ELEVATOR IN OPERATION.

The Intercolonial's Big Grainery Tested Monday.

MANY CITIZENS WERE IN THE BUILDING

When the Machinery was Started--Everything Worked Smoothly---The Establishment is Complete in Every Detail and is Ready for the Reception of Grain.

The Intercolonial Railway grain elevator is finished, and last Monday the machinery was set in motion for the benefit of interested citizens. Mr. J. A. Jameson, the engineer and contractor, who is famous for building such enormous structures, had the elevator brilliantly illuminated and over 500 persons were shown over the building. The machinery for grain handling was running at full speed and everything worked without a hitch. Despite the fact that the structure is simply filled with machinery there was very little noise and the visitors were one and all greatly pleased with what they saw.

The engines and machinery were started started about 8 o'clock and for over two hours there was a steady stream of people walking about the building. Among those present were: Judge Forbes, Recorder Skinner, Judge Trueman, Mayor Sears, F. E. Sayre, James Hannay, J. S. Knowles, Chas. Coster, Thomas Dunning, Chief Clark, R. J. Armstrong, Edward Armstrong, John McAvity, Thos. B. Hanning-ton, J. F. Harding, Dr. D. E. Berryman, Chas. McLaughlin, Alderman Millidge, Jas. Hamilton, H., A. Drury, Alderman McMulkin, J. King Kelly, Theo. Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. George Cushing, Russell Hamilton, R. Heber Arnold, A. W. Peters, Dr. T. D. Walker, P. W. Snider, J. F. Watson, Harry Hopper, R. B. Emerson, Thos. Blair, Wm. Murdock, Rev. R. Macaulay, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Allison, John McMillan, Herbert Hilyard, P. Barnhill, Thomas Hilyard, Patrick Mooney, James Pender, Henry Hilyard, George Barnhill, Alderman Rudman Allan, Alderman Waring, Arthur McMackin, James Robertson, Jas Doody, Joseph Knight, D. Dawson, Captain Evans, Walter Allan, Dr. Emery, Count deBury, Alex. Porter, M. A. Finn, W. G. Robertson, Chas. Philips, James F. Manchester, I. J. Olive, John K. Storey, John Ring, G. Wetmore Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Starr, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Starr, Alex. Wilson, Captain Wright, Captain Baxter, Chas. P. Baker, Rev. A. T. Dykeman, Alderman Robinson, A. W. Adams, R. R. Ritchie, Captain Churchill, Sheriff Sturdee, F. C. Godsoe, T. Bartsch, J. Seely, T. Rankine, D. J. McLaughlin, J. A. Nelson, D. W. McCormick, George Seaman, H. H. Harvey, George W. Hoben and others. The building is one of the finest structures of its kind and size that Mr. Jameson ever built and he is justly proud of his work.

A description of the elevator and the manner of handling grain through it is interesting.

The cars laden with grain are placed inside the building on the railway tracks opposite the different legs, below the tracks are sinks which are hoppered down to the boot, or foot of the leg. The car doors are opened and two men operate a pair of automatic power shovels which haul the grain out of the cars and in falls into the sinks and from the sinks runs by gravity into the boots and is picked up by endless belts on which grain buckets are fastened by bolts, these buckets travel at the rate of 700 feet per minute and carry the grain from the boots to the head of the leg at the extreme top of the building and discharge into garners holding a carload each. The garners are hopper bottomed and are fitted with gates on the bottom and the gates are controlled by levers. On opening the gates the contents of the garners will drop into the scale hoppers, situated immediately below.

Weighing.

The scale hoppers are set on heavy hopper scales capable of weighing 1200 bushels, or a full carload at a draft. When the full carload has been deposited in the scale hopper, the garner gates are closed ready for another carload. The weight of grain in scale hopper is then taken, the gate in the bottom of scale hopper is opened and the grain drops into the revolving distributing spout, which is situated immediately below the scale. This revolving spout will turn to connect with a great many spouts leading in different directions to the different storage bins, which are all numbered to facilitate keeping trace of the different grades of grain.

