@3.75. Wheat, Pennsylvania and Southern Red, 1.01@1.04½ Rye—Pennsylvania, 85@86c. Corn—Southern Yellow, 46@49c. Oats—38@39c. Butter—State, 28@30c. Cheese—New York Factory, 10@10½c. Eggs—State, 24@25c.

CATTLE.

BALTIMORE—Beef—$4.50@4.75. Sheep—$2.50@6.00. Hogs—$4.40@4.60.

NEW YORK—Beef—$4.10@5.00. Sheep—$4.50@6.00. Hogs—4.10@4.75.

EAST LIBERTY—Beef—$4.75@5.00. Sheep—$3.00@5.00. Hogs—$4.65@5.00.

THE search in the rotten Hotel Royal, in New York, came to an end, no additional bodies being found. It is thought that if any others perished in the fire the bodies were burned to ashes and will never be recovered. Building Inspector Seton was dismissed, and his case placed in the hands of the District Attorney. He is said to have admitted that he had certified that fire escapes had been provided at the hotel when such was not the case.

PACKET LINE.

THE SCHOONERS

Clara M. & Annie M. Leonard.

THE above boats are making weekly trips between Erston 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 to store at 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. M. DIXON'S new building on Dover street, Easton.

WAGNER'S GREEN HOUSE,

W. PRATT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

J. & B. L. WAGNER, - - Proprietors,

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. 3lmhly

BALTIMORE COAL TAR AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY



MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

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DEALER IN

Paints, Oil, Glass and Wall Paper,

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ALSO A FINE LINE OF

FIRST CLASS GROCERIES

Received Fresh Weekly.

I am prepared to do all kinds Painting, Wall Decorating in Paper or Paint, in best styles. Painting done on houses by day or contract. I am also agent for two brands of first quality Patent Paint. If you consult your interest you will call on me before purchasing, as by my long experience in the business I think I can make it to your advantage to give me a call.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED CHEERFULLY.

Thankful for past favors I solicit a continuance of same 3mh80

ROBERT B. DIXON & CO,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

LUMBER & BUILDING MATERIAL,

NORTH CAROLINA LOCUST POSTS, VERY EXTRA CYPRESS SHINGLES.

FENCING,

BOTH HEMLOCK AND NORTH CAROLINA.

—DEALERS IN—

ANTHRACITE AND CUMBERLAND COALS

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FERTILIZERS.

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GUNS, RIFLES and REVOLVERS. ESTABLISHED 1843

AMMUNITION FOR SAME.

verything belonging to the ortsman in Pursuit of Game.



Goods sent by Express C. O. D. and satisfaction guaranteed. Guns made to order, and all Repairing done by Skilled Mechanics. ALEX. McCOMAS 22 S. Calvert St., Balto., Md

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Special Inducements!

Flooring and Shingles,

BUILDING LUMBER GENERALLY.

Doors, Sash and Blinds.

—GET OUR—

Very Low Prices

BEFORE BUYING.

GEO. F. SLOAN & BRO.,

414 Light St. Wharf. **Baltimore, Md.**

STATE OF TRADE.

A Further Decline in Cotton and Silver.

Exports of Wheat Seriously Diminish—No Change in the Iron Market—At Southern Points.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dunn & Co., number for the United States 235, and for Canada 41, or a total of 276, as compared with the totals of 319 last week and 297 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 207, representing 202 failures in the United States, and 35 in the Dominion of Canada.

Silver and cotton have declined yet further, the latter to 7 3-16c, the lowest price for many years, and silver bullion to 49d at London, the lowest price ever recorded, though there followed a slight recovery to 49 1-16d. Cotton receipts and exports have both been much larger than a year ago.

Wheat has declined 1½c. on sales of 45,000,000 bushels, the exports being seriously diminished, and corn has fallen 1½c. on sales of 15,000,000 bushels, the Western receipts being unusually large. Lard and hogs were somewhat stronger, the exports of products from New York falla little below those of the same week last year, but the shipments from other ports continue very large.

