## THE LAKE OF GALILEE.

DR. TALMAGE'S TENTH SERMON ON PALESTINE.

Mie Vivid trascription and Compart son of Lives Passed Spon and About this Lake-Christly and Revolte Chursciera-finities and the freed Sea-

Brichetter, R. T., November 30, 1800.—

Dr. Taimage preached today the tenth of his series of sermons on his Falcatine tour, describing his experiences on the lake whose waters were once stilled at the command of Christ. The sermen was from the text; "He entered into a ship, and sat in the sea, and the whole multitude was by the sea on the land." Mark, 4: 1.

the land." Mark, 4: 1,

It is Monday morning in our Palestine experiences, and the sky is a blue finities above, as in the host we sail the blue Galiles above, as in the host we sail the blue Galiles beneath. It is thirteen miles long and air miles wide, but the atmosphere is so clear it seems as if I could cast a stone from beach to beach. The lake looks as though it had been let down on silver pulleys from the heavens and were a section of the sea of glass that St. John describes as a part of the colestial landscape, take Galiles is a depression of six hundred foot in which the river Jordan witens and tarries a little, for the river Jordan comes tarries a little, for the river Jordan comes in at its north side and departs from its south side, so this lake has its cradle and the grave. Its white satin cradle is among the mows of Mount Hermon, where the the snows of Mount Flermon, where the Jordan starts, and its sepulcire is the Dead flea into which the Jordan empties. Lake Come of thely, fake Geneva of Switzerland, Lake Lomend of Scotland, Lake Winnipeanties of America are large, but lake Gillies is the greatest diamond that ever dropped from the finger of the clouds, and, whether encamped on its banks as we were yesterday and worshipping at its crystal altare, or wading into its waves which make an ordinary bath solemn as a baptism, or now putting out upon its baptism, or now putting out upon its sparkling surface in a boat, it is something to talk about, and pray about, and sing about, until the lips with which we now describe it can neither talk, nor pray, nor

As constimus a beautiful child in a As sometimes a beautiful child in a neighborhood has a half dozen pet names, and one of the neighbors call her by one name, and others by another, so this pet lake of the planet has a profusion of names. Ask the Arab as he goes by, what this sheet of water is, and he will call it Tabariyeh. Ask Messes of the Old Testament and he calls it Sea of Chinnereth, Ask Matthew and he calls it Sea of Crailles. Ack facks and he calle it Sea of Genneerest, Ask John and he calls it Sea of Tiberian Ask Josephus and Rusebius and they have other names ready. But to me it appears a child of the sky, a star of the hills, a rhapsody of the mountains, the baptiss mat bowl of the would's temple, the smile of the great fod. Many kinds of ish are found in these waters, every kind of tree upon its bank from those that grow in the torrid zone to those in the frigid, from the

Of the two hundred and thirty war-ships Josephus managured on these waters-for Josephus was a warrior as well as a historian—there remains not one piece of hule, or one patch of a canvas, or one splinter of an oar. But return to America we never will natif we have had a sail upon this inland sea. Not from a wharf but from a beach covered with black and White pobbles we go on board a boat of about ten or twelve tone, to be propelled partly by sail and partly by water. The must leave so far forward that it seems about to fall, but we find it was purposeso built, and the rope through a pulley snages to hoist and let down a sail. It is a reach boat an two far as possible removed from a Vacation gondola or a sportsman s wacht. With a common saw and hammer and are many of you could make a better one. Eye here footed Arabs, instead of sitting down to their cars, stand as they always do in rowing, and pull away from there. I insist on helping, for there is nothing more exhibitating to me than rowing four toom had snough of the clumsy oars, and the awkward attempt to wielding them while in standing posture.

