OR TALMAGE SPEAKS OF HIS VISIT TO DAMASCUS

styld Description of Secular and Secret Wistory About this Famous City-The Boad Called "Straight"-Conversion of Sant and the Lemons Taught There.

EROCKLYN, N. Y., December 7, 1800.—Dr. Talmage delivered to day the eleventh sormon of his series on Palestine and the adjoining countries. The subject was Damascus, and the text, "As he journeyed he came near Damascus," Acts 9:3. Dr. Palmage said:

In Palestine we sport last night in a much havel of one story, but camels and sheep in the basement. Yet never did the most brilliant hotel on any continent seem materactive to me as that structure. we had been obliged to stay in tent, as we expected to do that night, we must have perished. A violent storm had opened upon as its volleys of hall, and snow, and rain, and wind, as if to let us knew what the fible means when prophet, and evangelist and Christ himself spoke of the fury of the elements. The atmospheric wrath broke upon its about one o'clock in the after soon, and we were until night exposed to hodies chilled to the bene, we made our slow way. While high up on the rocks, and the gale blowing the bardest, a signal of distress halted the party, for down in the ravines one of the borses had failen and his rider must not be left alone amid that wilderness of somery and horror of storm. As the aight approached, the tempest thickenet, and blackened and strengthened. Some of our attendants going ahead had gained permission for us to half for the night in the mid hovel I speak of. Our first duty on arrival was the resuscitation of the ex-hausted of our party. My room was with-out a window, and an iron stove without any top, in the centre of the room, the anoke selecting my eyes in the absence of a chimney. Through an opening in the floor, Arab faces were sometimes thrust up to see reased during the night and before it was full day we were feeling for our stirrips of our saddled horses, this being the day whose

long march will bring us to that city whose

name cannot be propounced in the hearing

of the intelligent of the Christian with-

nerves to thrill, and putting the best emo-

tions of the soul into agitation Damascust furing the day we passed Conserve Phil-tppt, the northern terminus of Carist's jour-neyings. North of that he never went. We

lunch at noon, seated on the fallen columns of one of Herod's palaces.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, coming to a hill-top, we saw on the broad plain a city, which the most famous camel-driver of all time, afterward called Mohammed, the prophet and the founder of the most stupendous system of error that has ever current the earth, refused to enter because he enter too would allow man to enter but one paradise lest he should be denied entrance to the heavenly. But no city that I ever saw so plays hide and seek with the traveller. The air is so clear the distant objects seem close by. You come on the top of a hill and Damasons sooms only a little way off. But down you go into a valley and you see nothing for the next half hour, but barranness and rocks regargitate ed by the volcanous of other ages. Up and down again. But after your patience is almost exhausted you reach the last, nilltop and the city of Damasons, the nice under the whole heavens, and built by Nan's granton, grows upon your vision, fivery mil of the Journey now becomes more solomn and augustive and tremend-

This is the very read, for it has been the only read for thousands of years, the road from Jornsalem to Danneeus, along which a cavalends of mounted officers went, about tash yours ago, in the midst of them a flores little man who made up by marnidiminutive stature, and was the leading spirit and, though suffering from chronic inflammation of the eyes, from those eyes flashed more indiquation against Christ's followers than any one of the horsed proeastern. This little man, before 'is name vas changed to Paul, was called Sart So many of the mightiest natures of all ages ses our toront into smalleres of statutes. The Franchinan who was sometimes called by his marge "Oht One Hundred Thouse and," was often because of his approviated becomes because stated alutte Net , front Note n, with insignificant stature to start with, and one eye put out at Calvi and his right arm taken off at Teneriffs, proved himself at Trafalgar the mightiest here of the English navy. The greatest of American heologians, Archibald Alexander, could stand under the albow of many of his contamporaries, for k out for little man when they start out for some especial mission of good or sed. The thunderbott is

only a condensation of stestricity. Well, that galloping roup of horsemen on the read to Damasous were halted quicker than bombshell or cavater charge ever halted a regiment. The Syrian monday, because of the clarity of the abuse phore, is the brightest of all noon-lays, and he noonday sun in Syria is positively terrihe for brillianes. Hut suddenly that noon there thehed from the heavens a light which made that Syrian stra soon tame as a star in comparison. It was the lare of the slain and accorded Christ, looking from the heavons, and under the dash of that overpowering light and the horses dropped with their riders, amount face and horses mane together in the dust. And then two claps of thu der followed, intering the two words, the second word like the firsts "Sault Soul" to three days that fallen equestrian was totally blind, for excessive light will semetimes extinguish the eyesight. And what corney and ocystalline lone could ondure a brightness greater than noontimes, but it never so impressed me before and probably will never so impress me again, as trock my bible from the saddle bugs and read aloud to our comrades in travel: "As he journeyed, he came near Damaseus, and suddenly there shined round atout him a light from heaven, and he fell to the parth and heard a voice say unto him, 'Saul! Saul! Why persontest them met and he said, 'Who art thou, Lord!' And the Lord said, 'I am Josus, whom them