The production of pig iron is about stationary, amounting February 1st to 187,883 ons, against 188,082 January 1, and 143,459 a year ago. Larger sales of copper are reported at 10.75 cents, and a fair distribution of tin, while lead is a trifle lower.

Reports from other cities indicate a general improvement in trade. At Philadelphia the dry goods trade is quite encouraging. Prospects at Baltimore are much brighter, with decided improvement in leather, shoes and harness. Better accounts also come from the South, where trade has improved. At Nashville it is very fair; at Memphis light but improving, and at Montgomery increasing. At New Orleans business is all lines is only fair but there is a slight improvement in cotton, and sugar is firm and active with light receipts. Nearly all Southern points report an easier money market and more hopeful prospects.

Money is only too abundant, and has been quoted at 1@1½ per cent this week at 2 and 3 per cent. The treasury continued to lose gold and has caused some embarrassment during the week by refusing to supply domestic exchange except upon actual deposits of gold, but it has put out $281,000 more money of all kinds than it has taken in.

With much reduced revenue and large disbursements required by appropriations the Treasury is not in shape to bear with ease the strain which financial vagaries in Congress might put upon it, but confidence is felt that no measure calculated to do harm can be passed over veto.

The Duke of Clarence was an ardent admirer of Gladstone. On one occasion at the House of Commons, when the venerable Premier introduced his home rule bill, Albert Victor was so carried away by the eloquence of the great commoner that he slapped Mr. Gladstone heartily, which was particularly noticed, as the etiquette of the House forbids such an outburst of enthusiasm.

THE PRINCE OF WALES wears an 18½ collar, has a 45 chest, 34 arm, 42½ waist (for trousers 44), and 30 leg (for trousers 31). Contrary to general credit, especially in America, his tastes are extremely quiet.

CABLE SPARKS.

YELLOW fever at the Brazilian ports is abating.

A MINER named Latus, in Prussian Silesia, has just awakened from a four months' sleep.

THE Empress of Germany is unable to leave her room, owing to an attack of the grip.

DURING a fire in Mattawa, Ont., a Mrs. Rothschild and her two children perished in the flames.

FOUR Anarchists who led the attack upon the city of Xeres, Spain, were publicly executed in that city.

MANY actors attended the funeral services of Sir Morell Mackenzie, the distinguished English physician, in London.

A NEW epidemic, seemingly of a poisonous origin, prevails in Vienna. Its symptoms are fever, acute colic and ejection of blood.

THE civil marriage of Miss Mattie Mitchell, daughter of Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, and the Duke de la Rochefaucauld was performed in Paris.

OWING to a dispute with one firm regarding the wages to be paid the men in their employ, eight thousand coal porters in London are on a strike.

THE various political parties in the Argentine Republic show a tendency to agree on the nomination of Lutz Pena as the sole candidate for the presidency.

IN a fight between Russian soldiers and a band of emigrants on the Russian frontier near Landsberg, Prussia, three emigrants were killed and ten wounded.

FRANCE, Italy and Sweden have been selected as arbitrators in the dispute between the United States and Great Britain, growing out of the Behring sea seal fisheries.

MUCH grain has already reached the famine-stricken provinces of Russia, and it is the general opinion in St. Petersburg that the distressed districts will now be enabled to load out until spring.

FOR the first nine months of last year the total number of emigrants from Italy was 226,000, an increase of 34,000 over the preceding year. Of this number 125,000 were permanent emigrants.

THE provincial elections in the Argentine Republic, resulted in a triumph for the conciliation parties which is composed of supporters of Mitre and Roca. The radicals were everywhere defeated.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, member of Parliament for Birmingham, England, has been elected by the British liberal-unionist party its leader in the House of Commons to succeed Lord Hartington, now Duke of Devonshire.

THE English Parliament was opened with the reading of Queen Victoria's speech. The Queen referred to the agreement concluded with the United States defining the mode by which the disputes regarding the seal fisheries in Behring Sea.