We put our overcosts and shawls on a small dorde in the stern of the boat, the ware kind of a deck where Christ lay on & Automan's wat, when of old a tempest possed upon the fishing smack of the affrighted disciples. Oppreys and wild duck and kingfishers fly overhead or dip their wings into the take, mistaking it for court of fatton sky. Can it be that those Hille stories about sudden storms on this lake are truet le it possible that a sea of such sooming placelity of temper could ever rise and rage at the heavenst it does not come as if this happy family of elements could have ever had a falling out and the Poll away, car men! on our right bank

he hot su'plus baths, so hot they are lines, and the waters must a of off & willo before hand or foot can endure temporatura, Volcanoes have been these waters for centuries. Four s foll their resources into two great ing reservoirs King Herod there 1 1 to bothe off the rearlts of his excesses, and Pliny and Josephus describe the spart ent of these volumio heats, and Joshua loses knew about them, and this momong lines of pilgrims from all parts ar haro waiting for their turn to to the a retaing restoratives for the is far as possible, and not run aground. whether chors of the lake that we al, of he positioning of which a few unt there a broken and shattered friese in mightly suggestive of the time end with an opulance, and pomp, and a of him historian when he comes to it, and he tingers of the painter when uts to transfer it to canvas. I o he was one of the worst men that vot. And what a contrast of charones at avery moment to the ful traveller in Palestine, whether a horor of this lake of sais is

in to those waters!

In you he tro the two great characters is like no gion; Jesus and Hered AntiAnd did any age produce any such of a any such antitheses, any such op
K names and Cruetty, Holiness and the high y and Meanness, Self-sacriand Meanness, the Supernal and the Informity I follower and Midnight The Informity I follower and Midnight The state of the Herod Antipas was a genuise at assessment a. He could manufacture more reasons for putting people out of this life than any man in all history. He sends for Hyromuse to come from Babylon to Jerusalient to be made High Priests and slays him. He has his brother-in-law while in bathing with him drowned by the king's attendants. He sings his wife and his wife's mother, and two of his some and his uncle, and filled a volume of a rootties, the last chapter of which was the massacre of all the bates at Bethick was the massacre of all the bates at Bethick was the

the Great you are not supprised that this Herost Antipas, whose palace atood on the banks of this lake we now sail, was a combination of wolf, reptile, and hyene while the Christ who walked youder banks and sailed these waters was so good that almost every rood of this seenery is associated.

ed with some wise word or some kindly deed, and all heavens are put to the ukanet effort in trying to express how grand and glorious and lovely He was, and is, and is to be. The Christiy and Herodic characters as different for the two lakes we visit and not far apart, finities and the Dead Sea; the ene flower-banked and the other bituminous and blanted; the one howeved over by the Mercy of Christ, the other blanted by the wrath of flod; the one full of funy tribes sporting in the clear depths, the the aporting in the clear depths, the ther forever lifeless; the waters of the one reet and pleasant to the taste, the other ther sharp and disgusting. Awful Dead is ! Glorious Gennesaret,

Seat Chorious Granesaret.

We will not attempt to cross to the eastern side of this lake, as I had thought to do, for those regions are inhabited by a thieving and murderous race, and one must go thoroughly armed, and as I never shot anyone and have no ambition to be shot, I said; —"Let us stay by the western shore." But we look over to the hills of Oudara, on the other side, down which two thousand swine, after being possessed by the devil, ran into the lake, and bringing down on Christ for permitting it the wrath of all the stock-ransers of that comery, because of this ruining of the pork business. You see that flatan is a spirit of bad taste. Why did he not say;—"Let me go into those birds, whole flocks of which fly over Galilee." No; that would have been too gentle. "Rather let me go into these swine. I want to be with the denizens of the mire. I want to be with the denizens of the mire. I want to associate with the inhabitants of the filts. Great is mid! I prefer brintles to wings. I would rather root than fly, I like snout better than wing."

wing."