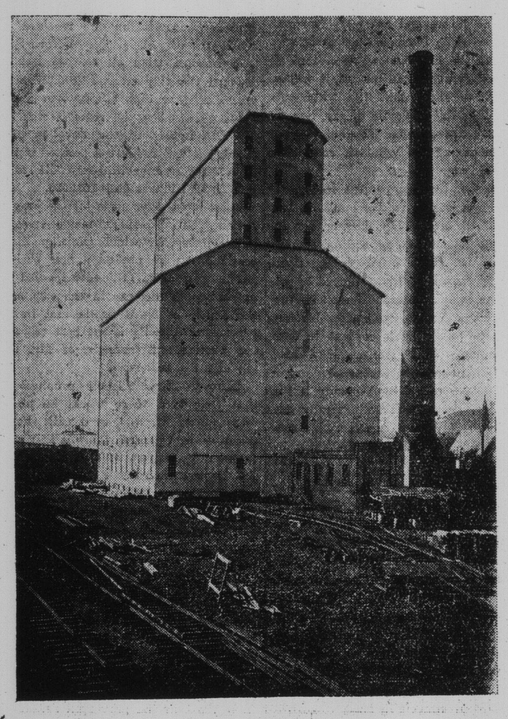
The grain is then kept in the storage bins until wanted for shipment. It is then drawn out of the bottom of the storage bins, which are hopper bottomed, and runs through spouts to the sinks and boots and is again elevated by the leg, weighed and spouted to the shipping bins. The shipping bins are situated over the belt conveyor, which carries the grain to the wharf and discharges it into the holds of ocean steamers.

This conveyor is an endless rubber belt, three feet wide and runs on rollers, the grain being loaded on the belt in a continuous stream through a concentrating hopper and the belt may be loaded within an inch of the edge without danger of spilling. When the grain reaches the part of the conveyor house over the steamship it is taken off the belt by means of an automatic travelling tripper, which travels on a track and will take the grain off at any desired point to connect with any of the different shipping sprouts to the steamship holds.

This conveyor belt runs in the conveyor gallery, which is carried high up on bents across Mill street, over the pond and the railway tracks and down to the deep water wharf, where the height is 50 feet above the wharf.

Distribution of Grain.

Said switch valves being controlled through a steel cable and levers by the weighman on scale floor. The distribution of the grain from the scales to the bins is accomplished by means of Mr. Jameson's special system of distributing spouts, which is acknowledged by experts to be the most perfect in use at the present time. The strong feature of this system is that the distribution is directly under the control of the weighman without his having to leave the scales. This is accomplished by means of a revolving distributing spout, operated on ball-bearings and connected with a handwheel and dial placed close to the scale beam. A locking device is also provided which ensures the revolving spout having a positive connection with the different spouts to the bins and being firmly locked in place until relieved by the weighman. In fact the whole distribution of grain, from the head of the elevator to the different garners, from the garners to the scales, and from the scales



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY GRAIN ELEVATOR.

to the bins is always under the control of the weighman, without his having to leave the scales. The immense labor saving powers of this system may be estimated from the fact that two men are capable of taking care of all the grain that the elevator can handle.

Best Material.

All the lumber used in the construction of the spouting, scale hoppers, garners and leg housing is of clear pine and spruce and was all kiln dried before being used. The machining and finishing of all this work is very accurately done and is equal in every respect to the best flouring mill practice; every part of this is made thoroughly dust-tight, so that it will be practically impossible for any dust whatever to escape, ensuring a perfectly clean elevator at all times. This is a very important feature in an elevator. All the garners, scale hoppers and spouting throughout are lined with sheet steel.

Every piece of timber and lumber that went into the construction of this building has been dressed, including all the joists, rafters, etc., so that throughout the whole building no piece of rough lumber can be seen.