THERE has been an unusually heavy snowfall in the Tyrolese and Alpine districts of Austria, and railroad traffic is impossible. The same sort of weather prevails in Switzerland. At Davesplatz a railroad train is blocked seven feet in the snow.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

CHARLES GALBRAITH, of Highspire, Penn., was killed by a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while crossing the tracks.

JAMES KENNY, of Greenburg, Penna., was run over and fatally injured by a train on the Jeffersville Branch of the Reading Railroad.

PATRICK HARTNELL, a brakeman on the Reading Railroad, while making a running coupling at Schuylkill Haven, had both legs cut off above the knee.

THE boiler at Sailon's Mill, five miles south of Paragould, Arkansas, exploded, and Thomas Woods, James Woods and his son, and B. Waugh were killed.

MRS. EDWIN L. LAW, of Lancaster, Penn., while home from the circus on the stage, jumped from a second-story window, and received injuries which may prove fatal.

MISS LOUISA VOEST, aged 22 years, of Pittsburg, Penna., was knocked down and run over by a train while walking up the Ashley Lane. She died in a few minutes.

WILLIAM SHANNON, aged 36 years, was found dead in his bed, at Mt. Holly, near Carlisle, Penna. He had been given a quart of whisky by some strangers, and a Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of "death from an overdose of whisky." He leaves a wife and three children.

AN incoming passenger train of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad ran into a street car in Chicago, demolishing it, and probably fatally injuring John Moylan, E. William Dolan, John Connelley and Mrs. Ellen Hannan and slightly four other passengers were more or less seriously injured. The railway men say the tracks were so clouded in fog and smoke that the approaching train could not be seen.

THE Coroner's jury at St. Clair, Penn., empanelled to investigate the cause of the deaths of the firemen killed by the explosion of a locomotive of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad's express on January 26, returned a verdict, in which they held that "the explosion was caused by numerous defective spots in the boiler; that the proper inspection of the bottom of the boiler was neglected, and that the owners of the locomotive are responsible for the loss of life caused by the explosion."

ALMOST A HOLOCAUST.

A Lunatic Asylum Fired by One of Its Inmates.

The four-story main building of the Mississippi State Asylum for Insane near Jackson, was set on fire about five o'clock in the morning by J. D. Brown, an inmate of the institution. Brown had recently escaped and was just returned. He stated to his attendants that it would be all the worse for him and them if he was again confined. His threat was soon put into execution, and he himself, unable to escape from the building, was burned to death, a victim of his insane deed.

There were 600 inmates in the building, most of whom were asleep when the flames were discovered. Through the most superhuman exertions of the superintendent, Dr. Mitchell, and his subordinates, all were saved and safely transferred to the wings disconnected from the burning pile. Such a scene as the safe transfer of 600, more or less, violent maniacs from such a conflagration to a haven of safety without other light than that from the flame s of the burning building can be better imagined than described.

After performing this extraordinary feat, Superintendent Mitchell, just up from a sick bed, staggered and fell under the fearful ordeal through which he had passed and was conveyed to his residence. Assistant Nolan Stewart, after heroic and successful endeavors, also succumbed.

The building was of brick and had a frontage of about 300 feet. It is situated about two miles from the city proper. The loss to the state is probably $200,000. There was no insurance.

A MYSTERIOUS WRECK.

The Yacht Rosa Scarborough Bottom Up With No One on Board.

A special from Naples, Fla., via Punta Gorda, says: The schooner New Venice, of Key West, towed to the Naples dock the yacht Rosa Scarborough, of Brunswick, Ga., which the schooner came across capsized five miles out from Malco Inlet.

The yacht was schooner rigged, and evidently being used by a hunting and fishing party when overtaken by a gale. Five or six shotguns and a lot of small baggage were found on board, but nothing has been heard of any of those on the yacht, either at Malco or between that point and here, and it is thought that all on board were certainly lost.

After tying up at Naples wharf and bailing out the wrecked yacht, the crew of the New Venice proceeded to Punta Rassa, where they entered claims for salvage. The only names found on the baggage were those of Atwood Fitch, master, and A. J. Mason, one of the passengers.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Standing on the Plain with Christ."