Hut we cannot stop longer on this road, tor we shall see this unhorsed equestrian later in Damascus, towards which his the city. So luxuriant are those gardens of fruit so opnient in colors, so incloses of fruit so glittering with fountains, so rick with sowers and kinete, that the Mohammedan

heaven was fashioned after what are to be seen here of bloom and fruitage. Here in Damascir at the right season are cherries, and multerries, and apricots, and almonda, and platachies, and pomegranates.

DAYS IN PALESTINE, and all the richness of the round world's pomology. No wonder that Julian called this city "the five of the feat," and that the poets of Syria have styled it "the lustre on the necks of dover," and historians said: "It is the golden clasp which couples the

Many travellers express disappointment with Damaseus, but the trouble is they have carried on their minds from boyhood the book which dazzles so many young people—the "Arabian Nights," and they come into Damaseus looking for Aladdin's lamp, and Aladdin's ring, and the genit which appeared by rubbing them. But, as I have never read the "Arabian Nights," such stuff not being allowed around our house in my boyhood, and nothing lighter house in my boyhood, and nothing lighter in the way of reading then "haster's Saints' Everlasting Rest," and D'Aubigny's "His-tory of the Reformation," Dama-cus aphave presented it, and so the city was not a disppointment, but with low exceptions a

Damaseus I hear the perpetual ripple and fish of the river Ahma. An, the secret is out! Now I know why all this flora, and fruit, and why everything is so groon, and the plain one great one-rall. The river Abana! And not far of the river Paurpar, which our horses wasted through to-day! Thank the rivers, or rather the flod who made the rivers! Deserts to the north, deseris to the south, deserts to the east, desorts to the west, but here a paradise. We are awakened in the morning in Da-

masous he the some of those who have differ-

out styles of food to sell. It is not a street ory as in London or New York, but a weird and long drawn-out solo compan with which a buse saw is musical. makes you inopportunely waken, and will not let you sleep again. But to those who understand the exact meaning of the song it becomes quite tolerable, for they sing-"Hod is the nourisher, buy my bread;" "Not is the nonrisher, buy my milks "Hod is the nourisher, buy my fruit." As you look out of the window you see the Mohammedans, who are in large majority in the city, at prayer. And if it the earth, Aftern thousand in that city would say Christ, but one hundred and thirty thousand would say Mohammed. Looking from the window you was on the housetops, and on the streets, Mohammedof religion, who announce the time of worship, appear high up on the different mina-rets, or tall towers, and walk around the mineret, enclosed by a railing, and ey in a sad and mumbling way:

"God is great I bear witness that there is no God but God. I bear hear witness that Mohammed is the apostle of God. Come to prayers! Come to salvation! Got is great. There is no other but God. Prayers are better than sleep. Five times a day must the Mohammedan engage in worship. As he begins, he turns his face toward the city of Mocca, and unrolls upon the ground a rug which he always carries. With his thumbs touching the lobes of his ears, and holding his face between his hands, he cries: 'God is great." Then folding his hands across his girdle, he looks down and says! "Holiness to thee, O God and praise be to thee. threat is thy name. Great is thy greatness. There is no deity but thee." Then the worshipper sits upon his heels, then he fourness his ness to the rug, and then his forehead, these genufications accompanied with the cry, "Great is God." Then raising the foretinger of his right hand toward but God, and I testify that Monainmed is take the divine blessing and then his hands are rubbed over his face as if to coavey the blessings to his entire body. The spirit of the horrible religion which

we make purchases and in whose mosques restudy the wood carvings and beliane ments, was demonstrated as late as 1860 when in this city it put to death six thouse and Christians in forty-right hours and put to the torch three thousant Caristian homes, and those streets we walk to-day were sed with the carnage, and the shricks and groans of the dying and dishenored men and woman made this place a hell on earth. This went on until a Mohammedan, better than his religion, Abd-el Kader by name a great soldier, who in one war had with twenty-five thousand troops beaten sixty thousand f the memy now protests or against this massaure, and gathered the Christains of Dana-cus into castles and private houses and illed his own home with the affrighted sufferers. After while the mob came to his door and demanded the "Christian dogs" whom he was sheltering. And Abd-cl-Kader mounted a horse and drow his sword and with a few of his old soldings ar and him, charged on the mob and oriest; "Wrotches! Is this the way you honor the prophe ! May his curses be upon you! Shame on you! Shame! You will get live to report. You think you may do as you please with the Christians, but the day of reribution will come. The Franks will yet turn your mosques into churches. Not a Christian will I give up. They are my brothers. Stand back of I will give my men the order to fire." Then by the might of one great soul under God wave of assessmation folled back, Hussah for Abdon Kuler! Although now we Americans and being mers pass through the streets of there is withindered, there oity the subdued is in many parts of hissing of a halved it Christianity that if it dered would put to death every man, Lawrence American. woman and child in Damusous who does not declars all giones to Mohammed. But I am glad to say that a wide, hard, splendid turnpike read has within a few years been tructed from Beyrout on the shore of the Mediterranean to this city of Damasous,

pervades the city of Damasous, along whose

stropts we walk and out of whose bazears

and if ever again that wholesale assassination is attempted, French troops and Raglish troops would, with jingling bits and lightning hoofs, dash up the hills and down on the Damasons plain and leave the Mohammedan murderers dead on the flors of their mosques and seraglics, It is an late in the history of the world for governments to allow such things as the modern massacre at Damascus. For such derous attacks on Christian missionaries and Christian disciples, the Gospel is not so appropriate as bullets or sabres sharp and

heavy enough to cut through with one stroke from grown of head to saddle. But I must say that this city of Damason as I see it now is not as absorbing as the Damescus of olden times. I turn my back upon the bazaare, with rugs fascinating the merchan's from Hagdad, and the Indian textile fabric of incomparable make, and the manufactured saddles and bridles gay snough for princes of the Orient to ride and pull, and baths where ablution becomes in-paration, and the homes of these bargain-

makers of torday, marbled and divaned makers of to-cay, marbled and divanced and fountained and upholstered and mosticked and arabesqued and colonnaded until nothing can be added, and the splendid remains of the great mosque of John, originally built with gates so heavy that it required five mento turn them, and columns of porphyry and insetting places framed. of perplayer and kneeting places framed in diamond and seventy-four stained glass windows and six bundred lamps of pure gold, a single prayer offered in this mosque is said to be worth thirty thousand

prayers offered in any other piace. A variative back on all these and see Damasous as it was when this narrow street, which the Bible calls Straight, was a great rids street, Champs Elysee, a great throughfare crossing the city from gate o rate, along which tramped and raied are proposed all nations.

There gues Abraham, the father of all the faithful. He has in this city been purchasing a espherated stave. There goes Han Handa of State Stat

quered monarchs. There goes David, king, warrior, and sacred poet. There goes Tameriane the conqueror. There goes Haroma all Rachid, once the commander of an army of ninety-five thousand. Persians and Arabs There comes a warrior on his duel of "File times 'er ling thirty-two conwarrior on his way to the bar-racks, carrying that kind of a sword which the world has forgotten how to make, a Damasons blade with the inter-lacings of color changing at every new turn of the light, many colors coming and soing and interjoining. Els blule so keen a would cut in twain an object without making the lower part of the object trem-ble with an elasticity that could no be broken, though you brought the point of the sword clear back to the kill, and have ing a watered appearance which makes the blace seem as though just dipped in a clear fountain, a triumph of outlery which a thousand modern foundrymen and chemists have a to apted in vain to initiate On the side of this street, damasies, named after this city, figures of animals, and fruits, and landscapes here being first wrought in-to silk-damasks. And specimens of damaskeening, by which in this city steel and iron were first graved, and then the grooves tilled with wire of gold-Damas ening. But stand hack or be run over, for here are at the gates of the city laden caravans from Alepuo in one direction, and from Jerusalem in another direction, and Supremacy. Great is Dam issuel