The machinery for operating the house is all of the very finest class that can be manufactured. The main line shaft is situated in the basement, beneath a part of the work floor, and all the bearings are set on concrete piers, which rest on the rock, and it will, therefore, be impossible for this shaft to get out of line. From the main line shaft in the basement all the different parts of machinery in the elevator are driven by manila rope transmission; each individual elevator leg being driven from grooved pulleys on main line shaft, direct to the head of each elevator, at the top of the building, and each piece of machinery can be stopped or started at any time by means of a friction clutch. All the rope transmissions are of the continuous wind system and are provided with tension carriages for automatically taking up the slack rope.

This system of driving entirely obviates any difficulties in the machinery getting out of line. Above the bins there are no shafts over seven feet in length and none of them have more than two bearings.

Power Transmitted by Rope.

An especially fine class of bearing is used, being all ball and socket and ring oiling, with the length of the bearing four times the diameted of the shaft. Balls and sockets are all turned and turned brass rings are used for carrying the oil from the oil reservoir in bottom of bearing. Bearings are also all made oil and dust proof, preventing the oil from getting out or the dust from getting in. Wherever these bearings have been used a warm box is unknown.

The shovel shaft and car haul are also driven by direct rope transmission without any gears whatever, in fact there is not one gear in the whole plant, all running machinery has been accurately balanced ensuring smooth running and absence of vibration, in fact, when the whole machinery is in operation in the elevator, it is practically impossible to tell whether the machinery is in motion or not, as there is not the slightest noise and in no part of the building can the slightest vibration be felt.

The rope transmission for driving the shipping conveyor is possibly one of the longest on the continent; the distance between the main shaft and the furthest driven pulley being 1,400 feet, and between the main shaft and the conveyor it is carried underneath the railway tracks in the basement, horizontally for a distance of fifty feet, then vertically for 20 feet, turning off at right angles from the driving shaft. Over three miles of 1½ inch rope is used in this drive.

The conveyor belt is 3,529 feet long and weighs 9 tons. All the conveyor rollers are of clear cedar accurately turned and balanced with steel shaft running entirely through the roller.

The conveyor roller bearings are of Mr. Jamieson's special patent, self-oiling bearings, which have brass bush and turned brass oiling ring, which are both dust proof and guaranteed to leak no oil and to run at least 30 days without re-oiling. The details of this conveyor are so perfect that it is difficult to tell whether the belt is running or stopped, it runs so smoothly and with a complete absence of vibration.

The outside of the elevator is completely covered with galvanized corrugated steel covering.

The Power House.

The power house and machinery are located at the northeast end of the elevator.

The chimney is of brick, 14 feet at the base, and runs up square to a height of 25 feet where it batters to octagonal and round, total height being 160 feet, with a four foot flue, it is a handsome piece of work, both in design and workmanship.

The power house is of brick, size 44x45½ with a brick wall dividing the engine and boiler rooms, the boiler room is provided with a concrete floor throughout, with granolithic finish. The engine room is beautifully finished up, having a polished birch floor with cement finished walls and stamped steel ceiling and has been all nicely painted in harmonizing tints, in fact the finish of this room is equal to the average parlor.

The power plant consists of two boilers of 200 horse power each. The engine is a Laurie compound Corliss, size 16 by 42 inches, which will develop up to 400 horse power. This engine is fitted with separate eccentrics to the valve motion of both cylinders and is a beautiful piece of workmanship,there is also one evaporative condenser of 400 horse power capacity with air and circulating pumps, boiler feed pump, heater etc. This will condense the steam from the main engine, electric light engine and also from the pumps. For fire protection purposes there is one duplex standard underwriters fire pump of 500 gallons capacity with stand pipe running all through and to the top of the building with hose and nozzle permanently attached on each floor also electric bell signal from each connection to fire pump.

The elevator is also equipped with exhaust fan, complete dust collecting and sweeper plant, all dust being taken from the building and separated through a special separator on top of the power house and fed into the furnace.

Electrical Facilities.