TEXT: "*And He came down with them and stood in the plain.*"—Luke vi., 17.

Christ on the mountains is a frequent study. We have seen Him on the Mount of Olives, Mount of Beatitudes, Mount Moriah, Mount Calvary, Mount of Ascension, and it is glorious to study Him on these great natural elevations. But how is it that never before have we noticed Him on the plain? Amid the rocks, high up on the mountain, Christ had passed the night, but now, at early dawn, He is coming down with some especial friends, stopping from shelving to shelving, here and there a loosened stone rolling down the steep sides ahead of Him, until He gets in a level place, so that He can be approached without climbing from all sides. He is on the level. My text says, "He came down with them and stood in the plain."

Now that is what the world wants to-day more than anything else—a Christ on the level, easy to get at, no ascending, no descending, approachable from all sides—Christ on the plain. The question among all consecrated people to-day is, What is the matter with the ministry? Many of them are engaged in pelting holes in the Bible and apologizing for this and apologizing for that. I assure you when the whole tendency is to pay too little reverence to the Bible, they are fighting against Bibliolatry, or too much reverence for the Bible. They are building a fence on the wrong side of the road; not on the side where the precipice is and off which multitudes are falling, but on the upper side of the road, so that people will not fall up hill, of which there is no danger.

There is no more danger of Bibliolatry, or too much reverence for the Scriptures, than there is that astrology will take the place of astronomy, or a cheesy the place of chemistry, or the canal boat the place of the limited express rail train. What a theological farce it is; ministers fighting against too much reverence for the Scriptures; ministers making apology for the Scriptures, ministers pretending to be friends of the Bible, yet doing the Book more damage than all the blatant infidels on all the earth. The trouble is our theologians are up in the air in attitudes in a fight above the clouds about things which they do not understand. Come down on the plain and stand by Jesus Christ, who never preached a technicality or a didacticism. What do you, O wise headed ecclesiastic, know about the decrees of God? Who are you about your sublapsarianism or your supralapsarianism?

What a spectacle we have in our denomination to-day—committees trying to patch up an old creed patched half to pieces in ages gone by, so that it will fit on the Nineteenth century. Why do not our millinery establishments take out of the garrets the cool shuttle hats which your great-grandmothers wore and try to fit them on the head of the modern maiden? You cannot fix up a three-hundred-year-old creed so as to fit our time. Princeton will sew on a little piece, and Union seminary will sew on a little piece, and Allegheny seminary and Danville seminary will sew on other pieces, and the time the creed is done it will be as variegated as Joseph's coat of many colors.

Think of having to change an old creed to make it clear that all infants dying go to heaven! I am so glad that the committees are going to let the babies in. Thank you. So many of them are already in that all the hills of heaven look like a Sunday-school anniversary. Now what is the use of fixing up a creed which left any doubt on that subject? No man ever doubted that all infants dying go to heaven, unless he be a Herod or a Charles Guiteau. I was opposed to overhauling the old creed at all, but now that it has been lifted up and its imperfections set up in the sight of the world, I say, Overboard with it and make a new creed.

There are to-day in our denomination five hundred men who could make a better one. I would make a better one myself. As we are now in process of changing the creed, and no one knows what we are expected to believe, or will two or three years hence be expected to believe, I could not wait, and so I have made a creed of my own which I intend to observe the rest of my life. I wrote it down in my memorandum book some six months ago, and it reads as follows: "My creed: The glorious Lord. To trust Him, love Him and obey Him is all that is required. To that creed I invite all mankind. 'Do this and live.'"

The reason Christianity has not made more rapid advance is because the people are asked to believe too many things. There are, I believe, to-day millions of good Christians who have never joined the church and are not counted among the Lord's friends bee use they cannot believe all the things that they are required to believe. One-half the things a man is expected to believe in order to enter the church and reach heaven have no more to do with his salvation than the question, How many volcanoes are there in the moon? or, How far apart from each other are the rings of Saturn? or, How many teeth there were in the jawbone with which Samson smote the Philistines? I believe ten thousand things, but none of them have anything to do with my salvation except those two—I am a sinner and Christ came to save me.

