SPURGEON

Reminiscences of a Great London Preacher.

A STRICT BAPTIST.

His Unaffected Habits - His Delightful Home-His Preachers' College-His Own Views Regarding His Own Work - A Clear View of the Man as He Was

"An Es x bumpkin" was the expressive title bestowed upon Charles Haddon Spurgeon some years ago by one of the foremost English men of letters, and then he added, "but, coming up from the country a gen-eration ago, he has, by his own unaided ef-forts, done more to Christianize and to civilize South London than all the clergy and all the ecclesiastical machinery of the Established Church.

The speaker was a man more in sympathy with the Established Church than with Dissent, and his tribute to Mr. Spurgeon was therefore sincere. Nor is there room to doubt that it was just. The magnitude of Mr. Spurgeon's work is almost beyond conception. As was said of Macaulay, he succeeded in everything he undertook. Perhaps he was careful to undertake only those things in which he felt sure of success. But is not such rare discretion as that an attribute of genius? And then he did undertake many things, labors which in their magnitude and diversity would have been almost any other man's despair.

But he succeeded in them all. He was the most popular and effective preacher in the world. That was distinction enough for one man, perhaps. But he was more than that. He was also one of the most voluminous and popular authors of our time; the head of a college which has sent out 800 students into the ministry; the founder and maintainer of an orphanage in which 400 orphans find a comfortable home, the director of a colportage association, the editor of a magazine, and the presiding engineer of the pent-up energies of a church

"My work," said this "Essex bumpkin," in conversation with a visitor not long ago, "is very great and exhausting. Many a time 1 come home utterly worn out. But I am only one among the great host of workers. Every member who joins my church is expected to do something for his fellow-creatures. After I have had a talk with him and satisfied myself as to his sincerity, I say to him, 'My good fellow, you seem to be a converted man, and I hope that you are truly a Christian, but suppose you join the church, what are you going to do for your fellow men? If, after you are admitted, you will do nothing for them, I can't help that; we have got a bad bargain

will who does not promise beforehand to undertake some useful work for the benefit of others. It was a large speaking. I have gained many. The kindness, the sympathy, the helpfulness, shown to me by ministers of every denomination almost supposes belief." "But no one shall enter with my good of others. In many cases the idea never essential part of Caristian duty. It makes

are members of cricket clubs, foot ball clubs, and swimming clubs, and are manly and wide-awake, but they find their greatest pleasure in doing good. There are the various services—the flower mission, the prayer meetings, mission services, and all the rest, constituting a very constant tax upon the time and energy of the members. Fifty years ago there was no church that I of that had so wide a field of ac-

supported in his labors than Mr. Spurgeon, and none more generously appreciated the devotion and aid of his people. Never was there any dissension in the Tabernable. Its thousand of members were as one man in

They have followed me through fire and water," said the pastor. "Never was there a man more surrounded and borne up on the arms of love and sympathy than I am.

Anybody will do anything for me, but I never seek to rule over them. The service of willing hands is thrust upon me, whether I will or not. 'He has never led us into a ditch yet,' remarked one of my deacons on one occasion, 'and if ever he does we will all leap into the ditch after him and have him out on the other side. We will never desert him? 'My dear fellow,' said I, 'if you only follow a broomstick as well as you follow me, you will do just as well. The virtue is not in me, but in your zeal and

'It is astonishing how faithful they have been to me. Nor is it only in my own church that I have much-very much-to be grateful for. From the highest in the land to the lowest I am constantly receiving the kindest expressions of sympathy. There is Mr. Gladstone, for instance. He would not let me be ill for many days before a messenger would come to inquire how I am.
I feel utterly unworthy of such regard; but as it comes to me I must be thankful for it, and try to deserve it."

With all these achievements and with all this greatness, from a worldly point of view, the "Essex bumpkin" remaired to the end of his days in many respects a bumpkin still. He always had the appearance of a fat, prosperous, sleepy farmer or butcher. His clothes were such as a countryman would wear on Sunday. Probably he never had a silk hat on his head, nor can any one remembe, seeing him wear any other than a soft felt hat with a dented and shapeless crown. It would be disrespectful to speak of his appearance as "slouchy," and yet there is no other term than so ac-

curately describes it. But there was no affectation about it. There have been public men who, for effect, would don attire of studied shabbiness. Mr. Spurgeon was not one of these. Absolute simplicity and naturalness characterized him in this respect as in all others.

Yet he was a man of taste, even of artistic

and luxurious taste in some particulars.

Many a millionaire might well have envied him his home. This was at Westwood, on what is known as Beulah Hill, in Sydenham, whic is one of London's fairest suburbs. Here he had a large and handsome mansion, situated in a spacious park; so that, although within a few minutes' ride of that, atthough within a rew minutes ride of the teeming streets of London, it was as cural and secluded as though in the heart of a wilderness. Passing the lodge gates, the visitor found himself amid an expanse of well-kept lawns, diversified with shrub-

bery and groves.
A small lake was near the house and else-A small lake was near the house and elsewhere was a fountain containing many goldfish, of which pets Mr. Spurgeon was exceedingly fond. Bees were another of his fads, and a dozen or more hives were always humming and buzzing in the garden.

There was a profusion of flowers, also, mestly pinks and other familiar varieties. These were not grown for the bees, nor yet because Mr. Spurgeon himself was particularly fond of them, but to supply the floral mission of his church, for distribution

among the sick and the poor of the city.

Even indoors he sought to have as much sunlight as possible. His mansion was planned and built with that end in view. No trees were allowed to shade it, and the windows were as large as possible. Perhaps the most interesting room was the library, the walls of which were lined with crowded bookshelves. Here were forty volumes of Mr. Spurgeon's own printed sermons, in English, and dozens of other volumes of his

works translated into other tongnes. Here were several volumes of collected tracks and pamphlets, written by others about him and arranged chronologically. The earliest were nearly all abusive, many of them actually scandalous in tone. The latter were as generally eulogistic, and the gradual transition from the one extreme to the other presented a most interesting study. Some large scrapbooks contained copies of all the caricatures of the preacher published since he was in the ministry. There were thousands of them, of all possible shades of artistic merit, and of all imaginable spirits, from good-natured humor

to sheer malevolence.
Other volumes contained thousands of clippings from newspapers about Mr. Spurgeon, presenting the same variety of tone. In all these Mr. Spurgeon took a philosophic interest.

Spurgeon was one day asked whether he thought the world was growing better or

"I can scarcely give an opinion," he said. "Certainly in some respects it is growing worse. The struggle for life is harder now; it is more difficult to make a living, and the destitution is more appalling, I think, than it has ever been. But, on the other hand, there have been many improvements, especially in the direction of temperance. A whole class of men who were very numerous when I first came to London have become extinct. I refer to those good and respectable gentlemen who never got drunk, but who were in the habit of getting-well, let us say, tolerably mellow. You never come across one of these nowadays. At least, I never do.

"The question of temperance has taken giant strides, and I think there has also come about an improvement in the attitude of respectable people toward licentious literature. Our grandmathers read books which our daughters would be ashamed to open. And in many other respects, especially in that of open vice and lawlessness. London has greatly improved. People did things thirty years ago without fear or restraint which they would never dream of doing now."

In respect of Christian charity and harmony of Christian effort, however, he be-lieved much undoubted progress was being

"People still talk much," he said, "about bigotry, but I see little of it personally. I marvel sometimes as I look back on the fierce controversies of early days, and con-trast them with the brotherly love and sympathy which prevail now. When I preached on baptismal regeneration many years ago, what a storm was raised. Those who then resented plain speech had learned to endure it. I have lost no friends through my plain speaking. I have gained many.

"The Bishop of Rochester has visited me seems to have struck them that this was an when I have been unwell, and kindly sends them think of what they can do, and in most cases they profess their readiness to do whatever I think would be the most use. do whatever I think would be the most use- pathy. High and Low quarrel with each ful. There is no mistake about the quantity other, but both are on excellent terms with of work required to be done. My deacons me. Last time I preached at Mentone I are as hardworked in the discharge of their had four canons of the Church of England duties as if they had no other work to do in behind me. As it is with High and Low, the world beyond that at the Tabernscle. so it is with the broad men, though I am There are services of all kinds constantly far removed from their platform.

"Dean Stanley was always very kind. I

remember spending a very pleasant evening with him. The Dean was in excellent spirits and spoke of disestablishment. 'When we are disestablished and disendowed,' said he, 'what do you propose to do with the Abbey and St. Paul's? Which of them do you intend to buy for your own use? But really you must not buy St. Paul's -that you must leave for the Cardinal; it will remind him of St. Peter's.' And so he went on, laughing heartily at his fancy sketch of the future of the disestablished

church. He was always very cordial. "This growth of Christian charity is the more remarkable within the church because the tendency of an establishment is to foster the opposite. Episcopalians are the only established sect in England, and they are apt to fancy that they are the only Church of Christ, from which conceit there naturally arises much bitterness and arrogance.'

"I stand," he said, where I did when I began preaching, and I stand almost alone. If I ever did such things, I could preach my earliest sermons now without change so far as the essential doctrines are concerned. I stand almost exactly where Calvin stood in h's maturer years. Not where he stood in his 'Institutes,' which he wrote when quite a young man, but in his later works. That position is taken by few. Even those who occupy Baptist pulpits do not preach exactly the same truths that I preach. They see things differently, and of course they preach in their own way. Although few will deny the wonderful power of the truth as it has been preached at the Tabernacle, it is not

"It is the Calvinistic way of looking at things which causes my sermons to have such acceptance in Scotland, in Helland, and even in the Transvaal, where a recent traveller expressed his astonishment at finding translations of them lying beside the family Blble in the Transvaal farmstead. I am aware that my preaching repels many; that I cannot help. If a man does not be-lieve in the inspiration of the Bible, for instance, he may come to hear me once, and if he comes no more, that is his act, and not mine. My doctrine has no attraction for that man; but I cannot change my doctrine

Of all his many enterprises, his Pastors' College was his favorite. "I give to it," he once said, "my best thoughts." The one great qualification which he required of young men who wished to enter it was ability to preach. Aptitude in "holding forth" must be established before admission is granted. The three years' instruction is throughout designed to make the students preachers and not readers of the gospel. Mr. urgeon himself, in the pulpit, ally used as many notes as may be written upon one small slip of paper, but he was thoroughly imbued with the old Puritan dislike of MS.

Sometimes a number of topics written upon slips of paper were put into a hat, and each man had there and then to make an impromptu speech upon the subject he drew. Poverty or meauness of rank does not debar admission to the college. If young men in humble positions of life have the desired qualifications they are entered and supported by the college. Probably the bulk of six hundred odd students educated have been sons of men of the artisan and small tradesmen class. The president rather prided himself than otherwise in telling that the call boy of a teamster and a of the church with a gun.

scissors-grinder had been trained for the God created the heavens and the earth in ministry at the college.

Ruined by Slang. "I've gone clear back en slang," said.
Bylius with emphasis.
"Why?" inquired his friend.
"I was calling on a young woman last
evening and chanced to remark: "What you say goes.""
"And what did she do?"

"She murmured my name very, very sette

AUSTRIA DOOMED? GREATEST OF WORLDS.

DISSOLUTION IS INEVITABLE.

A Country That Has Proved False to the Expectations Indulged That She Would be an Impartial and Hetrogeneous and

Our late historian, Palacky, declared once that in case of dissolution of the Austrian monarchy the Slavs living outside of Russia would have to re-establish it. He clearly foresaw the instability of Turkey on the European continent. Austria was destined to be a heterogenous monarchy, a union of various people capable of independent existence, people who would find sufficient security under her protection.

Austria was to rule over the Bohemians, the Magyars, the Poles, the Croatians—over the Balkan estates even, if necessary. But she was to rule impartially-arresting the progress of none and giving a fair chance of development to all. The very heterogeneity was to curb and regulate the strength of these States within a reasonable limit, wherein was seen the safety of Europe. The nations thus united were to preserve entire independence and self-government, with no other ties but the mutual de-

fence of the country.

Austria has not only proved herself false to all these expectations, but she allowed her policy to drift in a direction exactly opposite to that outlined above. She has become a vanguard of Germanizing tendencies. This resulted in her collision with Russia and in the support of Turkey by France and England. Besides, these Germanizing tendencies becoming obvious, the situation had changed; it was no longer safe to intrust her with the happiness of these millions of people. England, powerful as she is, had no occasion to fear Germany's great-ness; she therefore upheld Austria's policy, inasmuch as it ran counter to the schemes and the disadvantage of Russia.

Tne Balkan Peninsula, then, is the true seat of troubles. Here European powers vie with each other for supremacy. Russia tries to check the encroachment of Austria, which power, through her very policy, is advancing the interests of Germany. That power again, through her Austrian tool, is axis with a very great swittness, for its frustrating the designs of Russia, perpetuaday and night combined only last about frustrating the designs of Russia, perpetua-ting thereby the suzerainty of the Porte. That Russia was never unfriendly to Austria was demonstrated in 1849, when she assisted in quelling the Hungarian revolt.
What was the aim of this rebellion?

Was not its object the annihilation of Austria? If successful, Germany would have grasped the western possessions of Austria, including the Bohemian crown. Hungary, assisted by England and Germany, would have done the same with the Balkan States. But as Germany would have had it all her own way in this event (the Hungarians being used ostensibly to further the interests of Germany), Russia lent, therefore, her aid to Austria, still hoping that that monarchy would remain true to her trust.

Even France, her statesmen underrating the strength of Germany, allowed herself to be drawn into the combination, and sided with the Germans and the English. Soon Bismarck appeared, and with him the aggressive policy of Germany became manihad helped him to adjust the Danish bound- as the earth was before life began to appear aries controversy, he forever put an end to on its surface? Hapsburg domination in Germany. By crushing France in 1871 he had demonstrated the superiority of Germany on the

continent. With these achievements behind him, he began to press the vanquished Austrians toward the Balkan. To the Magyars he promised the rule over the Slavs on the Balkan, and the first step in that direction was forcing Austria into adoption of dualism. While the Balkan provinces are controlled by the Porte and by German Princes, Hungary, being encorraged by Austria (which in turn is prompted by Germany), is pursuing a most revolting policy of Magyar-zing the Hungarian Slavs, and thus prepar-

ing the field for future conquests.

Italy was promised, in exchange for her support of Germany, a slice on the Adriatio coast, while England was won over by promises of anti-Russian policy. Thus, everything being in readiness, the matters rest, awaiting only a propituous moment for their consummation. Were the events allowed to run in this track a hundred years hence, they would result in something like this: Roumania is being prepared for Germany by the reigning Hohenzollern prince; in Bulgaria, the German policy is fortured by Poince. is fostered by Prince Coburg; in Servia, ex-King Milan of unsavory reputation, protected the German interests : the Magyars do the work among the Croatains, already casting yearning looks toward Bosnia and Herzegovina; and, lastly, the Germans themselves "attend" to the Slavs on this side of the Leitha. The Poles look stupidly

From all this it would seem that Austria s lacking much of that determination which Palacky and the Russians mistakenly attributed to her, for instead of neutralizing the influence of Germany through her various races she has persistently Germanized them, betraying thus her original trust and hurrying herself to destruction through these same elements of which she is composed—the Slavic people. Germany herself, when Austria can no longer serve her purposes, will give her the first blow when the tremendous struggle between the Slavs

and the Germans comes.

If in that conflict the Slavs should refuse to go to war with their Russian brethren, it is probable that victorious Germany would occupy their possessions, annexing permanently the whole of Austria on this side of the Leitha. This she might do even at the cost of sacrificing her Polish provinces, out of which could be reconstructed new Poland under the protectorate of Germany. The Bohemians and the Slavonians would have to assume the role of the Poles, thus released from Germany, while the Hapsburgs, shorn of their possessions, would be compelled to move eastward—to Buda-

Such, apparently, were the plans of Bismarck, and such results did he anticipate from his victory over France. No matter, then, what power wins in the approaching conflict, the organization of Austria will undoubtedly undergo a great change. Were Russia to win, the country would have to be re-organized by the Slavs with a policy strong enough to resist the pressure of Ger-manism; on the other hand, Germany being victorious, the Hapsburgs would be driven eastward. — Translated from the Pokrok Zapadu in the Baltimore American.

plasts From the Ram's Horn. It is the everyday cares and duties of life

that keep a great many people from making fools of themselves.

If some men could only be convinced that

it pays to be good they couldn't be kept out of the church with a gun.

God created the heavens and the earth in six days, but it took him forty years to get Moses meek enough for his use.

We can never know God's thoughts about us until we are willing to give up those the devil has given us about Him.

"In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not se I would have told yen: I go to prepare a place for you."

If people would stop looking toward the wrong place they would find it a great deal easier to stay in the right place.

AN ARGUMENT TO PROVE THAT HER A THOUSAND OF SUCH EARTHS AS

the celestial archipelago to which the earth belongs, the planet consecrated from the remotest age to Jupiter the mighty, king of gods and men, is the vastest, the most important and the most majestic. This colossal world of Jupiter has a diameter of about 88,000 miles, and which surpasses that of our earth by more than eleven

1,234 TIMES OUR SIZE. The circumference of Jupiter's world at the equator is about 275,000 miles. The volume of this giant exceeds that of the earth by 1,234 times.

This immense globe seen at the distance at which we are situated from the moon would appear to us with a diameter about forty times larger than that of our satellite, and the surface of its disk would embrace on the celestial vault an extent 1,600 times greater than that of the full moon. RACE TRACK ONE THOUSAND MILLION

This giant of the worlds travels through space, accompanied by a retinue of four satellites, at a mean distance of 406,000,000 miles from the sun, and which is more than five times greater than that of the earth from the same. Its orbit is more than 1,000,000,000

MILES LONG.

miles in extent, and through this it passes in 4,432 days, or 11 years 10 months and 17 days. Such is the year of this immense

SWIFT REVOLUTIONS.

In order to complete its entire orbit during this period it speeds around the sun with a velocity of 700,000 miles a day, or a little more than eight miles a second. is a little less than half the velocity of the earth in its orbit. But it revolves on its hours and fifty-five minutes.

CURIOUS FACTS. In other words the inhabitants of Jupiter enjoy only five hours of real day, twilight included. "If," says Kant, "an inhabitant of Jupiter should die in childhood, having lived but one year in that planet, he would be as old as a child who should on our globe at the age of 11 years and 314 days.
"The terrestrial child would have lived about 103,968 of Jupiter's days, and the child on Jupiter, 400,329 of the earth's

It is probable that this globe, although created before the earth, has preserved its pristine heat much longer by reason of its volume and mass. Is this characteristic heat sufficiently intense to prevent all manifestations of life? And is this globe still at the present time not in the state of a luminous star, but in the condition of a essive policy of Germany became manidark and burning one, entirely liquid, or Defeating Austria in 1866, after she scarcely covered with a first hardened crust,

> IS IT HABITABLE? Or, indeed, is this colossal planet in that condition of temperature through which our own world passed through the primary period of its geological epochs when life began to show itself under strange forms, as animal and vegetable beings of astonishing vitality amid the convulsions and tempests of the new-born world? The last is the most rational conclusion that we can draw from the most recent and exact observations to which we are indebted for what we know of the present state of this

IS IT INHABITED?

Whether Jupiter be inhabited now, whether it was yesterday, or whether it will be to morrow, is of little consequence to the grand, eternal philosophy of nature. Life is the object of its formation, as it was the object of the earth's formation. Therein is everything. The moment, the hour, is

THE JOVIANS MAY LIVE IN MID-AIR. Doubtless the planet may now be inhab. ited by beings different from us, living, perhaps, in an aerial condition in the upper regions of its atmosphere, above the fogs and vapors of the lower strata, feeding on the aerial fluid itself, resting on the wind, like the eagle in the tempest, and ever dwelling in the upper heights of the Jovian heavens.

A WORLD FOR A JOVE. That would not be a disagreeable abode. although an anti-terrestial one. Indeed, it would be like the abode of old Jupiter Olympus and his court. But if we do not wish, in our conception of life, to stray toe far from the borders of the terrestial cradle, there is nothing to prevent us from waiting until the planet has become cool, like our own, and enjoy a purified atmosphere, which will permit its being compared with the

Ubiquitous Von Moltke.

The parents of a young soldier who was a private in a Prussian cavalry regiment dur-ing the Franco-Prussian war became terrihad been fought, and they had received ne news of their boy. After some hesitation the father went to see General von Moltke, whe was understood to receive visitors at a certain hour in the early morning. Strange to say the father was admitted to see the great field-marshal.

"What is your business" said Moltke, "use as few words as possible." The visitor explained that he wished to know the fate of his son, a private in a certain regiment. Moltke smiled, but not unkindly, and drew from his pocket a square of cardboard covered with dots, lines

and crosses of various colors.
"This line," he said, "indicates the line of march of your son's regiment. These dots mark the distances of each forced march. To-morrow morning at 7 e'clock the regiment must be at this point here. Take note of the situation."

He said no more, and the interview ended. Long before the hour named the father was at the point indicated on the manual state of the said that the said the advance guard were heard in the distance, and precisely at the hour the father saw his

A French Cure for Dipsomania. M. Luton, a distinguished French savant, has discovered, it is claimed, a cure for dipsomania. He administers nitrate of atrychnine hypodermically in minute doses. After ten days of this treatment chronic alcoholists acquire such a loathing for stimulants that even a sniff of their once favorite beverage causes nausea and headaches—New York Press.

Precarious Situation of a Baby. Father—"Well, Tommy, how de you think you will like this little fellow for a Tommy (inspecting the new infant somewhat doubtfully)—"Have we got to keep him, papa, or is he only a sample?" UTILIZED A COUGH.

A French Marshal Conveyed an Order Under Its Cover in 1881.

OURS IN ONE PLANET.

The prevalence of coughs and colds at the present moment reminds me of the fact that it was a cough which was mainly responsible for the immense amount of bloodshed that attended the coup d'etat whereby Napoleon III. obtained his throne, writes a correspondent of the New York Recorder. That unscrupulous but brilliant adventurer, General and afterward Field Marshal de St. Arnaud, had charge of the military operations. But he was unwilling to assume the direct responsibility of ordering the troops to fire upon the people, being not altogether certain of the result of Napoleon's memorable enterprise.

When the moment for action arrived and the mob began to show signs of sweeping and order under the fact that it was a cough which was mainly responsible for the immense amount of bloodshed that attended the coup d'etat whereby Napoleon III. obtained his throne, writes a correspondent of the New York Recorder. That unscrupulous but brilliant adventurer, General and afterward Field Marshal de St. Arnaud, had charge of the military operations. But he was unwilling to assume the direct responsibility of ordering the prevalence of coughs and colds at the prevalence of coughs and co

the mob began to show signs of sweeping aside the troops, the brigadier generals under his orders sent an officer to him at headquarters to ask him what they were to do, whether they were to fire on the popu-

Strangely enough, St. Arnaud was seized at that moment with a violent fit of coughing which lasted for several minutes. Fin-

ally when it ceased the general just managed to gasp the words, "Ma sacre toux!" (my cursed cough.)

The officer, having waited until the general had received his breath, repeated the question. Again St. Arnaud was seized with a violent fit of coughing, which terminated as on the prayious occasion with nated, as on the previous occasion, with the parting exclamation of "Ma sacre The officer was no fool; he could take a

hint as well as any one e'se, and saluting, he left St. Arnaud's presence. On returning to the brigadiers and colonels who had sent him for instructions he was asked what reply St. Arnaud had made.
"The general's only words and commands were masacrez tous! (massacre every-

These commands were obeyed to the letter, and many thousand people were shot down and bayonetted in consequence.

To Granulate Butter, John Gould tells a reader of Hoard's Dairyman how to granulate butter so that it will be in fine shot stage when washed. He says, "Add some water, say two quarts, at sixty-two degrees to the cream when the churn starts, a spoonful of salt will do no harm dissolved in the water. As soon as the cream shows sign of breaking up, add a little strong cold brine, and a little later on when the buttermilk shows nicely add at least two gallons of cold brine to the churn and revolve thechurn slowly a few moments before proceeding with the washing."

The Obedient Tots and the Beans. A little tot of five summers went into grocery store with a pint cup in her hand,

and laid down a penny.

"Please give me some beans," she lisped. "What do you want of beans, little one?" asked the grocer, as he did them up for the child.

"Why, mamma's gone away, and she telled us to be good children and not put any beans up our noses," said the small investigator. "and we ain't got any in the house."-Detroit Free Press.

Texas Lore. The finger of scorn is a yard long.

Do not live with your finger on the trig-Take things as they come and give them up as they go. Inspiration that one has to wait for is

not worth having. The whisper is never admissible except when the tiresome baby is asleep. The beau means business when he begins to bring candy for all the little brothers sistermatically. - Galveston News.



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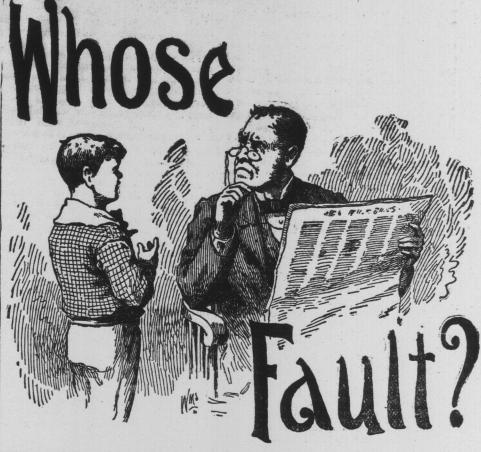
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