

# POWER OF EVIL HABITS

## Once Formed it is a Very Difficult Matter to Give Them Up.

A despatch from Washington says: Rev. Dr. Talmage preached from the following text—Proverbs xxiii, 15: "When shall I awake? I will seek yet again."

With an insight into human nature such as no other man ever had, Solomon in those words is sketching the mental processes of a man who has stepped aside from the path of rectitude and would like to return. Wish- ing for something better he says: "When shall I awake? When shall I get over this horrible nightmare of lust? But seized upon by un- controlled appetites and pushed down hill by his passions he cries out: "I will seek yet again. I will try yet once more."

About a mile from Princeton, N. J. there is a skating pond. One winter day, when the ice was very thin, a farmer living near by warned the young men of the danger of skating at that time. They all took the warning except one young man. He was the spirit of bravado said, "Boys, we round more." He struck out on the ice, the ice broke, and his defenseless body was brought up. And in all matters of temptation and al- lurement it is not a prolongation of indulgence, but only just one more round more! "I will seek yet again."

**OUR LIBRARIES**  
I adorned with elegant literature pressed to young men, pointing out to them all the dangers and perils of the shoals, the rocks, the quicksands. But suppose a young man is already shipwrecked, suppose he is already off the track, suppose he has already gone astray—how can he be backed? That is a question that has remained unanswered, and amid all books of the libraries I find not a word on that subject. To that of persons I this day address.

Compare what you are now with what you were three or four years ago and you are greatly dis- tinguished. You are ready with ev- asion of your soul to listen to a sermon like this. He is of good cheer. Your best days are yet to come. I offer you the hand of help and rescue. I put the silver of the gospel to my lips and blow one long, loud blast, say- "Whoever will, let him come to me now." The church is ready to spread a banquet of heaven fall into line of ban- quet procession over your redemption.

Use a man of five or ten or twenty years of evil doing resolves to do right. Why, all the forces of darkness are allied against him. He cries, "God help me!" He has his lip. He grinds his teeth, clenches his fist in a determina- tion to keep to his purpose. He does not look at the bottles in the row of a wine store. It is one bitter, exhaustive, hand to fight with inflated, tantalizing, flesh habit. When he thinks he has strey free the old inclination comes upon him like a pack of dogs, all their muzzles tearing at the flanks of

**ONE POOR REINDEER.**  
I am also to say if a man wants to turn from evil practices society looks at him. The prodigal, wish- ing to return, tries to take some of religion by the hand. A professor of religion looks at him, looks at the faded apparel, the marks of dissipation, and instead of giving him a firm grip of the hand, he gives him a firm grip of the finger fingers of the left hand, as if equal to striking a man in the face. Oh, how few Christians understand how much gospel in a good, honest handshake. Sometimes when you have need of encouragement, and a Christian man has taken you by the hand, have you not shivering through every fibre of body, mind and soul an element that was just what you

needed, wishing to get into relig- ous, enters a prayer meet- ing, a man without much gets him by saying, "Why here? You are about the person I expected to see in a meeting. Well, the dying was saved, and there is hope. You do not know any- about this, unless that you learned that when a man tries to turn from evil courses of con- vices runs against repulsive in- stitutions. These dainty, fastidious, get into heaven I do not see they have an especial- ness cushioned and uphol- stered to the ground. They go with the great herd of the sinners. O ye who slip of scorn on the fallen, be- lieve me plainly that if you had a hundred of the same influ- ence and refined and the you might have been ditch covered with filth- ination! It is not because I am any better, but be- cause of God has protected me that are brought up in circles and watched by parenage should not be fallen. So that men are often returning by the fact are anxious about the ship, too anxious about the nations, and they rush along with me," said the good angel. "I will take you home. I will spread my wings over your pillow. I will lovingly escort you all through life under supernatural protection."

will bless every cup you drink out of, every couch you rest on, every door way you enter. I will consecrate your tears when you weep, your sweat when you toil, and at the last I will hand over your grave into the hand of the bright angel of a Chris- tian resurrection. I have been sent of the Lord to be your guardian spirit. Come to me," said the good angel in a voice of unearthly sympathy. It was music like that which drops from a lute of heaven when a seraph breathes on it.

Oh, young man, will the good angel sent forth by Christ, or the bad angel sent forth by sin get the vic- tory over your soul? Their wings are interlocked this moment above you contending for your soul, as above the Apennines eagle and con- dour fight midsky. This hour de- cides eternal destinies.

**EXILES IN SIBERIA TO-DAY**  
**ENGLISHMAN'S ACCOUNT OF SOME RUSSIAN PRISONERS**  
**Privileges of Men Banished for Political Reasons—A Woman's Prison.**

A correspondent writing to the London Daily News gives some interesting information about the modern conditions under which Russian exiles, political and criminal, live. He says: "The exiles may be divided into three groups: first, the political offenders, in a minority and banished for strong insurrectionary or religious opinions; secondly, criminals, mostly forgers and thieves, who are sent to the big prisons in the interior, and thirdly, murderers, who are sent to Saghalien, where, even now, spend the remainder of their lives.

The political prisoners have the best parts of the country to live in—namely, in the west. Other pris- oners are exiled nearer to the icy regions according to the gravity of their offence. "The political prisoners may practice handicrafts and, by special permission, medicine. A 'political' is not identified with the criminal any more than a debtor is with a felon in England. Such offenders do not travel with others in a gang.

"Political" get £1 16s a month from the Government, but this varies according to the district to which they are sent. Wives who accompany their husbands are allowed thirty-six pounds of bread a month, but must submit to the regulations of the estate. "If all goes well with a 'political' he gets permission to settle in some Siberian town with his family, but any allowance from the Government then ceases. He is just the same as any other resident, save that he

**CAN NEVER LEAVE SIBERIA.**  
If he wishes to farm the Govern- ment will give him a plot of land and money to work. But this money must be paid back by instalments. "Of the criminals, there are those, dead to the outer world, who lose everything—wife, children, property, and all—and those who retain wife and property, and can return to their own when the sentence is com- pleted. If these second-grade con- victs behave well they are allowed to live near a prison and work for their living on condition that they give so much work daily to the Govern- ment.

The chains worn are five pounds weight for the legs, and two for the wrists. A convict, with a life sentence wears chains for eight years. If the punishment is twenty years' imprisonment chains are worn for four years. "The use of the knout is absolutely abolished. A 'plet' is, however, used, and is worse. It weighs eight pounds, with a lash of solid leather, tapering from the handle to three circular thongs the size of a finger. "Capital punishment does not exist in Russia, but a flogging with a 'plet' is equivalent to a death sentence. The skilful flogger will kill a man with six blows.

"Women are never now set to work in the mines as the men are; they are never flogged." The same correspondent gives a description of a visit to **THE FEMALE PRISON** at Irkutsk, which is very different from the general idea people have of Russian jails. "We walked through a village of shanties," says the writer, "to what looked the best house in the place. The Governor turned the handle of the gate, he went into the yard—a biggedly-piggledly place littered with old bricks and the rub- bish of some house that had been demolished—and I saw some rather slatternly women sitting about, and some children playing with a kitten. "I'll send for the matron," said the Governor. "Is this the prison?" I asked in some amazement. "Yes, this is the only prison we have in Irkutsk for women."

"It was just a large, ordinary house abutting on the street, but not a single soldier to see that no one opened the gate and made off. I couldn't help laughing. "The matron was a large-boned, commanding woman—most suitable for the post—and was a little flustered at this unexpected visit. With- out ado we walked into a big lower room. There was not a pleasant atmo- sphere. It was a scorching hot day, and there were no windows open. "There were three long, slightly sloping shelves running along either wall. These did duty as beds. There were

would have been benefited by a wash. There were forty women and about twenty children. "What are these women here for?" I asked. "Everything from petty theft to murder." "Show me some of your murder- ers." "The matron called on five or six women to stand on one side. There was nothing to distinguish them from the ordinary slothful peasant women. "One, however, was taller and bet- ter looking. Her features were clear cut and her hair dark. There was a sinister, angry gleam in her eyes, as though she resented our presence. "That," said the matron "is our recent comer. She is a Jewess, and she is here because she poisoned her husband."

"The thing, however, that would not get out of my mind was the absurdity of the place as a prison, so far as we understand prisons. "Really," I demanded, "do you mean to say these women don't go away?" "Well," I was told, "one went away in the spring. The usual roll- call was made in the evening and she did not answer. We were surprised at her going, but we were more sur- prised three days later when she came back.

"She explained that she wanted to see her lover, and as men are not allowed on Sunday, which is the visitors' day, she just went off, and after seeing him came back again."

**QUAINT AND CURIOUS.**  
St. Andrew was taken as the pa- tron saint of Scotland because his cross (the cruz decussata—X) ap- peared in the sky to Achnulach, King of Scots, and Hungus, King of the Picts, the night before their battle with Athelstan, King of the Saxons, early in the 10th century (Achnulach died 919). The northern kings vowed to adopt the cross as their em- blem, and the saint as their patron if they won a victory; being victor- ious they kept their vows, and worshipped at St. Andrew's shrine.

A mare, the property of an English farmer has given birth to a foal with characteristics. The hind legs are perfect, but on one of the fore legs is a cloven hoof, while on the other there is a kind of double hoof. One of its ears resembles that of a cow. The foal is alive and doing well. A remarkable turkey was hatched at East End farm, Stenham, Aspell, Suffolk, Eng., the other day. It had two bodies, four legs and an abnormal head. It had only a short lived existence.

An extraordinary young man is R. H. Mack, and he is seemingly pos- sessed of a wonderful power, by which he defies the law of gravity in one way, and that is in regard to his foothold on the earth. When he nobody can move him. He weighs only 120 pounds and when he does not wish to be lifted he places one finger on the neck of the man who wants to lift him and another on the wrist. The mysterious force then begins to work, and, try as he will, the experimenter always fails to move Mack an inch. If he puts his hands on the head of a small boy the boy sticks to the earth, no mat- ter how hard anyone may try to lift him. Mack has demonstrated his power before some eminent scientists including Charcot in Paris, and Vir- chow in Berlin, but they could give no reason for the young man's strange power.

**THE COSTLIEST PAINTING.**  
The Duke of Marlborough is believed to be the possessor of the costliest painting in the world, which was the property of the first Duke of Marlborough. The picture is known as the "Benheim Madonna," painted by Raphael in 1507, and now valued at no less than \$350,000. It is 8ft. high, and represents the Madon- na and Child seated on a throne, with a figure of St. John the Baptist on the left and that of St. Nicholas of Bari on the right. Its al- most fabulous value is due to the fact that it is one of the best-preserved of the artist's works in existence.

**HUNTING FOR MAHOGANY.**  
Mahogany-hunting is a precarious work. In Central and South America the mahogany trees do not grow in groups; much less are there whole forests of them. They are scattered, usually concealed in thickets. It requires skill and experience to find them. To fell a tree involves the work of two men for a whole day. On account of a thick, thorny growth near the base of the tree a scaffold is erected around it, and above this, at a height of from 10 feet to 15 feet, the tree is cut, so that the best part is really lost. The felled tree is then freed of branches and hauled on a rough waggon by oxen to the nearest river, where rafts are made and floated down.

**CHILD TRAINING IN GERMANY.**  
In the German cities it is most re- freshing to find scattered through each park many good-sized beds of good sand. The beds are confined by a wooden border to prevent the sand being scattered or washed away by rains. No matter how small the park or in what quarter of the city it is situated, one is sure to find at least four or five of these small spots of delight for children, and from early morn until sometimes far into the twilight you will never find one of these little enclosures entirely de- serted.

**A LITTLE TOO HOT.**  
Little Janet, aged four, noticed the other day at dinner the rest of the family helping themselves liberally to the mustard. Nobody offering her any, she waited until something drew away the attention of the others, when she lifted the mustard spoon, liberally daubed a piece of bread with it and took a great bite. Her hand immediately went up to her burnt mouth, but barely sup- pressing an outcry, she put the bread away from her, remarking, "I think I'll wait till that jelly gets cold."

**ON THE FARM.**  
**STABLE CONSTRUCTION.**  
The stable should be built entirely separate from the barn, although it may be connected therewith at one end for convenience in feeding. It may be connected with a silo for the same reason.

The stable building should be of light construction, only one story in height, and in no case should storage be provided overhead. The building should be constructed prac- tically air-tight, but fresh air should by no means be shut out. Commencing with the top of the wall, a sill, six inches square, should be embedded in fresh cement mortar. Studding, 2 inches by 6 inches by 8 feet long, are placed thereon, three feet apart, toenailed into the sill with a 2x6 inch plate spiked on top; the studding carefully placed and plumbed, especially where the doors and windows come.

Building paper must be used both inside and outside of studding, thus making a six-inch dead air space, which is the most satisfactory non-conductor of heat or cold. This pa- per should be protected with cheap or expensive boarding. Selvage should be left on the paper at all openings, sufficient to reach the window and door frames, which should be made

**JUST WIDE ENOUGH**  
to fill the space between the flush sides of the inner and outer board- ing; the paper nailed to the frame edges, and extra strip of paper put over this which is in turn covered with the casing and all nailed down tight. The same care should be taken wherever joints are made around air flues, at the plates and sills, and especially where the wall paper joins the ceiling paper. Care- less workmen will need watching at such places. It is the numberless lit- tle details that determine the value of the stable when finished.

To secure proper warmth and ven- tilation a ceiling is provided 8 1/2 feet above the floor. As a stable should in no case provide for storage over- head the ceiling may be very light. Joists 2x6 inches placed three feet apart will be heavy enough for almost any stable, no matter what the size may be, as it is supported by gas pipe uprights that hold cow chains and the wire partitions in place.

The ceiling joists are spiked to the floor joists, thus forming ties to strengthen the building. Building paper is tacked to the under side of the joists and matched, ceiling nail- ed on below the paper. This ceiling may be 1/2 inch stuff or thinner. Care should be taken to lap the ceiling paper with the paper from the side walls to leave no space for air.

**ADMISSION OF AIR.**  
All inside woodwork should be dressed and free from any beading or pro- jection so far as possible; this is to prevent the lodgment of dust, which is one of the main things to be care- fully guarded against. Window stools should be made so narrow that they will not become the receptacle for curry combs, brushes, old bottles, and other trash that are so instrumental in collect- ing dust and other dirt.

Equal care should be taken with the doors. Door frames are made and fitted the same as the window frames with the exception of the sill. This is made narrow and rounded so that the door will shut tight against it without a jog or jamb for the ac- cumulation of dirt. There is no objection to having the sill eight inches high, as the cows easily step over it and the manure carrier is suspended from the ceiling.

The roof should be comparatively steep, as anything less than one- third pitch is too short-lived if cov- ered with shingles. The size of raft- ers will depend on the size of build- ing, though generally speaking 2x4 inches placed two feet apart for a rafter, up to 12 feet in length, is strong enough for one-third pitch or steeper.

**THE MATTER OF WINDOWS**  
requires careful consideration. They should be large enough and numer- ous enough to admit plenty of light and sunshine when required, but not sufficiently large to produce by radia- tion too great changes in tempera- ture. If possible, sunshine should be admitted into every corner of the stable. For this purpose and to pre- vent unnecessary radiation of heat at night and during cold weather, it is better to have the necessary win- dows so far as possible on the south or southerly side of the building. A window should be provided at each gable end. These windows should work in grooves to slide easily up or down as required with rope attachment that may be oper- ated from below so that they may be opened or closed as required. With a building put up in this manner and furnished with fly screens, dark blinds, double doors, and double windows, with all prop- erly and carefully fitted, we have a stable which may be shut up prac- tically air-tight, and one that would be a very unhealthy place for animals unless provided with a good system of ventilation.

**KEEP THE STABLES CLEAN.**  
The cow stables should have light, ventilation, cleansing, drainage, no offensive matter allowed about the stable, sufficient supply of pure wa- ter and wholesome food for the cows. No dairyman should be so negligent as to be responsible for the trans- mission of disease through the sale of milk for the want of cleanliness. Our best authorities claim that the danger from cow tuberculosis is small compared with the danger which may occur from uncleanness and impure sanitary conditions about the dairy.

**ONLY GOOD COWS PAY PROFIT.**  
It is a common error among the unthinking cow owners to try to feed poor cows into a state of pro-

fitableness. The writer has known many with a herd of poor cows to try to feed them so as to increase their capacities, but he has never known one to succeed in doing so. It pays to start only with good cows, whether raised or purchased. The good cow begins to pay profit at once, and she continues it for a long period each year. As a breeder she presents possibilities not discov- erable in the poor cow.

**KEEPING THE COWS CLEAN.**  
The cleaning of cows by using the brush and currycomb on them, as well as giving them a scrubbing and rinsing with a sprayer, may appear as a waste of labor to those who have never tried the plan, but if cows were so treated the result would be more milk and butter, and the cows would be more comfortable. It is more important to brush cows than horses, as the dirt from the cows easily finds its way into the milk.

**HINTS FOR DAIRYMEN.**  
The good dairy cow is not always the fat and sleek one. Sudden changes in feed will cause the cows to shrink in milk. Proper feed shows the breed in dairy cows at milking time. Ice-cold water is certain aid in diminishing the flow of milk from a cow. A tin vessel containing milk is much preferable to crocks or stone- ware vessels. A good remedy for swollen teat on a milk cow, is equal parts of glycer- in and lobelia. Webster does not, in his definition of butter, allude to oleomargarine as a butter product. Don't feed the skim milk to the calf sour. Heat milk to about 90 degrees before feeding. The separator on the farm removes the possibility of rearing a stunted calf on skim milk. The food for the cows should be of such a nature that no bad taste will be imparted to the milk. One good dairy cow is superior to three poor cows in the dairy. The difference is in the cost of feed. Get the milk from the barn into a cool, well-ventilated place as soon as possible after it has been drawn. Get rid of that idea that you have to starve the calf if it makes a good dairy cow. It's a delusion and a snare. Raise all the food you can for your cows at home on your own ground. In that way you can get good money for the crops themselves.

**CIDER AS A SMALLPOX CURE.**  
Its Medicinal Value Discovered by Arizona Doctors. It is reported, on what appears to be excellent authority, that pure ap- ple cider may be used with good effect as a preventative and a cure of smallpox. The discovery of this new and wonderful medicinal value in ap- ple juice is attributed to Arizona physicians. It appears that during an epidemic of the dread disease in that territory last winter an attend- ant in a posthouse discovered by ac- cident that the use of pure apple cider was helping his patients, one of them having received a quantity from the east, and distributed it among his fellow-sufferers. Resident physicians made tests with cider on other patients and found most grat- ifying results. A pint each day, in doses each hour, drove away the eruption in from five to fifteen days, and the patients were entirely cured and discharged within a month. The medical fraternity in Arizona and regions adjacent have followed up the matter with other experiments and investigations, all of which have proved satisfactory. This will be good news to the farmers whose pro- ducts of the apple orchards during the past few years have brought dis- tressing loss of price. That cider has valuable medicinal qualities has long been the belief of country people, by whom it has been used in combi- nation with wild cherry or other ingre- dients for various ailments.

**SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.**  
The total annual production of timber and firewood of the German forests is estimated at 38,000,000 tons, and this is supplemented by an import of 4,600,000 tons. The ma- terial progress of the country would not be possible had it not the large home production to fall back upon. According to London invention the old Norman city of Rouen is about to put in force an entirely new system of fire heating. The place is so far modernized that it is traversed everywhere with electric trolley wires and it is proposed that pumps driven by dynamos be supplied, to take the current by means of a trolley hooked to the overhead wires at the nearest point to the fire. Compressed laminated zinc plates are being used on the inside of iron and steel boilers to prevent incrusta- tion and oxidation. Hitherto zinc has been used with some success in the shape of pigs placed within the boiler, and experiments have shown that the use of the laminated plates fastened to the sides of the boilers at slight intervals develops an even galvanic current which effectually prevents oxidation at a slight cost. The device is now in use in French marine boilers.

**WHEN HE HAD SENSE.**  
He: "Ethel, what can it mean? Last night I dreamed that I proposed to you." She: "I should say it meant that you were more sensible asleep than awake."

**LAVENDER OIL.**  
The majority of ladies would be surprised if they were informed that a bottle of lavender water contains but about a thimbleful of pure oil; for a larger portion would not only render the water too strong for use, but would burn holes through the handkerchief wherever the scent touched it. Lady Halle is said to possess the most valuable violin in the world. It is a Stradivarius which formerly belonged to Ernst, and is valuable at \$10,000.

234,000 vessels clear yearly from British ports carrying 3 1/2 millions of people. Of these 800 are drowned on an average.

**ROYALTY'S ACHING TEETH**  
**THEY ARE KING EDWARD'S CHIEF ANESTHETIC.**  
The Crown Prince of Norway and Sweden a Martyr to Toothache.

Old world royalty is decidedly weak in the matter of teeth. The moment that the Duke of Cornwall and York landed in Australia he was obliged to place himself in the hands of the dentist, and was afflicted to such an extent with the agonies of the toothache that he was unable to appear at several receptions or- ganized in his honor, and at which the Duchess was obliged to figure alone. On the Ophir arriving in the St. Lawrence almost the first person to be summoned on board was a Quebec dentist, for the purpose of affording relief to the Duke, whose entire trip across the Atlantic had been spoiled by a torturing tooth- ache. We all remember how King Ed- ward, when asked to describe his chief aversion, declared that it was the obligation to look pleasant and to make civil speeches to people when suffering from a raging tooth- ache, and the late Dr. Thomas Ev- ans, of Paris, was frequently sum- moned across the Channel to Sand- ringtonham to attend to the teeth of the King and Queen and of their children, who would never pass through Paris without submitting their molars to an inspection by

**THE FAMOUS DENTIST.**  
Both Napoleon III. and Empress Eugenie had constant recourse to the medical services of Dr. Evans, and notoriously took advantage of the fact that he was continually being called away to attend this or that foreign sovereign to intrust him with the delicate duty of repeating to his illustrious patient matters which could not well be communicated either in writing or verbally through official channels.

There is no royal personage in all Europe who is a greater martyr to toothache than the Crown Prince of Norway and Sweden, whose teeth are barred, owing to which none of them can be removed without having been previously crushed, so as to admit of their being taken away piecemeal. That the queen of Roumania has frequently stood in need of medical attendance for her teeth is shown by the fact that when, after the failure of her Majesty to carry through her pet project of a mar- riage between her nephew, the Crown Prince, and her favorite maid of honor, Helene Vaccarescu she with- drew to Venice and established a sort of court of her own there, her American dentist figured along with her French private secretary, Robert Schaeffer, and Mlle. Vaccarescu among those of her familiars whom her husband, the King, summarily dismissed from his wife's service at the time when he confided her to the care of her mother and brother in Germany, where she was virtually under

**RESTRAINT FOR A TIME.**  
Among the persons distinguished by Queen Isabella of Spain with her favor was an American dentist, who, in the latter part of the '50s and in the early '60s, played a great role at Madrid, being alleged by many peo- ple to have been parentally related to the late King Alfonso, and again it was toothache that brought the late King of Wurtemberg into communi- cation with that famous dentist whom he loaded with favors, and who ac- quired such an influence over him that the monarch was ultimately asked by his government and his peo- ple to choose between abdication and the banishment from the kingdom of his trans-Atlantic dentist and friend. Almost the first appointment made to the household of the children of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, and which was gazetted as such, was that of a "dental surgeon to their royal highnesses," while Don Carlos of Spain uses nothing but artificial teeth, having caused all the others to be extracted.

From this it will be seen that roy- alty, far from being exempt from this particular form of human ills, is perhaps more prone thereto than the average people of less exalted rank.

**A PUZZLING CASE.**  
The French courts were puzzled some time ago by the case of a man who lost a bank-note under remark- able circumstances. Dining on the terrace of a Narbonne restaurant, he let the bank-note fall into his soup. He laid the note on the table to dry, and a gust of wind carried it away. A passing dog swallowed it, and the gentleman detained the animal, whose collar happened to bear his master's name. The owner of the note sold the owner of the dog for a hundred francs, the value of the note. There was much legal hair splitting, but at length the court arrived at a decision which surprised most people, ordering the owner of the dog to re- fund the hundred francs.

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