Musicians tell us that the octave consists only of five tones and two semitones, and all the Handels and Haydns and Mozarts and Wagners and Beethovens of all ages must do their work within the range of those five tones and two semitones. So I have to tell you that all the theology that will be of practical use in our world is made out of the five facts of human sinfulness and divine atonement. Within that octave swing "The Song o. Moses and the Lamb," the Christmas carol above Bethlehem and the anthems of all the choirs standing on seas of glass.

Is there not some mode of getting out of the way of these nonessentials, these subscriptions, these divergences from the main issue? Is there not some way of bringing the church down out of the mountain of controversy and conventionalism and to put it on the plain where Christ stands? The present attitude of things is like this: In a famine stricken district a table has been provided and is loaded with food enough for all. Everything is ready. The platters are full. The chalices are full. The baskets of fruit are full. Why not let the people in? The door is open. Yes, but there is a cluster of wise men blocking up the door, discussing the contents of the tastes standing infallible. They are shaking their fists at each other.

One says there is too much vinegar in that easter, and one says there is too much sweet oil, and another says there is not the proper proportion of red pepper. I say, "Get out of the way and let the hungry people come in." Now our blessed Lord has provided a great supper, and the oxen and the fatlings have been killed, and all is ready, and the vineyards and orchards of heaven crown the table. "The world has been invited to come, and they look in, and they are hungry, and the people would pour in by the millions if this world were table, but the door is blocked up by controversies, and men with white libraries on their backs are disputing as to what proportion of sweet oil and cayenne pepper should make up the creed. I cry, "Get out of the way and let the hungry world come in."

The Christian church will have to change its tack or it will run on the rocks of demolition. The world's population annually increases fifteen millions. No one pretends is that half that number of people are converted to God. There are more than twice as many Buddhists as Protestants; more than twice as many Buddhists as Roman Catholics. Protestants, 133,000,000; Catholics, 195,000,000; Buddhists, 400,000,000. There are 175,000,000 Mohammedans and 200,000,000 Brahmans.

Meanwhile, many of the churches are only religious clubhouses, where a few people go on Sunday morning, averaging one person to a pew or one person to a half dozen pews, and leaving the minister at night to sweat through a sermon with here and there a long traveler, unless, by a Sunday evening sacred concert, he can get out an audience of respectable size.

The vast majority of the church membership around the world put forth no direct effort for the salvation of men. Did I say there would have to be a change? I correct that and say, there will be a change. If there be fifteen million persons added every year to the world's population, then there will be fifty million added to the church, and forty million and fifty million and sixty million. How will it be done? It will be done when the church will meet Christ on the plain. Come down out of the mountain of exclusiveness. Come down out of the mountain of pride. Come down out of the mountain of formalism. Come down out of the mountain of freezing and indifference.

Old Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, great on earth and in heaven, once said to me: "I am in favor of a change. I do not know what is the best way of doing things in the churches, but I know the way we are doing now is not the best way, or the world would be nearer its salvation than it seems to be." So I feel; so we all feel, that there needs to be a change. The point at which we all come short is presenting Christ on the plain, Christ on the level with all the world's woes and wants and necessities.

The full change will have to come from the rising ministry. We now in the field are too set in our ways. We are lumbered up with technicalities. We have too many compendiums and dictionaries and encyclopedias and systems of theology on our pulpit to get down on the plain. Our vocabulary is too frosted. We are too much under the domination of customs ragnant for many centuries. Come on, young men of the ministry. Take this pulpit, take all the pulpits, and in the street, and the market place, and the family circle preach Christ on the plain.

As soon as the church says by its attitude, not necessarily by its words, "My one mission is to help for this life and help for the life to come all the people," and it proves its earnestness in the matter, people on foot and on horseback and in wagons and in carriages will come to the churches in such numbers that they will have to be met at the door by ushers, saying, "You were here last Sunday; you cannot come to-day. Gentlemen and ladies, you must take your turn."