Infidelity scoffs at the idea that those swine should have run into the lake. But it was quite natural that under the heat and burning of that demonine possession, they would start for the water to get cooled off. Would that all the swine thus possessed had plunged to the same drowning, for to this day the descendants of some of those porcine creatures retain the demons, and as the devils were cast out of man into them, they now afflict the human race with the devils of scrofuln that comes from eating the unclean meat. The healthiest people on earth are the Israelites, because they follow the bill of fare which God in the Book of Levisions gave to the human race, and our splendid French Doctor Fasteur, and our splendid French Doctor Fasteur, and our glorious florinam Doctor Koch, may go on with their good work of killing parasites in the human system; but until the world corrects its dist, and goes back to the Divine regulation at the beginning, the human race will continue to be possessed of the devils of microbe and parasite. But I did not mean to cross over to the eastern side of Lake Galiles, even in discussion.

Pull away, ye Arab oarsmen! And we

Puil away, ye Arab carsmen! And we come along the shore near by which stand great precipies of brown and red and grey limestone crowned by basnlt, in the sides of which are vest caverus, sometimes the hiding-place, of bandite, and sometimes the homes of benest shepherds, and sometimes the homes of benest shepherds, and sometimes the dwelling place of pigeons, vultures and eagles. During one of Herod's wars his enemies hid in these mountain caverus, and the sides were too steep for Herod's army to descend, and the attempt to climb in the face of armed men would have called down extermination. So Herod had great cages of wood, iron-bound, made and filled them with soldiers and let them down from the top of the precipiose until they gave signal top of the precipiese until they gave signal that they were level with the caverns, and then from these cages they stepped out to the mouth of the caverus and having set enough grass and wood on fire to fill the caveras with moke and strangulation, the hidden people would come forth to die; and if not coming forth voluntarily, Herod's most continued to the coming forth would be coming forth to the coming forth would be compared to the coming forth would be compared to the coming forth would be compared to the and Josephus says that one father; rather than submit to the attacking army, flung his wife and seven children down the precipice and then leaped after them to his own

swifter stroke, for we want before noon to land at Capernaum, the three-years' home of Jesus. But before arrival there we are to have a new experience. The lake that had been a smooth surface begins to break up into roughness. The sir which all morning made our sail almost useless, suddenly takes hold of our boat with a grip astonishing, and our poor craft begins to roll and pitch, and tumble, and in five minutes we pass from a calm to violence. The cont ur of this lake among the hills is an in-vitation to hurricanes. I used to wonder why it was that on so limited a shoot of water a bestorned boat in Christ's time did not put back to shore, when a nurricano was coming. I wonder no more. On that lake an atmospheric fury gives no minutes make me feet that the boat in which Christ sailed may have been by Mackenzie himself.

The Mackenzie is the second greatest river skillfully managed, when the tempest struck along that morning been reading from the New Testament the story of occurraces on and around than lake. But our Bible was osed now, and it was as much as we could

to hold fast, and wish for the land. If minds and the waves had continued to a in violence the following lift-en minus . . the same ratio se in the first five. at been will at their mercy, our y all i have been bloaching in the bot-Lake Gennesaret instead of our being all the story. Hut the same Power enel the florman of old to-day

& landed our party. Here at Cameranin, the Arabehaving in their arms carried us ashore to the only place where Our Lord ever had a pastorate, and we stepped amid the ruins of the Church, where He presched again, and again, and again, the ynatogue, whose rich soulptur-ing lay there, not as when others see it in spring time covered with weeds, and 1 athsome with reptiles, but in that December weather exapt toty uncovered to our agitated and intere game. On one stone of that synagogue is the configuring of a pot of manua, an artistic commemoration of the time when the israelites were fet by manua in the wilderness, and to which conjuturing so doubt, Christ pointed upward, while He was preaching that sarmon so this very spot, in which He aid: "Not as your fathers did not manna and are dead; He that eateth of

this bread shall live forever." The Arab tents which on this December day I find in Palestine disappear, and see Capernau a as it was when Josus was pastor of the church here. Look at that wealthy home, the architecture, the marble front, the upholstery, the slaves in uniform at the doorway. It is the recidence of a courtier of Herod, probably Chuza by name, his wife Joanne, a Christian disciple. But something is the matter. The slaves are in great excitement, and the courties living there runs down the front steps and

liveth. One o'clock!"