due were most stirs my soul is neither chariot, nor caravan, nor bazaar, nor palace, but a blind man passing along the street, small of stature and insignificant in personal appearance. Oh, yes; we have seen him before. He was one of that cavalcade coming from Jerusalem to Damasuto kill Caristians, and we saw him and his norse cumine up there on the read some distance out of the city, and he got up blind. Yes, it is Saul of Tarsus now going along tale street carlet Street. ife is ied by his friends, for ne cannot see his hand before his face, unto the house of Judas; not Judas the bad, but Judas the good. In another part of this city one Amanias, not Ananias the liar, but Ananias the Caristian is told by the ford to go to this house of Judas on Stringht street and put his hawle on the blind eyes of Saul, that his sight might return. "Oh," said Anamas, "I He kills Christians, and he will kill mo." "Go," said the Lord, and Ananias wonk There sits in blindness that tremondous persecutor. He was a great nature erusued. He had started for the city of Damasous for the one purpose of assassinating Christ's followers, but since that fail from his horse he has entirely changed. Attantas steps up to the sight-less man, put his right thumb on one eye and the left thumb on the offer eye, and in an outburst of sympathy and love and faith says:—"Brother Saul! Brother Saul! the Lord, even Jesus, that appeared unto thee in the way as thou cameet, has sent me that thou mayst receive the sight, and be filled with the Holy Ghost." Instantly something like scales fell from the blind man's eyes, and he arose from that seat the heaven, he says: "I testify there is no deity mightiest evangel of all the ages, a Sir but God, and I testify that Monammed is William Hamilton for metaphysical analythe servant of God, and the messenger of sis, a John Milton for sublimity of thought, God." The prayers close by the worshipper holding his hands opened upward as it to Howard for widespread philauthropy, but thunderboited, multip teat, apostolic. Did Judas the kind hist of this blind man of Ananias, the visitor, see scales drop from the sightless over I think not. But Paul know they had fallen, and that is all that happens to any of us when we are convert-The blinding scales drop from our.

oyes and we see things differently, most degraded tribe, whose religion was dry food batter than that containing much never to wash or improve personal appears ance, was crying to persua e one of those heath-n women not only of need of change of heart, but change of habits, which would result in change of appearance, but the effort failed until the missionary had placed in her own hallway a lookingglass, and when the barbario woman, possing through the hall, saw herself in the mirror for the first time she exclaimed, "Can it be possible i here like that and appalled a are own appearance, she renounced her old religion, and asked to be instructed in the Christian religion. And so we feet that we are all right in our sinful and unchanged condition, mutil the scales fall from our eyes, and in the looking-glass of God's Word we see our selves as we really are, until Divine grace wansiorins us

In Love With the Letters. There is a family in quarieston, Mass., in which are four by Se it is first was named Leo. C. Carrer, the second was given he name of Elno C. Ca ter, no thought being given to any name proviously given; inter-tue concilence was noted that the name of

the live son contained oxac y the latters of the second, and that also by accident, the terminons of the middle name are "ton." Two additional some word tora, and here are the numes of the four Leon C. Carter, Rino C. Cartor, Nam C. Carton, Bard C. Carter, the mildle same is each instance berminating in "ton." We doubt it any other family can much this combination.

NOTED PROPLE.

Frederick Villiers, the famous war correspondent, will deliver a series of lectures through the United-States during the coming winter. Here now on his way to America Gen. Joubert the commander-in-chief of the Boar forces in the Transvaal, and now a tourist in America, is a millionaire, but there is nothing about his dress to indicate his wealth, the wears no collar and boks likes western farmer.

The Rev. Dr. Meredith, who, next to Talnage, presoned to the largest audience in Brooklyn, was a sollor boy, It was in this capacity that he arrived in San Francisco, where heremained for some time, and then went to Roson to sindly for the ministry

The Gem of the Exposition. I saw her at the exposition. She was slender and sweet and young; simply clad, but with an unpristakable sir or elezance about her. She was currying an old, shabby, umbreile and a heavy, faded shawl, while close to her presed a rusty-boking Irish woman heavily laden with children of all ages and descriptions; one was crying lustily, and the young woman was smiling down at him, Suddenly some one exclaimed in a shocked tones-

"Why, Bertha, who on earth have you with you?" She turned and answered simply, and "I don't know; it is some poor woman I

am helping to find a seat."

And of all the beautiful things that I saw at the Portland Expesition, I thought that young woman the most beautiful and the most desirable.—Elle Higginson.

DR. TALMAGE'S FIRST CIGAR-How It Tasted and How He Felt After

The time hall come in our boyhood which we thought demanded of us a capacity to smoke. The old people of the household of the Virginia weed. When minister came there, not by positive injunction but by sort of instinct as to what would te sales. they whilfed their pips on the back step. 16 the house could not stand sanctified smoke, you may know how little chance there was

f adolescent cigar puffing. By some rare good fortune which put in ur hands three cents, we found access to a tobacco store. As the lid of the long, narrow, fragrant box pened, and for the first time we owned a cigar, our feelings of elation, manliness, superiority a danticipation can scarcely be imagined, save ny those who have had the same sensation. Our first ride on horseback, though we fell off before we got to the barn, and our first pair of new boots (real squeakers), we had thought could never be surpassed in interest; but when we put the cigar to our lips and stuck the lucifer match to the end of the weed, and commenced to pull with an energy that brought every facial muscle to its utmost tension, our satisfaction with this world was so great our emitation was never to want to leave it. The eight did not burn well; it re-

quired an amount of suction that tasked our determination to the utmost, You see our worldly means had limited us to a quality that cost only three cents. But we had been taught that nothing great was accomplished with out effort, and so we puffed away. Indeed, we had heard our o der brothers in their Latin lessons say, omnia vincet labor; which translated means, if you want to make anything go, you must scratch for it.

With the e sentiments, we passed down the village street and out toward our country home. Our head did not feel exactly right, and the street began to rock froside to side, so that it was uncertain to us which side of the street we were on. So we crossed over, but found ourself on the same side that we were on before we crossed over. Indeed, we imagined that we were on both sides at the same time, and several fast teams driving between. We met another boy who asked us why we looked so pale, and we told him we did not look pa'e, but that he was pale and began to reflect on the prospect of early decease, and on the uncertainty of all earthy expectations. We had determined to smoke the cigar all up and thus get the worth of our money, but were obliged to throw three-fourths of it away, yet knew just where we threw it in case we felt better

Getting home, the old people were frightened, and demanded that we state what kept us so late, and what was the matter with us. Not feeling that we were called to go into particulars, and not wishing to increase our parents apprehension that we were going to turn out badly, we summed up the case with the statement that we feit miserable at the pit of the stomach. We had mustard plasters administered, and careful watching for some hours, when we fell asleep and forgot our disappointment and humiliation in being soliged to throw away three-fourths of our first cigar.—T. De Witt Talmage, in Ladies' Home Journal.

Rules for Dyspeptics. Est two meals a day.

Never eat a morsel of any sort between Never eat when very tired, whether ex-

hausted from mental or physical labor. Never eat when the mind is werried or the temper ruffled, if it is possible, to avoid doing so. Har slowly, masticate the food very thor-

oughty, even more so, if possible, than is re-Avoid drinking at moste; at most take a few sips of warm unstimulating drink at

close of the meal, if the food is very dry in A Christian woman, missionary among a . In general despentic stomach: manage

> fluid; so avoid light soups, Bat neither very hot nor cold food. The best temperature is about that of the body. Avoid expesure to cold soon after eating. Ray only food that is easy of digestion, avoiding complicated and indigestible dishes, and take but two or three kinds at a meal. Be careful to avoid excess in eating. Bat we more than the wants of the system re-

caten, but on what is digested. Navor take violent exercise of any sort, other mentator physical, just before or after a meal. It is not good to sleep im mediately after eating.

If is thought necessary to eat three times a day make the last meal very light. For most despepties two meals are better than more

Most persons will be benefit tof by the use of oatment, wheat meal, or graham four, eracked wheat, and other whole grain pre parations, though many will find it necessary to avoid veretables, especially when fruits are taken.

Domestic Diplomacy.

About \$30 o'clock election afternoon an individual the worse for wear-and election. blew into this office and a-ked for the tor. Having been ushered into his presence the individual insinuated that he desired to put a joke into the paper. Ho said so wasted to have it stated that "Julian B was

found on Pearl street this afternoon in a state of intextention and was leaked up. After writing the article the editor bec alarmed, thinking that possibly there might be some led hidden in it, so he made inquiry and was assured that there would be no suit for libel as the individual who gave the news was "Julius" himself. "What was the matter?" asked the editor; "didn't you get anything for your voter" "No," was the ropig: "this is a joint. I'm going t be gone some days and I want the old woman to thin. I'm locked up." With the assurance that the "joke" so-called would be published our friend made his departure,-Altany Journal.

French Thrift. The thrift of the Frenc's people is indicated in its accumulated savings, which are intrusted to the savings banks of the country. According to a document prepared by the head of the statistical bureau in the Department of Finance, there are recorded in the savings banks and postal banks 6,500,-000 depositors, representing 2,300,000,000 francs, or say, \$518,000,000. As gratifying as this exhibition must be to all, in or out of France, who believe in making man the cause of his own elevation, without recourse to Government ownership of land or Government suppression of competition, the officer points out that the figures would be much larger were it not for that foe to turift, the drinking-shop. He declares that a war to the knife is waged in every French town and village between the savings bank and the rum-shop. In certain communes of Britany the establishment of savings banks has been temporarily abandoned, so deter-mined is the hostility on the other side. The annual outlay on spirits and absinthe amounts to \$500,000,000, that on tobacco to nearly as large a sum, -Boston Transcript.

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"Carleton jc... 2.46 I2.01 a.m. 8.50 a.m.

"Peterboro... 5.52 p.m. 5.11 am. 8.39 a.m.

Fase Fontypool... 6.36 p.m. 7.38 a.m. II.16 a.m.

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