And it will be as in the Johnstown freshet and disaster, when a government station was opened for the supply of bread, and it took the officers of the law to keep the sufferers in line because of the great rush for food. When this famine struck world realizes that the church is a government station set up by the government of the universe to provide the bread of eternal life for all the people, the rush will be unprecedented and unimaginable.

Astronomers have been busy measuring worlds, and they have told us how great is the circumference of this world and how great is its diameter, yes, they have kept on until they have weighed our planet and found its weight to be six sextillion tons. But by no science has the weight of this world's trouble been weighed. Now, Christ standing on the level of our humanity stands in sympathy with every trouble. There are so many aching hearts, His ached in ages before have we noticed Him on the plain. Amid the rocks, high up on the mountain, Christ had passed the night, but now, at early dawn, He is coming down with some especial friends, stopping from shelving to shelving, here and there a loosened stone rolling down the steep sides ahead of Him, until He gets in a level place, so that He can be approached without climbing from all sides. He is on the level. My text says, "He came down with them and stood in the plain."

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Musicians tell us that the octave consists only of five tones and two semitones, and all the Handels and Haydns and Mozarts and Wagners and Beethovens of all ages must do their work within the range of those five tones and two semitones. So I have to tell you that all the theology that will be of practical use in our world is made out of the five facts of human sinfulness and divine atonement. Within that octave swing "The Song o. Moses and the Lamb," the Christmas carol above Bethlehem and the anthems of all the choirs standing on seas of glass.

Is there not some mode of getting out of the way of these nonessentials, these subscriptions, these divergences from the main issue? Is there not some way of bringing the church down out of the mountain of controversy and conventionalism and to put it on the plain where Christ stands? The present attitude of things is like this: In a famine stricken district a table has been provided and is loaded with food enough for all. Everything is ready. The platters are full. The chalices are full. The baskets of fruit are full. Why not let the people in? The door is open. Yes, but there is a cluster of wise men blocking up the door, discussing the contents of the tastes standing infallible. They are shaking their fists at each other.

One says there is too much vinegar in that easter, and one says there is too much sweet oil, and another says there is not the proper proportion of red pepper. I say, "Get out of the way and let the hungry people come in." Now our blessed Lord has provided a great supper, and the oxen and the fatlings have been killed, and all is ready, and the vineyards and orchards of heaven crown the table. "The world has been invited to come, and they look in, and they are hungry, and the people would pour in by the millions if this world were table, but the door is blocked up by controversies, and men with white libraries on their backs are disputing as to what proportion of sweet oil and cayenne pepper should make up the creed. I cry, "Get out of the way and let the hungry world come in."

The Christian church will have to change its tack or it will run on the rocks of demolition. The world's population annually increases fifteen millions. No one pretends is that half that number of people are converted to God. There are more than twice as many Buddhists as Protestants; more than twice as many Buddhists as Roman Catholics. Protestants, 133,000,000; Catholics, 195,000,000; Buddhists, 400,000,000. There are 175,000,000 Mohammedans and 200,000,000 Brahmans.

Meanwhile, many of the churches are only religious clubhouses, where a few people go on Sunday morning, averaging one person to a pew or one person to a half dozen pews, and leaving the minister at night to sweat through a sermon with here and there a long traveler, unless, by a Sunday evening sacred concert, he can get out an audience of respectable size.

The vast majority of the church membership around the world put forth no direct effort for the salvation of men. Did I say there would have to be a change? I correct that and say, there will be a change. If there be fifteen million persons added every year to the world's population, then there will be fifty million added to the church, and forty million and fifty million and sixty million. How will it be done? It will be done when the church will meet Christ on the plain. Come down out of the mountain of exclusiveness. Come down out of the mountain of pride. Come down out of the mountain of formalism. Come down out of the mountain of freezing and indifference.

Old Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, great on earth and in heaven, once said to me: "I am in favor of a change. I do not know what is the best way of doing things in the churches, but I know the way we are doing now is not the best way, or the world would be nearer its salvation than it seems to be." So I feel; so we all feel, that there needs to be a change. The point at which we all come short is presenting Christ on the plain, Christ on the level with all the world's woes and wants and necessities.

