BENEFITS OF ADVERSITY Dr. Talmage Says We Must All Go Through Some Kind of Thrashing Process

for Our Own Good.

friumph Always Comes After Misfortune-Great Need is Solace.

ing it." The great thought that the text presses upon our souls is that we all go through some kind of thrashing process. The fact that you may be devoting your life to hon-orable and noble purposes will not win you any escape. Witherforce, the Christian emaneipator, was in his day derisively called "Dector Centwell." Thomas Bai-ington Macauley, the advocate of all that was good, long before he became the most conspicuous historian of his day, was car-catured in one of the quarterly reviews as "Babbletongue Macaulas." Norman Me-Leod, the great friend of the Scotch poor, was industriously maligned in all quarters although on the day when he was carried out to his burial a workman stood and hoked at the funeral procession and said. "It he had done nothing for anybody more tan he has done for me, he would shine as the stars forever and ever." All the small wits of London had their fling at John Wesley, the father of Methodian. If such men could not escape the malign-ing of the world, neither can you expect to gat rid of the sharp, keen stroke of the ribumm. All who will live godly in Christ John Wesley, the father of Methodian. If such men the incitations and the inbinum. All who will live godly in Christ John Wesley, the he incitations and the properties and the irritations and the disappointments which are ever putting as un of aloes to your lins. Those writkes The great thought that the text presses hankrupteies and the irritations and the disappointments which are ever putting a cup of alces to your lips. Those wrinkless on your face are heiroglyphics which, if deciphered, would make out a thrilling story of trouble. The footstep of the rab-bit is seen the next morning on the snow, and on the white hairs of the aged are the footprints showing where swift trouble alighted.

Even amid the joys and hilarities of life trouble will sometimes break in. As when the people were assembled in the Charles-town theatre during the Revolutionary War, and while they were witnessing a farce and the audience was in great gratu-lation the guns of an advancing army were heard and the audience broke up wild panic and ran for their lives, so oftentimes while you are scated amid the joys and festivities of this world you hear the can-nonade of some great disaster. All the fitches and the turnmin and the corn must come down on the thrashing floor and be pounded. My my

My subject, in the first place, teaches us that it is no compliment to us if we es-cape great trial. The fitches and the cum-min on one thrashing floor might look over to the corn on another thrashing floor and say: "Look at that poor, miserable, bruised corn! We have only been a little pounded, but that has been almost de-stroyed." Well, the corn, if it had lips, would answer and say: "Do you know the reason you have not been as much pounded as I have? It is because you are not of so much worth as I am. If you were, you would be as severely run over." Yet there are men who suppose they are the Lord's subject, in the first place, teaches us are men who suppose they are the Lord's favorites simply because their barns are full and their bank account is flush and there are no funerals in the house. It may be because they are fitches and curamin, while down at the end of the lane the poor De because they are fitches and curmin, while down at the end of the lane the poor widow may be the Lord's corn. Tou are but little pounded because you are but little worth and she bruised and ground because she is the best part of the harvest. The heit of the thrashing ma-chine is according to the value of the grain. If you have not been much thrashed in life, perhaps there is not much to thrash! If you have not been much thrashed in life, perhaps it is because there is going to be a very small yield. When there are plenty of blackberries, the gatherers go out with large baskets, but when the drought has almost consumed the fruit, then a quart measure will do as well.

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would that I could administer some of

THE SABBATH SCHOOL International Lesson Comments For March 30

Review of the First Quarter, Acts L, 6-14; IL, 1-4-Golden Text. Acts IL. 36-Topic: The Power of God-Summary of the Preceding Lessons.

Introduction.—In the lessons this quarter we see very clearly what God is able to do through His people. At the very begin-ning of the new dispensation they received a baptism of fire and power which enabled them to triumph over every foe. Miracles were wrought, hypocrites were discovered and puniabed, and even in the midst of persecution and death His name was mag-nified and His glory revealed, so that even the sufferings that they endured tended to the advancement of the cause. Thousands were brought to believe in Jesus.

tended to the advancement of the cause. Thousands were brought to believe in Jesus. The supreme promise of grophecy and the climax of gospel fulfilment is the bestowment of spiritual power. This is the central thought of the lessons of the quarter. About this thought they may be grouped as follows: Power promised, les-on 1. Fower possessed, lessons 2, 3. Power exercised (s) in blessing, lesson 4; (b) in punishment, lesson 6. Power op-posed, lessons 5, 7, 10. -Power prevail-ing, lesson 11. Power practiced, lesson 12. Summary.-Lesson 1. Topic: The com-ing kingdom. Places: Mount Olivet and Jorusalem. Luke the author of the Acta; Jesus about to leave the disciples; they were commanded to return to Jernsalem and whit for the promise of the Father; they ask Jesus if He will restore again the kingdom to Israel; He promises the Holy Spirit to them; they are to be wit-nesses in all lands; Jesus ascends to beaven; angels appear to the disciples; they return to Jerusalem and continue in earnest prayer. H. Topic: The nenterestal ontonering.

heaven; angels appear to the disciples; they return to Jerusalem and continue in carnest prayer.
H. Topic: The penterostal outpouring. Place: In an upper room at Jerusalem. At the feast of the Penterost; firty days for the Jassover; the disciples assembled in an upper room; with one secord; suddenly a sound from heaven; tongues "like as of fire" sat upon them, they were filled with the Holy Ghost; spake with other tongues; the multitude heard the sound and came together; