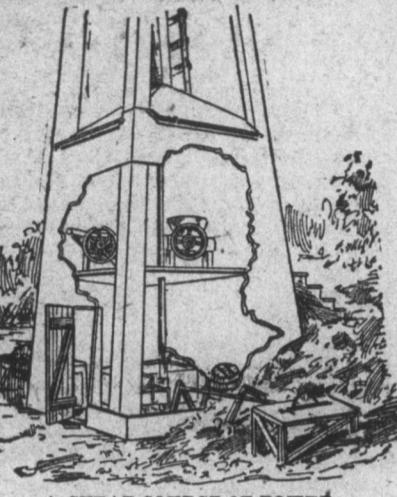


Harnessing Wind for Many Uses.

A sensible arrangement is portrayed by Farm and Home, showing how an ingenious North Dakota farmer makes full use of wind power. The machinery consists of a geared windmill attached to a pump, churn, washing machine, feed mill, wood saw and grindstone. The illustration shows the "pump house." The feed mill is on the upper floor, while on the ground floor is the washing machine, churn, and pump, all so arranged as to be easily hitched to the wind. The deep setting creamer, which is neatly kept, is set in one corner.

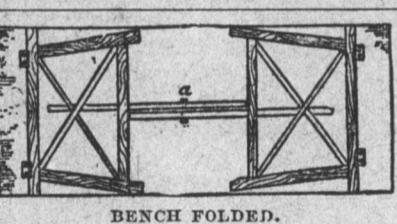


A CHEAP SOURCE OF POWER.

ner of the pump house. A spout carries water also to a watering tank near by, where cattle and horses quench their thirst. The circular wood saw, the grindstone and the corn sheller, e, have been added in making the illustration, as has also a water tank. This last is for use as a reservoir in very cold weather, to supply water to a smaller drinking tank outside the building. The water in this reservoir and in the creamer can be kept from freezing in winter by placing a small stove, if necessary, in the room. The stove would also be very useful at churning time and on washing days. Having machinery in a small house under the windmill does not prevent carrying the power by means of a chain, belt or tumbling rod, from the mill to other adjacent buildings. Screening wheat, grinding, shelling, cutting feed or other operations can usually be more conveniently done near the storage rooms. The mill is convenient to the kitchen and saves much labor in pumping water, churning, washing, etc.

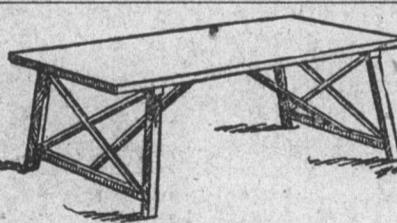
#### A Convenient Farm Bench.

The illustration herewith, taken from the American Agriculturist, shows a bench easily made in the home workshop and very convenient in many operations about the farm—when planting the garden, grafting in the orchard,



BENCH FOLDED.

assorting fruit, dressing fowls, and a hundred and one other times when it is desired to have tools or packages raised above ground. When not in use, it can be folded into small space and put



MOVABLE BENCH.

away, as shown in the first illustration. The construction is so plainly shown in the cut that little explanation is needed. The braces running from the middle to the bottom of the legs are hinged to the legs and go into slots, a underneath the bench near the center. The bench ready for use is seen in the second picture.

#### Some Careless Farmers.

A Western grange officer who has been traveling through the rural districts, was impressed with the careless habits of many of the farmers. He says: "I have been much over the country during the last two years, and when I see a plow standing in the corner of the fence, a binder under a tree, wagons, carriages and implements standing promiscuously about the yard, it always attracts my attention, and I have been very much surprised at the lack of care and thrift which a ride over the country will disclose."—Ohio Farmer.

#### Burying Apples for Winter.

Most cellars are too warm to keep fruit well. They are also subject to frequent changes of temperature, in which the fruit suffers almost as much as it does by being kept too warm. We have known farmers to put apples in pits as potatoes and roots are pitted, spreading a layer of straw over them in order to keep them from contact with the earth. Such apples come out with very little loss in spring. Where care is taken that none which are speckled are put up in the fall.—Iowa Farmer.

#### Warming the Poultry House.

There are many ways by which a poultry house may be made warm, yet few make it an object to provide heat. As we have before suggested, the cheapest method is to hang a lighted stable lantern in the poultry house, suspending it from the middle of

## RELIGION OF WORKS.

### DR. TALMAGE DESCRIBES IT IN HIS SUNDAY SERMON.

Practical Religion the Kind that Is Worth Something—The Rectifier of All Mechanism and All Toil—Faith Without Works Is Dead.

The Washington Preacher.

