

Western Recorder

THE BAPTIST WEEKLY CONCERN. OFFICE: 111 N. 3rd St. Louisville, Ky.

We shall be judged hereafter not by what we have felt, but by what we have done.—Robert Hall.

There is a general demand for education made easy, so that children will not need to study hard, reason closely and keep their attention steadily fixed.

A NEW YORK paper says that in the theaters of that city exhibitions are nightly made "with impunity" every twenty years.

SWIFT, the Boston Socialist, has written a book which advocates clerks robbing their employers' till whenever the clerk thinks the merchant has more money than he ought to have.

A WRITER in the Independent says: "A discussion of 'The Army versus the World' would be just as sensible as 'Evangelical versus Educational Work in Missions.'"

TO ALL: "Here are large numbers of ignorant heathen who have been converted and are awaiting the baptism which they must receive in obedience or they will go back into darkness."

MR. SIMON STERN says one chief cause of railroad strikes is the conduct of men with well-disciplined minds. And Mr. Hewitt says what is the matter with Congress now is that the members have not received college education.

HAY, E. F. MERRIAM in the Association of Ministers in the wonderful revival of Mohammedanism as shown by its increased activity in many different places.

It could in no possible way benefit any human being to have an exact photograph of the mount and the very spot where our Lord sat when he preached that great sermon.

The Interior in speaking of a chorus of praise in a symphony from "preachers" mostly, we are sorry to say, shows its disgust with their words by saying, "Why not abolish the chorus? That is the question."

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For the Western Recorder: And Others Save With Fear, Failing In Some Respects.

That passage in Jude is quite a singular and altogether perplexing one. Especially so when we are agreed as to its construction, and quite as low as to its application.

The first manifest fact to be noticed is that the Gospel and its defenders and advocates have to deal with very diverse classes of men.

A difference is to be made: on some have compassion; treat them tenderly, circumvent them, but do not save them more than they really are.

There is another occasion for fear, especially in attempts at saving baser and vile classes of sinners—less the member himself may become contaminated by the corruption with which he comes in contact in saving the victims.

Further, the object of considering and dealing with these dark and despondent cases is to save them. For that Christ came into the world, to save those to whom the Gospel is sent abroad.

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eveng men "with fear?" In attempt to save men, where does fear find place? In several respects it is indicated, and in some respects it is essential.

While the Gospel is glad tidings, and it is a joyful thing to offer pardon and salvation to penitent sinners, yet to contemplate the condition of lost men, as being blinded by the light of this world, standing in slippery places, with a probability of a final apostasy, is an all-over and utter perdition, it is a fearful condition, and the rescuer must be filled with fear, like those who man the life-boat amid the fury of the storm.

The best means of saving men is to save them as they are. Fear less the rescuer may himself fall below the inspiration of his work.

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For the Western Recorder: Questions Answered.

"There have been four organizations of this church, the first three having been dissolved. Can members of either of the first three organizations be recognized as members in the present organization without rejoining?"

No, unless there was some condition agreed to by the church, and the members were recognized as such by the church.

A council called to order a brother to the ministry, being satisfied with the examination, proceeded to assist upon, and that his character is not good. But the church refuses to give the council the privilege of rejoining.

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one who carries around a hymn-book for sale.

If the church takes any stand at all, it is generally one similar to those of the almost every instance they allow the pastors to do as they please.

There are many ways of getting rid of these two men without an emphasis on the church, and they are very different from the removal of a devoted Christian who told me that the sermons of his pastor were "rusty beer and plain pudding to us for a whole year."

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Sermons that Feed.

Dean Stanley preached his first sermon in a little village church near Dorchester, and an old woman was heard to say after the service, "Well, I do feel rather empty like."

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The Christian Minister.

We should be deconstructional in that it is a brother and legitimate sense, and we endeavor to make the most of all possible resources, to promote Baptist Christianity—not simply the doctrines of Christ in a general and miscellaneous sense, but as held and taught by those who in their faith and practice are loyal to the explicit teachings of the inspired Scriptures.

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HARTFORDS THE PRICES are low and the QUALITY high, which represents true economy for all. THE HARTFORD CYCLE CO., Hartford, Conn.

The Farm. Harvesting and Marketing Broom Corn. BY F. O. HAWKINS, KANSAS.

To cure the broom so that it is the most valuable should be the aim of every grower of broom corn. In order to do this, it is necessary that the natural green, glossy color that is so highly prized in a broom should be preserved, and this is best done by cutting the broom while the dew is on the leaves. It is necessary, immediately after the broom is cut, that it be baled to a steady place, prepared for that purpose to prevent it from becoming dry and brittle.

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It is necessary, immediately after the broom is cut, that it be baled to a steady place, prepared for that purpose to prevent it from becoming dry and brittle. Some varieties turn red and others yellow, when left in the field to ripen. Besides being damaged in color, the fibre, becomes dry and brittle, and does not sell so well in the market. But it is not all the loss that the farmer sustains from permitting his crop of broom to become dry and brittle, or bleached, or dry. It will shrink twenty-five to thirty per cent. in weight. This is a total loss, as nothing can be done to restore it.