The electric light plant is of the very best, consisting of one 8x10 Ideal automatic engine and a 25 K. W. direct connected generator of the Canadian General Electric Company's make, also marble panel switchboard with all necessary switches, volt meters, etc. All the above are beautifully finished, making a very handsome lighting plant. The wiring is all done through the building according to the very latest underwriters' rules. The building is also equipped with speaking tubes, electric bells and signals, connecting with all parts of the building and conveyors, also a great many other facilities too numerous to mention, which go to make up a complete equipment, in fact it is universally conceded by experts who have examined this elevator, that, in general design, facilities for handling grain economical also in workmanship, class of machinery and other material which has been used, this building is superior to any other elevator on the continent. Every part of the machinery, power plant, belting and all other equipment was manufactured in Canada and is certainly a credit to Canadian manufacturers. The following Canadian manufacturers have supplied the above:—

Firms Interested.

The Laurie Engine Company, Montreal, the engine; Goldie & McCulloch Company, Ltd., Galt, Ont., the boilers and the electric light engine; the Northey Manufacturing Company, Toronto, the condenser and pumps; the Canadian General Electric Company, Toronto, the electric generator, switch board and instruments; the Gutta Percha & Rubber Manufacturing Company, of Toronto, the belting; the Consumers' Cordage Company, of Montreal, the transmission rope, of which there is about seven miles; the Metallic Roofing Company, of Toronto, the metal covering.

The machinery was manufactured by the following firms: The Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Peterboro, Ont; William Kennedy & Sons, Owen Sound; Miller Bros. & Toms, Montreal, Que.; Darling Bros, Montreal, Que.; T. McAvity & Sons, St. John, N. B.; St. John Iron Works; James Fleming, St. John, N. B.; W. H. Allan, (west) St. John.

The architect for this elevator was Mr. James A. Jamieson, who also secured the contract for construction of same, and the way this work has been carried out is certainly most creditable to him and his able staff. Not only general plans, but also detail drawings were made of every piece of machinery that went into the building, and practically every part of it is original and of special design, special attention having been given to the most minor details by the architect. Before starting the work of construction the contractor fitted upon the ground, a complete mill, consisting of timber planer and matcher, large cut-off saw, gaining and sizing machine, boring machine, swinging cut-off saw, bevel-cutting saws, band saw, special trimming table, buzz planer and joiner, drilling machine, blacksmith shop, etc., and every part of the lumber entering into the construction of this building was framed, machined and manufactured in the mill, ready to go together in the building, and the cribbing lumber for the bins was cut accurately to length, marked and the number of pieces counted, and was all prepared in such a manner that the whole building was practically constructed with a gang of carpenters without any tools whatever, otherwise than the necessary hammers to drive nails. The contractor had also a very complete equipment of hoisting engines, travelling derricks operated by steam, and all other appliances to facilitate the work of construction, and it is certainly not too strong an assertion to make that the way the work of construction on this building as carried on by the contractor, was a revelation in the construction line in this section of the country.

Capacity of the Elevator.

The elevator has a storage capacity of 600,000 bushels, size on the ground being 96x137½, and 158 feet high. The building is equipped with six stands of elevators, having an elevating capacity each of 10,000 per hour, and all other modern equipment in proportion for receiving grain from cars and loading same on ocean steamers. So far as known the belt conveyor from this dock to the deep water dock is the longest straight run of conveyor on the continent, being over 1,900 feet long, and has a carrying capacity of 17,000 bushels per hour.

The foundations of this fine structure consist of 98 concrete piers which all rest on rock. All around the building a concrete retaining wall is built between the piers. The finished appearance and correct alignment of this foundation has been the subject of much favorable comment and was an interesting sight during construction. A stone crusher was at work crushing the rock, and a mechanical concrete mixer was used to thoroughly mix the crushed stone, sand and Portland cement, which, after mixing, was transferred to special metal-lined moulds set up at their proper places; the concrete was thoroughly rammed in place, ensuring, when the moulds were removed, a perfectly smooth pier with rounded corners and chamferred tops. After the concrete had set the moulds were removed, re-set and again filled for other piers.

The first story consists of a heavy timber frame, 24 feet high, which is called the "work floor." The timber is all of fine quality Georgia pine, said timber being planed on all four sides, giving the work a fine finished appearance. Through this story there are two railway tracks, on which the cars of grain are run into the elevator to be unloaded, and the automatic power shovels for unloading the cars, the car haul for moving the cars, and all the arrangements for spouting the grain from the bins, and other general work of the building is located on this floor.