As they gather at the evening meal what gladuese on all the countenances in that hone at Capernaum! The mother Joanna, has not had sleep for many nights and she now falls off into delightful slumber. The father, Chuza, the Herodian courtier, worn out with anxiety as well as by the rapid journey to and from Cana, is soon in restful unconsciousness. Joanne was a Christian before, but I warrant she was more of a Christian afterward. Did the father Chuza accept the Christ who had cured his boy? Is there in all the earth a parent so ungrateful for the convalescence or restoration of an imperilled child as not to go into a room and kneet down and make surrender to the almighty love that came to the rescue.

But some one may say that Christ at Ca-pernaum healed that coursier's child, yet pernaum healed that courtier's child, yet he would not have done it for one in hunt-ble life. Why, in that very Capernaum, He did the same thing for a dying slave, belonging to the man who had made a present to the town of the church of which Jesus was paster, the synagogue among whose ruins I to-day leap from fragment to foregree the court of a Poment. fragment. This was the cure of a Roman soldier's slave, whose only acknowledged rights were the wishes of his owner. And none are now so enslaved or so humble or sick or so sinful but the all-sympathetic

Christ is ready to emancipate them.

Thank God that I have seen this Lake of Christly memories, and I can say with Robert McCueyne, the ascended minister of Scotland, who, seated on the banks of this lake, wrote in his last, sicz days, and this late, wrote in his last, sick days, and just before He crossed the Jordan, not the Jordan that empties into Galilee, but the Jordan that empties into the "Sea of Glass mingled with fire:" these sweet words fit to be played by human fingers on strung strings of earthly lute, or by angelic fingers on seraphic harps:-It is not that the mild gazelle

Come down to drink thy tide, But He that was pierced to save from hell, Oft wandered by thy side. Graceful around thee the mountains meet,

Thou calm, reposing sea;
But ah! far more, the beautiful feet
Of Jesus walked o'er thee,
O Saviour! gone to God's right hand, Yet the same Saviour still Graved on thy heart is this lovely strand, And every fragrant bill.

A CANADIAN EXPLORER.

MR. OGILVIE'S CANOE JOURNEY UP THE GREAT MACKENZIE.

the Interesting Things He Saw-Great Extent of Navigable Waters-Signifi-River-Prospects for Immigrants.

The record of Mr. William Ogilvie's canne ourney in the Yukon and Mackenz's River basins, occupying nearly two years, during which time he had no tidings whatever from civilization, furnishes much information of interest to Canadians and the world. The informution he furnishes is of especial interest, because there has been a great dearth of scientific observers in this great river basin. It is 101 years since Sir Alexander Mackenzie floated down the river, and it is surprising that we have had till now so little exact knowledge of it. The 200 and more white men who live at the posts along this river are not scientific observers, and have given us very little detailed information. One of them, however, Abbe Pelitot, a French Catholic missionary, has written well on the topic, and has travelled extensively in the basin. Though the Hudson Bay Company has a steamer running for many hundreds of miles on the river, the white pioneers have not yet ascertained to what extent the river that lake an atmospheric fury gives no warning, and the changs we saw in five warning, and the changs we saw in five ties of river depths upon the soundings made

it, and the wild, impotunate ery went up:

"Lord save us, or we perish!" I had all

where Ogilvic started up the river at the head of the delta very few tributaries are met for a long distance. There are no islands or sand bars for eighty miles and on the expanse from one to three miles wide Ogilvie's vision was often bounded north and south by a water horizon. When he reached tributaries he did all he could to get information about these lesser streams, sometimes under much difficulty, and with

inadequate success.
Scattered along the river, a hundred miles or greater distances apart, are the posts of the Hudson Bay Company. They are called forts, although they very listle resemble fortifications. Here are the rule buildings and store-houses of the company's agents. the homes of the missionaries, most of them French Roman Catholics, and the wooden hats of the Indians. These posts have met with serious reverses at times. Fort Good Hops, which is seen on every map, was swept by flood in 1836, and now stands 120 miles further up the river.