The full change will have to come from the rising ministry. We now in the field are too set in our ways. We are lumbered up with technicalities. We have too many compendiums and dictionaries and encyclopedias and systems of theology on our pulpit to get down on the plain. Our vocabulary is too frosted. We are too much under the domination of customs ragnant for many centuries. Come on, young men of the ministry. Take this pulpit, take all the pulpits, and in the street, and the market place, and the family circle preach Christ on the plain.

As soon as the church says by its attitude, not necessarily by its words, "My one mission is to help for this life and help for the life to come all the people," and it proves its earnestness in the matter, people on foot and on horseback and in wagons and in carriages will come to the churches in such numbers that they will have to be met at the door by ushers, saying, "You were here last Sunday; you cannot come to-day. Gentlemen and ladies, you must take your turn."

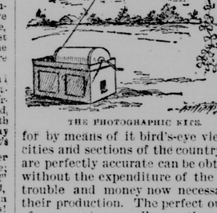
THE PHOTOGRAPHIC KITE.

An Apparatus Which for Certain Particular Uses May Supersede the Balloon.

The kite, which was originally a schoolboy's toy, and has probably been a favorite since the first boy fashioned its primitive substitute, has been an important factor in the world's development, and is likely to be also in the future. It was with the kite, string and key that Franklin first demonstrated the powers of electricity, and by the same means electricity has recently been drawn from the atmosphere upon a cloudless day, from a great height. Hiram Maxim, the great gun-maker, proposes to revolutionize warfare by means of a great kite, which shall contain machine guns, and now last, but not least, an aerial camera has been constructed, which is nothing more or less than a photographic kite.

This novel photographic machine, says the Chicago Graphic, consists of a cubical box painted black on the inside and covered with black paper. The objective is placed on one of the sides and the plate on the other. The kite consists of two isosceles triangles joined in the form of a quadrilateral, and the framework thus formed is covered with paper strengthened by cloth at the corners. A triangular support for the camera box is screwed upon the mid-rib just above the center.

The shutter is a guillotine arrangement placed in front of the objective and operating through a touchwood slow match, which is lighted when the kite is sent up. The reel consists of a wooden bobbin provided at both ends with a winch. The value of this apparatus is very great,



THE PHOTOGRAPHIC KITE.

for by means of it bird's-eye views of cities and sections of the country that are perfectly accurate can be obtained without the expenditure of the time, trouble and money now necessary in their production. The perfect outline of sea coast as well as other topographical features of a country may be obtained, thus superseding the balloon.

A Fine Point in Ethics.

Two boys, who were rivals in a city school, had a close tussle each month to see who would lead the class and occupy a certain seat of honor for the next month. The teacher had not yet evoluted from the mischievous per cent. system of settling the leadership, and so a fraction of a per cent. held the fate of these two boys at each monthly examination. At the close of one of these feverish seasons the examination papers were handed back to the boys, and the one who stood highest passed to the coveted seat. Next day he looked unhappy and disturbed and finally asked to see the teacher alone. He at once produced the "paper" and showed the teacher her mistake in marking an answer which, had it not been made, would have given the victory to the other boy. The teacher commended his honor and generosity, but the boy began to sob convulsively. "Don't feel so bad," said the teacher, "you were at the head last month." "Oh, no, it is not that" (with an emphatic gesture); "it is not that at all," explained the humiliated boy, "but I am thinking how near I came not telling you at all."

There is not in all the realm of ethics a finer distinction to be made than this—not the real commission of a wrong, but the temptation to commit it, seemed a sin in the eyes of this sensitive boy.—Great Divide.

Polly's Last Words.

A professor in the Michigan University, who was on a visit to the Sandwich Islands, was presented with a fine parrot that was able to speak a good many English words. On the professor's way home he gave the bird to a boy on the ship to take care of. The boy, thinking Polly needed warmth, put her in a close room next to the boiler. When her master went to look for next day he found her completely prostrated with the heat, and removing her immediately to his own state-room he did his best to revive her.