From the top of the main frame, extending to a height of 73 feet, are located all the storage bins of the elevator, 85 in number, ranging in capacity from 2,000 to 8,000 bushels . All these bins are built with hopper bottoms so that the grain will all discharge from same by gravity.

Above the bins, or on the first floor of the cupola, which is called the distributing floor, all the spouts for running the grain from the different scale hoppers to the bins are located.

Above the distributing floor is the "scale floor," on which is located six 1,200-bushel hopper scales, and the floor above this is called the "garner floor," on which are six garners holding 1,400 bushels each.

The top floor contains the heads of all the elevator legs and the machinery for driving same. At the discharge point on each of the elevator heads, is located a switch valve, which can be operated so as to discharge the grain into either of two garners, from each elevator.

MARCH DELINEATOR.

To almost every girl there comes, between girlhood and womanhood, a time when she feels prompted by her own vitality to take some share in the world's work. It accounts for much that is vigorous in church and social life. Cornelia Atwood Pratt writes of this period in the March Delineator. Her article is thrilling, and will in itself do much to induce directness of aim. In the same number, as if to add meaning to Miss Pratt's thoughts, there is a well illustrated article, of great interest to women, dealing with the leaders of Women's Colleges, and some of the co-educational institutions.

A timely article in the March Delineator is devoted to the details of growing Seeds, Plants and Bulbs. The timeliness is outweighed, however, by the fact that the article is designed to open up to women a new line of healthful money-making.

The Delineator is devoted solely to the interests of women, and in many of its main features is an invaluable guide to the thrifty women who have to make their own clothes, as well as to the women who purchase clothing, yet desire advice and suggestions in doing so. (15 cents; all newsdealers.)

The proportion of men capable of bearing arms in Great Britain is 22 per cent.

A GOSPEL OF HEALTH

THE PROLONGATION OF EARTHLY EXISTENCE.

MISTAKES OF RELIGIONISTS.

Everyday Life Made Pleasanter and More Enjoyable When It Is Tempered With the Religion of the Lord Jesus Christ —The Promise to the Good Man—Religion and Longevity.

Washington. Feb. 18. — This sermon of Dr. Talmage presents a gospel for this life as well as the next and shows that religion does for the prolongation of earthly existence; text, Psalm xci, 16, "With long life will I satisfy him."

Through the mistake of its friends religion has been chiefly associated with sickbeds and graveyards. The whole subject to many people is odorous with chlorine and carbolic acid. There are people who cannot pronounce the word religion without hearing in it the clipping chisel of the tombstone cutter. It is high time that this thing were changed and that religion instead of being represented as a hearse to carry out the dead should be represented as a chariot in which the living are to triumph.

Religion, so far from subtracting from one's vitality, is a glorious addition. It is sanitive, curative, hygienic. It is good for the eyes, good for the ears, good for the spleen, good for the digestion, good for the nerves, good for the muscles. When David, in another part of the Psalms prays that religion may be dominant, he does not speak of it as a mild sickness or an emaciation or an attack of moral and spiritual cramp. He speaks of it as "the saving health of all nations," while God in the text promises longevity to the pious, saying, "With long life will I satisfy him."

The fact is that men and women die too soon. It is high time that religion joined the hand of medical science in attempting to improve human longevity. Adam lived 930 years. Methuselah lived 969 years. As late in the history of the world as Vespasian there were at one time in his empire 45 people 135 years old. So far down as the sixteenth century Peter Zartan died at 185 years of age. 'I do not say that religion will ever take the race back to antediluvian longevity, but I do say that the length of human life will be greatly improved.