This subject of Dr. Talmage cuts through the conventionalities and spares nothing of that make believe religion which is all talk and no practice. The text chosen was James ii. 20, "Faith without works is dead." I have often spoken to you about faith, but this morning I speak to you about works, for "faith without works is dead." I think you will agree with me in the statement that the great want of this world is more practical religion. We want practical religion to go into all merchandise. It will supervise the labeling of goods. It will not allow a man to say that a thing was made in one factory when it was made in another. It will not allow the merchant to say, "That watch was manufactured in Geneva" when it was manufactured in Massachusetts. It will not allow the merchant to say that wine came from Madeira when it came from California. Practical religion will walk along by the store shelves and tear off all the tags that make misrepresentation. It will not allow the merchant to say, "That is pure coffee," when dandelion root and chicory and other ingredients go into it. It will not allow him to say, "That is pure sugar," when there are in it sand and ground glass.

When practical religion gets its swing in the world, it will go down the street, and it will come to that shoe store and rip off the fictitious soles of many a fine looking pair of shoes and show that it is pastebord sandwiched between the sound leather. And this practical religion will go right into a grocery store, and it will pull off the plug of all the adulterated sirups, and it will dump into the ash barrel in front of the store the cinnamon bark that is sold for cinnamon, and the brick dust that is sold for eucalyptus paper, and it will shake out the prussian blue from the tea leaves, and it will sift from the flour plaster of paris and bone dust and soapstone. It will by chemical analysis separate the one quart of water from the few honest drops of cow's milk, and it will throw out the live animals from the brown sugar.

The Age of Adulteration.

There has been so much adulteration of articles of food that it is an amazement to me that there is a healthy man or woman in America. Heaven only knows what comes into splices, and into the ears, and into the butter, and into the apothecary drug.

But chemical analysis and the microscope have been wonderful revelations. The board of health in Massachusetts analyzed a great amount of what was called pure coffee and found in it not one particle of coffee. In England there is a law that forbids the putting of alum in bread. The public authorities examined fifty-one packages of bread and found them all guilty. The honest physician, writing a prescription, does not know but that it may bring death instead of health to his patient, because there may be one of the drugs weakened by a cheaper article, and another drug may be in full force, and so the prescription may have just the opposite effect intended. Oil of wormwood, warranted pure, from Boston was found to have 41 per cent. of resin and alcohol and chloroform.

Scammony is one of the most valuable medical drugs. It is very rare, very precious. It is the sap or the gum of a tree or a bush in Syria. The root of the tree is exposed, an incision is made into the root, and then shells are placed at this incision to catch the sap or the gum as it exudes. It is very precious, this scammony. But the peasant mixes it with a cheaper material. Then it comes to Aleppo, and the merchant there mixes it with a cheaper material; then it comes to the wholesale druggist in London or New York, and he mixes it with a cheaper material; then it comes to the retail druggist, and he mixes it with a cheaper material, and by the time the poor sick man gets it into his bottle it is ashes and chalk and sand, and some of what has been called pure scammony after analysis has been found to be no scammony at all.

#### A Scalp Job.

Now, practical religion will yet rectify all this. It will go to those hypocritical professors of religion who got a "corner" in corn and wheat in Chicago and New York, sending prices up and up until they were found beyond the reach of the poor, keeping these breadstuffs in their own hands, or controlling them until they have an idea they can do all their religion on Sunday with hymnbook and prayer book and liturgy, and some of them sit in church rolling up their eyes as though they were ready for translation when their Sabbath is bounded on all sides by an inconsistent life, and while you are expecting to come out from under their arms the wings of an angel there come out from their forehead the horns of a beast.

#### New Work for the Old Gospel.

There has got to be a new departure in religion. I do not say a new religion. Oh, no; but the old religion brought to new appliances, swindled the people of the United States out of \$10,000,000 and made sufficient all up and down the land, and we would like to compromise this matter with thee. Thou knowest it was a scaly job, but, then, it was smart. Now here we compromise it. Take 1 per cent. of the profits, and with 1 per cent. you can build an asylum for these poor miserable ragamuffins of the street, and I will take a yacht and go to Europe. Forever and ever. Amen."

#### Leaving the Farm.

It is generally a mistake for the farmer's boy to leave the farm, and in quite many instances it is also a mistake for the old man to leave and move to town. It is a mistake for the boy to think he knows as much as his father.

The latter may not be the more intelligent of the two, but he at least has the benefit of a great deal of experience that the boy has not acquired.

#### Plenty of Clover.

Plenty of clover will go a long way toward making a farm profitable. Think how many ways it can be utilized—for pasture, for hay, for feeding the stock or for feeding the land, sometimes serving the double purpose of feeding the stock and then going back to the soil in the manorial product. Fear not raising too much; it will always find a market.

#### Lend-Poor Farmers.

Many farmers are land poor. Others have poor land. Both may be said to be robbers. The one robs his tenant and the other robs his soil and himself. The remedy is to sell a part of the farm in the one case and to add fertilizer and to adopt a wise rotation in the other.

#### Profitable Cows.

It seems doubtful whether large, coarse cows are more profitable, even when giving a heavy milk product. They are always very heavy eaters, and hard to keep in a rough pasture. A moderate sized cow, active and vigorous, will thrive better in rough pastures and upon coarse fodder.

that holds on until you read the third chapter, spavined horses, by skillful dose of jockeys, for several days made to look spry; wagon tires poorly put on, horses poorly shod, plastering that cracks without provocation and falls off, plumbing that needs to be plumbed, imperfect car wheel that hangs the whole train with a hot box. So this practical religion in the mechanism of the world! If you, my friends, the law of man will never rectify these things; it will be the all prevailing influence of the practical religion of Jesus Christ that will make the change for the better.

#### All Will Feel It.

Yes, this practical religion will also go into agriculture, which is proverbially honest, but needs to be rectified, and it will keep the farmer from sending to the city market veal that is too young to kill, and when the farmer farms on share it will keep the man who does the work from making his half three-fourths, and it will keep the farmer from building his post and rail fence on his neighbor's premises, and it will make him shelter his cattle in the winter storm, and it will keep the old elder from working on Sunday afternoon in the new ground where nobody sees him. And this practical religion will hover over the house, and over the barn, and over the field, and over the orchard.

Yes, this practical religion of which I speak will come into the learned professions. The lawyer will feel his responsibility in defending innocence and arraigning evil and expounding the law, and it will keep him from charging for briefs he never wrote, and for fees he never made, and, for percentages he never earned, and from robbing widow and orphan because they are defenseless. Yes, this practical religion will come into the physician's life, and he will feel his responsibility as the conservator of the public health, a profession honored by the fact that Christ himself was a physician. And it will make him honest, and when he does not understand a case he will say so, not trying to cover up lack of diagnosis with ponderous technicalities sent the patient to a reckless drug store because the apothecary happens to pay a percentage on the prescriptions sent. And this practical religion will come to the schoolteacher, making her feel her responsibility in preparing our youth for usefulness and for happiness and for honor, and it will keep her from giving a sly blow to a dull head, chastising him for what he has done, and it will bring discouragement all through the after years of a lifetime. This practical religion will also come to the newspaper men, and it will help them in the gathering of the news, and it will help them in setting forth the best interests of society, and it will keep them from putting the sins of the world in larger type than its virtues, and its mistakes than its achievements, and it will keep them from misrepresenting interviews with public men and from starting suspicions that never can be allayed and will make them stanch friends of the oppressed instead of the oppressor.

#### White Lies.

Yes, this religion, this practical religion, will come and put its hand on what is called good society, elevated society, successful society, so that people will have their expenditures within their income, and they will exchange the hypocritical "not at home" for the honest expression "not too tired" or "too busy to go to church." And this practical religion will come to the schoolteacher, making her feel her responsibility in preparing our youth for usefulness and for happiness and for honor, and it will keep her from giving a sly blow to a dull head, chastising him for what he has done, and it will bring discouragement all through the after years of a lifetime. This practical religion will also come to the newspaper men, and it will help them in the gathering of the news, and it will help them in setting forth the best interests of society, and it will keep them from putting the sins of the world in larger type than its virtues, and its mistakes than its achievements, and it will keep them from misrepresenting interviews with public men and from starting suspicions that never can be allayed and will make them stanch friends of the oppressed instead of the oppressor.

#### Short Sermons.

Judgment.—The time of God's final judgment and the dispensing of rewards and penalties has not yet arrived. The Lord Jesus Christ does not formally and finally judge the quick and the dead until the last great assize at the end of the world. We are not now through with life, nor is God through with us. To judge men at present is to prejudice them. Judgment is not the matter which God has now in hand.—Rev. Henry Swentzel, Episcopalian, Brooklyn, N. Y.

#### Pure in Heart.

Many who took their religion into their occupation: Why, this minute their horses and wagons stand around all the meeting houses in America. They began this day by prayer to God, and when they get home at noon, after they have put their horses up, will offer a prayer to God at the table, seeking a blessing, and next summer there will be in their fields not one dishonest head of rye, not one dishonest ear of corn, not one dishonest apple. Worshiping God to-day may bring up among the Berkshires hills, or away down amid the lagoons of Florida, or away out amid the mines of Colorado, or along the banks of the Potomac and the Raritan, where I knew them better because I went to school with them.

Mechanics who took their religion into their occupation: James Brindley, the famous millwright; Nathaniel Bowditch, the famous ship captain; Elbridge Burritt, the famous blacksmith, and hundreds and thousands of strong arms which have made the hammer, and the saw, and the adze, and the drill, and the ax sound in the grand march of our national industries.

Give your heart to God, and then fill your life with good works. Consecrate to him your store, your shop, your banking house, your factory and your home. They say no one will hear it. God will hear it. That is enough.

#### Work for Hoosier Solons.

Indiana's correspondence

## BIG BANKS GO DOWN.

### NATIONAL OF ILLINOIS CAUSES OTHERS TO FAIL.

Eckels Scores Officials—Comptroller Says the Suspension Is Due to Reckless Methods—Managers Received Warning.

#### Three Banks Closed.

The National Bank of Illinois at Chicago failed to open its doors to the public on Saturday morning. This action was the sequel to the steps taken by the Committee of the Clearing House Association, which Saturday evening decided to suspend the bank from clearing-house privilege.

As a result of this suspension, E. S. Dreyer & Co., two private banks clearing through the Illinois National, were forced to make application in court for a receiver.

So far as can be ascertained by Chicago advices, the trouble is not likely to reach beyond these three banks, and in every case it is stated that depositors will be paid in full or nearly so.

Not since '73 has Chicago banking circles been shaken up as they were when the news of the closure of the National Bank of Illinois was made known.

It has always been considered the second strongest national bank in the city.

It was organized in July, 1871, passed safely

the rubber stamp to the pencil is on the score of convenience and the many of votes, for the law is so strict regarding the distinguishing marks on the ballot that many votes have been lost because the careless voter smudged or blotted the ballot through the careless use of the stamp, especially as the ink stained other parts of the ballot when folded.

A fourth amendment will provide for indicating a vote for a straight ticket by placing a cross in the square at its head, with exceptions to be noted by crosses opposite the names of candidates on other tickets.

Recent experience of shareholders in building and loan associations has demonstrated that the law incorporating and protecting these institutions needs radical amendment, and one of the first duties to which the Legislature addresses itself will be to reform the abuses which are everywhere present in the system.

Within the past few weeks these abuses have come to the attention of the public in a way that they never have before, and there is a general demand that the expense fund, the great source of profit to the incorporators and of loss to the shareholders, shall go.

The last Legislature wrestled with this feature, but succeeded in accomplishing nothing, as the lobby

which the associations invoked in their aid proved stronger than the claims of the shareholders.

The Governor, however, was authorized to appoint a commission to investigate and report on some feasible plan of reform, and this has been done and its report will be submitted as soon as the session opens.

Among the laws passed by the last Legislature, was one permitting special verdicts to be returned in all cases where the suits were to recover damages. This will no doubt be repealed at the coming session, as it has proved extremely burdensome to persons who have sustained injuries and sue for damages. It is said by competent attorneys, some of whom were in the Legislature and voted for the law, that it has proved the most unjust measure in its practical operations that was ever enacted in Indiana. It seems to have passed through all the stages of legislation without awakening a thought of its hidden sting, and those who voted for it two years ago are now anxious to vote again on its repeal.

Corporations have profited by it and that class will no doubt attempt to perpetuate it, but the discussion it has evoked and the abuses that have arisen under it insure its repeal.

It appears to belong to that class of hasty and ill-considered legislation which is enacted by one body only to be repealed by another.

Considerable interest is being manifested by both the liquor and the temperance element in regard to certain proposed amendments to the Nicholson temperance law.

The Liquor League has determined to ask the Legislature to relieve the saloon element from some of the most burdensome features of the measure, while many of the temperance people believe more safeguards still should be made around the liquor traffic.

The local option feature, which enables residents of a ward or voting precinct to prevent the sale of intoxicants in the locality if a majority of the voters petition asking that licenses not be granted.

It is the most obnoxious feature to the saloon element, and one that it desires repealed.

On the other hand, the advocates of the law say that this feature should be perfected by changing the signing of petitions to the opening of polls in places where it is desired to test the sentiment of the voters and allow the majority to vote to control the issuance of licenses.

The reason for this change lies in the fact that so many, after having signed a petition against an applicant for license, withdraw their names, a thing that would not occur under a voting system.

Again, it is urged that many who refuse to sign such petitions would vote against licenses if they could do so under such a protection as the Australian ballot system affords.

E. B. Reynolds, member-elect from Wayne County, will introduce an amendment to the common school law to do away with the teaching of German in the public schools.

This measure will occasion a good deal of discussion, and as there is a large German constituency in Indiana it is hardly probable that either party will take the responsibility of fathering such a measure.

From time to time within the last few years there have been efforts to do away with this branch of study in the city schools, but the sentiment