Three years ago a whale made its way for hundreds of miles up the river to the neighborhood of Fort Good Hope and remained there for a whole season. The Indians, who had never heard of such a remarkable snimal, were at first greatly alarmed, but they soon became accu-tomed to seeing it. The whale apparently had no intention of returning to the sea, but was often seen blow-ing before the river froze over. Its inability to escape from the ice proved its death, and next spring its body was found near Fort trood Hope, and was used by the Indians for dog food. This incident is of interest, because it shows that at least one of the channels of the Mackenzie delta is six feet deep, as the whale could not navigate in shallower water.
Little is known of the delta channels, but they are said to be very shallow. The feat of this whale, however, shows that at least one of the channels can be anvigated by small

are in great excitement, and the courties living there runs down the front steps and takes a horse and puts him at full run across the country. The boy of that nobleman is dying of typhoid fever. All the doctors have failed to give relief. But about five miles up the country, at Caua, there is a Divine Doctor, Jesus by name, and the agenized father has gone for Him, and with what carnestness those on understand who have had a dying child in the house. This courtier cries to Christic Come down eve my child die."

While the father is absent, and at one of the first ware and the afternoon, the people watching the dying boy see a change in the

countenance, and Joanna, the mother, on one side of his couch, anys;—"Way, this, darling is gutting well; the fev.r has broken; see the perspiration on his fore-head; did any of you give him any new hind of medicine?" "No." is the answer. The boy turns on his pillow, his delirium gone, and asked for something to eat and anys;—"Where's father?" Oh, he has gone up to Cane to get a young doctor of about thirty-one years of age. But no doctor is needed now in this house at Caperana.

The people look at the sun-dial to find what time of the day it is, and see it is just past noon, and one o'clock. Then they start out and most the returning father, and as soon as they come within speaking distance they shout at the top of their voices;—"Your boy is getting well." "Is it possible?" says the father; "When did the change for the letter take place?" "One o'clock," is the answer, "Why," says the courtier, "that is just the hour that Jesus said to me 'Thy son liveth.' One o'clock!"

As they gather at the evening meal what gladness on all the countenances in that Lake Athabasca the river is cance.

Slave River, and here, at Fort Smith, is the head of navigation for the steamer which courses on the Lower Mackenzie, travelling 1,373 miles to Port McPherson, near the delta. There are at least 500 miles of navigation along the shores of Great Slave Lake, to which may be added 340 miles on the Liard, sixty miles on the Peel, and long distances on the Athabasca and Peace rivers, making a grand total of about 3,400 miles of navigable waters in the Mackenzie Basin, and the supplementary of the s making a grand total of about 3,400 miles of navigable waters in the Mackenzie Basin, interrupted only for eighteen miles at two points, one a rapid two miles long on the Peace River, and the other a sixteen-mile series of rapids on Great Slave River. It is very likely that further acquaintance with the trioutary streams of the Mackenzie will increase its vast length of navigable waters. The above figures make no account of the delta, of which navigability very little in

> The amount of timber found eve above the Arctic circle is quite surprism. The buildings there are built of timber found in the region. In the early part of his journey O : livie found on the Lewes branch of the Yukon timber large enough for com:nercial and manufacturing purposes. The timber of the Low r Mackenzie is also chiefly confined to the valley. He found fine material for lumber on some of the islands, but it is not until the region south of Fort Wrigley is reached that much timber grows that would make fairly good lumber. The spruce, popiar, and other woods, however, are in sufficient abund-ance to supply the needs of the sparse popu-

During his travels in the Yukon Basins Ogilvie thought that about all the country would be useless for other purposes than moning and fur hunting. He formed a very moning and fur hunting. He formed a very different opinion of a large part of the Mac kenzie Basin. The soil, as seen from the river, he found to be generally good. At quite a number of the statious vegetable gardens are cultivated, and they seem to possess all the essentials for the successful raising of most cereals and garden stuff. Along the river from Athabasca Lake to the Arctic Ocean he saw an area, embracing arout 60,000 square miles, fairly well wooded and with considerable agricultural capabilities. The possio lity of raising food so far north is partly exp sined by the fact of the long duration of sunnight dur n; the brief summer. There is accurily no daraness during this period, and, o. not nearly so many hours of sunshine as in this region, which does not show the same de gree of Arctic or sub-Arctic rigor as some other regions no futher north,

The geographical results of Mr. Ogilvie's work are very valuable, for the reason that work are very valuable, for the reason that his corrections of the maps will enhance the reliability of the cartography of much of this country. The explorer has mapped some new streams, corrected the positions of other rivers, determined the lattitude and longitude of various posts and the more important places he visited, traced the course of Rocky Mountain ranges, and provided a great deal of other material, which can best be appreciated by hard working man makers, who ated by hard-working map makers, who often toil for weeks and months over a single sheet, and then feel dissatisfied because they distrust the information they have used. Mr. Ogilvie is known to be a trustworthy observer, and the working out of his observations shows that they were made with great care. The result is that a large mass of inused for cartographic and other purpe Some regions he visited, chiefly near the watershed between the Yukon and Mackenzie al respects be has made an important contribution to our knowledge of these two great river basins.

THE LITERATURE OF 189 0-

The literary harvest of 1890 has been remarkable for the predominance of the overfrank, the questionable, the unbusaing dement in the department of fiction e-pecially. Risky novels of all grades, from the morbid moralities of Tolstoi, the jurid studies of Zora, and the reductional concies of Maupassini, down to the silly and in-artistic viciousness of writers who prudently remain adonymous, or masquerade under such pseu fonyms as "Cara Canera." "Beatrice Landon," and the like. Not content with flooding the book-stalls with these recent rank products, several publishers have resurrected certain classics not usually found lying about on the family cen tre-table, and republished them in paper covers with flashy embellish flents. It is to this tendency to encourage and supply a perverted popular taste, no doubt, that we are indebted for new editions of "Manon Lescaut," "The Lady with the Camelias," "Mademoiseile de Maupin," etc. Even so exquisite a work as Rousseau's "Confesions' is thus forced into the vulgar ranks of "shady" literature liable to fall under the han of Comstock or Wannamaker. An unobserved stigma is popularly placed upon modern Franch fiction, because, owing to this same victous policy in selection, it is chiefly represented nowawdays by crude translations of the most barefaced stories possible such as Dudot's "Sapho," or Maupassant's
"Notre Cour" All this makes us long for a hearty, wholesome genius in romance, such as preceding generations have had-a Scott. Thackeray, a Dickens a Hawthorne, or, perchance, a Dumas the elder. As the New Orleans Times-Democrat recently said, in an apposite editorial discourse upon "Dry-plate Literatu e": "Who laughs nowdays over a novel, or cries either, for that matter! though they are melancholy enough, Heaven knows. Or let us say despairing, for their wees are utterly without remedy. Still they do not affect us deeply enough for cears, because they do not so much impress us as real griefs houestly suffered by conscious heings, asimagined hor-rors imposed by skillful bypnotizers upon their unhappy subjects. They are printed nightmares from which we suffer too at our will, knowing that as soon as we shut the book we shall wake again to normal life, and the hateful vision will vanish, leaving only a cloud over the spirit which the first contact with living men and women will dispel."-Frank Leslie's Illustrated.

The Gilded Youth of Paris. The glided youths of Paris are going in for circus accusements. Baron de Kunth, a member of the oblest Danish nobility, nephew of the Minister at Vienna, has become director of a horse circus. The Baron is cer ainly not in want of money, as he is is cer ainly not in want of money, as he is extramely rich, but does it only of sheer love for that kind of pleasure. At present this interesting person has planted his tent at Copenhagen, and every evening he himself presents his horses to the public. Monsieur Molier is turning the splendid house which he had built for himself in Paris into ed from the fine flour of the gilded youths of Parisian Society.

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