It is said in Isaiah lxv, 20, "The child shall die a hundred years old." Now, if, according to Scripture, the child is to be a hundred years old, may not the men and women reach to 300 and 400 and 500? The fact is that we are mere dwarfs and skeletons, compared with some of the generations that are to come. Take the African race. They have been under bondage for centuries. Give them a chance and they develop a Toussaint l'Ouverture. And if the white race shall be brought out from under the serfdom of sin what shall be the body? What shall be the soul? Religion has only just touched our world. Give it full power for a few centuries, and who can tell what will be the strength of man and the beauty of woman and the longevity of all?

My design is to show that practical religion is the friend of longevity; I prove it, first, from the fact that it makes the care of our health a positive Christian duty. Whether we shall keep early or late hours, whether we shall take food digestible or indigestible, whether there shall be thorough or incomplete mastication, are questions very often referred to the realm of whimsicality, but the Christian man lifts this whole problem of health into the accountable and the divine. He says, "God has given me this body, and he has called it the temple of the Holy Ghost, and to deface its altars or mar its walls or crumble its pillars is a God defying sacrilege." He sees God's caligraphy in every page—anatomical and physiological. He says, "God has given me a wonderful body for noble purposes."

The Christian man says to himself, "If I hurt my nerves, if I hurt my brain, if I hurt any of my physical faculties, I insult God and call for dire retribution." Why did God tell the Levites not to offer to him in sacrifice animals imperfect and diseased? He meant to tell us in all the ages that we are to offer to God our very best physical condition, and a man who through irregular or gluttonous eating ruins his health, is not offering to God such a sacrifice. Why did Paul write for his cloak at Troas? Why should such a great man as Paul be anxious about a thing so insignificant as an overcoat? It was because he knew that with pneumonia and rheumatism he would not be worth half as much to God and the church as with respiration easy and foot free.

An intelligent Christian man would consider it an absurdity to kneel down at night and pray and ask God' protection while at the same time he kept the windows of his bedroom tight shut against fresh air. He would just as soon think of going to the top of his house and leaping off and then praying to God to keep him from getting hurt. Just as long as you refer this whole subject of physical health to the realm of whimsicality, or to the pastry cook, or to the butcher, or to the baker, or to the apothecary, or to the clothier you are not acting like a Christian. Take care of all your physical forces — nervous, muscular, bone, brain, cellular tissue — for all you must be brought to judgment.

What right has any man or woman to deface the temple of the Holy Ghost? What is the ear? Why, it is the whispering gallery of the human soul. What is the eye? It is the observatory God constructed, its telescope sweeping the heavens. So wonderful are these bodies that God names his own attributes after different parts of them. His omniscience—it is God's eye. His omnipresence—it is God's ear. His omnipotence—it is God's arm. The upholstery of the midnight heavens—it is the work of God's fingers. His life giving power—it is the breath of the Almighty. His dominion—"the government shall be upon his shoulder." A body so divinely honored and so divinely constructed—let us be careful not to abuse it.

When it becomes a Christian duty to take care of our health, is not the whole tendency toward longevity? If I toss my watch about recklessly and drop it on the pavement and wind it up any time of day or night I happen to think of it and often let it run down while you are careful with your watch and never abuse it and wind it up just at the same hour every night and put it in a place where it will not suffer from the violent changes of atmosphere, which watch will last the longer? Common sense answers. Now, the human body is God's watch. You see the hands of the watch. You see the face of the watch, but the beating of the heart is the ticking of the watch. Oh, be careful and do not let it run down!

Again, I remark that practical religion is a friend of longevity in the fact that it is a protest against dissipations which injure and destroy the health. Bad men and women live a very short life. Their sins kill them. I know hundred of good old men, but I do not know half a dozen bad old men. Why? They do not get old. Lord Byron died at Missolonghi at 36 years of age, himself of his own Mazeppa, his unbridled passions the horse that dashed with him into the desert. Edgar A. Poe died at Baltimore at 38 years of age. The black raven that alighted on the bust above his chamber door was delirium tremens,

Only this and nothing more.

There are aged people who would have been dead 25 years ago but for the defenses and the equipoise of religion. You have no more natural resistance than hundreds of people who lie in the cemeteries to-day, slain by their own vices. The doctors made their case as kind and pleasant as they could, and it was called congestion of the brain or something else, but the snakes and the blue flies that seemed to crawl over the pillows in the sight of the delirious patient showed what was the matter with him. You, the aged Christian man, walked along by that unhappy one until you came to the golden pillar of the Christian life. You went to the right; he went to the left. This is all the difference between you. Oh, if this religion is a protest against all form of dissipation, then it is an illustrious friend of longevity. "With long life will I satisfy him."

Again, religion is a friend of longevity in the fact that it takes the worry out of temporalities. It is not work that kills men, it is worry. When a man becomes a genuine Christian, he makes over to God not only his affections, but his family, his business, his reputation, his body, his mind, his soul—everything. Industrious he will be, but never worrying, because God is managing his affairs. How can he worry about business when in answer to his prayers God tells him when to buy and when to sell, and if he gain that is best and if he lose that is best?

Suppose you had a supernatural neighbor who came in and said: "Sir, I want you to call on me in every exigency. I am your fast friend; I could fall back on $20,000,000; I can foresee a panic ten years; I hold the controlling stock in 30 of the best monetary institutions of this country; whenever you are in any trouble call on me and I will help you; you can have my money and you can have my influence; here is my hand in pledge of it." How much would you worry about business? Why, you would say, "I'll do the best I can, and then I'll depend on my friend's generosity for the rest."

Now, more than that is promised to every Christian business man. God says to him: "I own New York and London and St. Petersburg and Peking and Australia and California are mine; I can foresee a panic a thousand years; I have all the resources of the universe; and I am your best friend; when you get in business trouble or any other trouble, call on me and I will help; here is my hand in pledge of omnipotent deliverance." How much should that man worry? Not much. What lion will dare to put his paw on that Daniel? Is there not rest in this? Is there not an eternal vacation in this?

"Oh," you say, "here is a man who asked God for a blessing in a certain enterprise, and he lost $5,000 in it. Explain that." I will. Yonder is a factory, and one wheel is going north, and the other wheel is going south, and one wheel plays laterally, and the other plays vertically. I go to the manufacturer, and I say: "O manufacturer, your machinery is a contradiction. Why do you not make all the wheels go one way?" "Well," he says, "I made them to go in opposite directions on purpose, and they produce the right result. You go downstairs and examine the carpets we are turning out in this establishment, and you will see." I go down on the other floor, and I see the carpets, and I am obliged to confess that,though the wheels in that factory go in opposite directions, they turn out a beautiful result, and while I am standing there looking at the exquisite fabric an old Scripture passage comes into my mind, "All things work together for good to them who love God." Is there not rest in that? Is there not tonic in that? Is there not longevity in that?

Suppose a man is all the time worried about his reputation? One man says he lies, another says he is stupid, another says he is dishonest, and half a dozen printing establishments attack him, and he is in a great state of excitement and worry and fume and cannot sleep. But religion comes to him and says: "Man, God is on your side. He will take care of your reputation. If God be for you, who can be against you?" How much should that man worry about his reputation? Not much. If that broker who some years ago in Wall street, after he had lost money sat do and wrote a farewell letter to wife before he blew out his brain if, instead of taking out of his po et a pistol, he had taken out a N read New Testament, there wo have been one less suicide. O vous and feverish people of the wo this almighty sedative. You live 25 years longer under its soc ing power. It is not chloral that want or morphine that you want, is the gospel of Jesus Christ. "W long life will I satisfy him."

I want to take the strain off y nerves and the depression off y soul, and I make two or three exp ments. Experiment the first: W you go out of this world, it does make any difference whether you b been good or bad, or whether you lieved truth or error, you will straight to glory. "Impossible," say. "My common sense as well my religion teaches that the bad the good cannot live together ever. You give me no comfort that experiment." Experiment second: When you leave this wo you will go into an intermedi state where you can get conver and prepared for heaven. "Impo ble," you say; "as the tree falleth, it must lie, and I cannot postpone an intermediate state that refor tion which ought to have been eff ed in this state." Experiment third: There is no future wo When a man dies, that is the last him. Do not worry about what are to do in another state of bei you will not do anything. "Impo ble," you say. "There is someth that tells me that death is not appendix, but the preface; there something that tells me that on side of the grave I only get star and that I shall go on forever. power to think says forever, my fections say forever, my capacity enjoy or suffer forever.

Well, you defeat me in my three periments. I have only one more make, and if you defeat me in tha am exhausted. A mighty one on knoll back of Jerusalem one day, skies filled with forked lightnings the earth filled with volcanic turbances, turned his pale and ag ized face towards the heavens said: "I take the sins and sorro of the ages into my own heart. I the expiation. Witness earth heaven and hell, I am the expiatio And the hammer struck him and spears punctured him, and hea thundered, "The wages of sin death!" "The soul that sinneth shall die!" "I will by no me clear the guilty!" Then there was lence for half an hour, and the lig nings were drawn back into the sc bard of the sky and the earth coa to quiver and all the colors of sky began to shift themselves int rainbow woven out of the fall tears of Jesus and there was red of the bloodshedding and there blue as of the bruising and there green as of the heavenly foliage there was orange as of the day da And along the line of the blue I s the words, "I was bruised for th iniquities." And along the line the red I saw the words, "The bl of Jesus Christ cleanseth from sin." And along the line of the gr I saw the words, "The leaves of tree of life for the healing of nations." And along the line of orange I saw the words, "The d spring from on high hath visited u

And then I saw the storm was ov and the rainbow rose higher higher until it seemed retreating another heaven and planting one umn of its colors on one side eternal hill and planting the ot column of its colors on the other s the eternal hill it rose upward upward, and, behold, there was rainbow about the throne.

Accept that sacrifice and quit w rying. Take the tonic, the insp tion, the longevity, of this tr Religion is sunshine; that is heal Religion is fresh air and pure wat they are healthy. Religion warmth; that is healthy. Ask all doctors, and they will tell you th a quiet conscience and pleasant ticipations are hygienic. I offer perfect peace now and hereafter.

What do you want in the fut world? Tell me, and you shall h it. Orchards? There are trees w 12 manner of fruits, yielding fr every month. Water scenery? Th is the river of life, from under throne of God, clear as crystal, the sea of glass mingled with fi Do you want music? There are oratorio of the "Creation," led on Adam, and the oratorio of the "R Sea," led on by Moses, and the o torio of the "Messiah," led on by Paul, while the archangel, w swinging baton, controls the 144,0 who make up the orchestra.

Do you want reunion? There your dead children waiting to k you, waiting to embrace you, wa ing to twist garlands in your ha You have been accustomed to o the door on this side the sepulch I open the door on the other side sepulcher. You have been accusto ed to walk in the wet grass on top of the grave; I show you the derside of the grave. The bott has fallen out, and the long ro with which the pallbearers let do your dead let them clear through in heaven. Glory be to God for t robust, healthy, religion! It y have a tendency to make you l long in this world, and in the wo to come you will have eternal li "With long life will I satisfy him.

EXCELSIOR.

Bookkeeper—Is that new drummer very slick?

Cashier—Well, say! He can actually make you pay for the drinks while he's talking about his own baby!—[Denver Post.

NOT FORGOTTEN.

"Did your grandmother remember you in her will?"

"Yes; she had a clause in it instructing the executors to collect all the loans she had made me."—[Baltimore News.

Journalism in Greenland.

Journalism in Greenland is rep sented by a single paper, conduct by a certain Mr. Moeller. This ergetic gentleman performs sing handed the functions of editor, pr ter and distributor, and the ent paper is the product of his own p

He has set up a primitive printi establishment at Goodthaab, a twice a month he performs a lo voyage on skates through the co try to dispose of his journal. Or inally nothing more than a collecti of crude illustrations, Mr. Moel gradually introduced into the pag of his paper first words, then se tences and finally regular articles the affairs of the day. In fact, may be said to have actually taug his subscribers to read.

It is supposed that the average depth sand in the deserts of Africa is from 30 40 feet.

It sometimes happens that while is watching his enemies his friends best of him.—[Chicago News.