She did rally for a little while, but only long enough to say, in a very solemn manner, "I'd sell myself for a cent!" In a few minutes later she was dead.—Great Divide.

Mrs. Cleaveland

Tells of Her Cure of

Nervous Dyspepsia

Mrs. A. R. Cleaveland, of Milford, Mass., is the sister of the Norcross Brothers, of Boston, the famous builders. In a long and interesting statement which will be sent in full to any one who wishes it, Mrs. Cleaveland says that a few years ago she had a severe form of nervous dyspepsia, the symptoms being

Palpitation of the Heart

burning sensation in the stomach, fainting spells, and an **awful death-like feeling** from which she often thought she should never recover. She was **tired and languid all the time** and did not dare to lie down for fear of a fainting spell. She had six different physicians but none did her any good. One day, reading about Hood's Sarsaparilla she decided to try it. The fainting spells grew less, soon ceased wholly, her appetite returned, and has increased

From 88 to 132 Pounds

She has not been so well for 25 years, does all her household work easily. To

Hood's Sarsaparilla

She ascribes all her improvement and is ready to convince any one of the merit of this medicine. If you suffer similarly, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills cure all **Liver Ills.**

"German Syrup"

Boschee's German Syrup is more successful in the treatment of Consumption than any other remedy prescribed. It has been tried under every variety of climate. In the bleak, bitter North, in damp New England, in the fickle Middle States, in the hot, moist South—everywhere. It has been in demand by every nationality. It has been employed in every stage of Consumption. In brief it has been used by millions and its the only true and reliable Consumption Remedy.

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A Natural Wish.

This world is getting to be better every year for little people, although there are still certain restrictions which, to the juvenile mind seem unjust.

A small boy voiced the youthful complaint one day when he was taken to the park.

Being under the guardianship of his mother, he found his desires constantly checked. He was told that he must not run over the grass, not pick the flowers, nor climb the trees, and was forbidden to do a great many other things, because the police had their eyes on him or the law forbade it. Finally he gave a great sigh and said:

"I wish the Commissioners would would put up a new sign and have it read, 'These trees are for boys to shin.'"



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Hard to take

—the big, old-fashioned pill. It's pretty hard to have to take it, too. You wouldn't, if you realized fully how it shocks and weakens the system.

Luckily, you *don't* have to take it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are better. They're sensible. They do, mildly and gently, *more* than the ordinary pill, with all its disturbance. They regulate the liver, stomach and bowels, as well as thoroughly cleanse them. They're the original Little Liver Pills, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, the smallest and the easiest to take. One little Pellet for a gentle laxative—three for a cathartic. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are promptly and permanently cured.

They're the cheapest, too, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the *good* you get.

SAILING CARS.

Peculiar Experiments Made in the Early Days of Railroading.

Among the many curious methods of propelling cars adopted in the early days of railroading in this country, some possessed more novelty than that tested by the Baltimore and Ohio over the South Carolina Railroad. This was nothing less than fitting the cars with sails.

On the former the experiment was made by Mr. Evon Thomas. It was found that it took a gale to carry a car thus equipped, and that it would only run then when the wind was abaft or on the quarter. Headwinds, of course, were unavailable, and Mr. Thomas was afraid to trust a strong side wind lest the vehicle should be upset.

The trials on the South Carolina Railroad seem to have been more successful. The Charleston Courier of March 20, 1830, thus describes the initial trip:

"A sail was set on a car on our railroad yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. Fifteen gentlemen got on board and flew off at the rate of twelve to fourteen miles an hour. Thirteen persons and three tons of iron were carried about ten miles per hour. The preparations for sailing were hastily got up, and, of course, were not of the best kind; but owing to this circumstance the experiment afforded high sport. The wind blew very fresh from about northeast, which, as a sailor would say, was 'abeam,' and would drive the car either way with equal speed. When going at the rate of about twelve miles an hour and loaded with fifteen passengers, the mast went by the board, with the sail and rigging attached, carrying with them several of the crew. The wreck was discovered by several friendly shipmates,