The green broom is the only kind that pays to cure and put on the market. Breaking and cutting broom corn are of great consequence, and if done, the men walk forward. Each man takes two rows. He bends the stalks about two feet above the ground, and then he bends them back behind him at such an angle as will put all the tops of the broom hanging outside each row, where they will be handy to reach when the broom is cut. Two rows, thus broken down, are called a table. When the men have broken clear through the broom, each one steps in between two tables, one of which was broken by himself and one by the workman nearest to him. They then commence cutting, and each one starts with one or two knives, with a very thin blade from six to eight inches long. In ordinary broom broom corn, that stands up well, it is cut in two, and a man is expected to break and cut a table one mile long in a day, in order to be entitled to full pay. From six to eight such tables are cut with one man with the broom for handles. The broom is piled in small bunches something like a bunch of wheat, and the stalks are cut with one or two knives, with a very thin blade from six to eight inches long. In ordinary broom broom corn, that stands up well, it is cut in two, and a man is expected to break and cut a table one mile long in a day, in order to be entitled to full pay.

Many of our readers are familiar with the fact that some localities, especially in the West, are specially adapted to the culture of grapes. In other grapes are a failure. A writer in the March number of the American Agriculturist, Dr. E. W. Dettie, explains the reasons why certain places are so successful in grape growing. The excess of humidity predisposes to black rot and mildew, two of the greatest enemies of the grape. Trellises that have been roofed over, protecting the vines, have fruited and been free from disease in these localities, but when the vines were exposed to the sun they all suffered from black rot and mildew, two of the greatest enemies of the grape.

Proximity to large bodies of water, or a certain elevation on hillsides, in some localities, are also factors in successful grape growing. The excess of humidity predisposes to black rot and mildew, two of the greatest enemies of the grape. Trellises that have been roofed over, protecting the vines, have fruited and been free from disease in these localities, but when the vines were exposed to the sun they all suffered from black rot and mildew, two of the greatest enemies of the grape.

The broom must be hauled to the shed immediately after being cut, and is shed stripped or scraped off. This is done by machines made for that purpose, called scrapers. The broom is fed into a two-cylinder chain-scraper held by the chain, and then dropped out at the opposite end. This machine scrapes the broom clean, and the broom is then ready to be baled. The broom is piled in small bunches something like a bunch of wheat, and the stalks are cut with one or two knives, with a very thin blade from six to eight inches long.

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The marketing of broom corn generally takes place in the season of the year. The dealers and manufacturers send their buyers, who travel through different broom districts and examine each crop before it is bargained for. They are generally carried around by local commission men, who are acquainted with both the country and the market. The price is bargained for, it is delivered at the railroad station for the commission men, who pay the growers for it. For this service they usually get \$2.50 per ton, which is paid by the purchaser. The largest receiving points for standard broom corn are at St. Louis, Kansas, and the prices that have been obtained for broom corn for a number

of years past have ranged from two to four cents per pound for straight broom, and from one to two cents for crooked. There have been isolated instances where it has brought more than four cents and less than one, but for the most part the prices have been as above according to condition of the market and the quality of the broom at the different marketing points.

The price of broom varies greatly according to the adaptability of the soil, suitable weather and thoroughness of its cultivation. On good soil, and with a favorable season, it can be raised as much as 1,000 pounds of good broom from an acre. But it has also happened, and quite frequently, too poor land, that has been 300, has been raised per acre, and when the yield is small the quality is usually poor. Five to seven hundred pounds to the acre is considered to be average crop. A large amount of broom is required, which is always both scarce and high-priced during harvest season, and this has been the case in the past. It is a complete crop. Once a pet lamb had its leg broken. Instead of killing it a quantity of the plaster was used to prevent the plaster sticking to it when the time came to remove the bandage, and a thick coating applied directly to the leg, first straightening it as well as possible. Cloth bandages were then wound around it and secured to the plaster band.

After a few days it began to use the limb a little, and at the end of a month the bandage was removed and the limb found to be perfectly sound. A hen was found with its leg broken in a trap last spring. As it was a choice one it was treated as above, and although it was longer in healing, it finally came out all right and shows no sign of its accident at the present time. To apply the plaster, it should be spread upon a strip of cloth after being wet, as otherwise it could not be made to adhere while the bandage was being applied.

ANIMALS, well fed by the American Stockman, have a social nature, and the domestic animals a friendly feeling for the kind that affords shelter and the daily support which adds to their comfort and growth. Though the selfish owner may be in view the premature ending of the animal at the present time. To apply the plaster, it should be spread upon a strip of cloth after being wet, as otherwise it could not be made to adhere while the bandage was being applied.

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Deaths. The church here tonight an obituary notice. W. J. Duggan, 50 years old, died at 10:30 p.m. after a long illness. He was a native of Ireland and had resided in this city for many years.

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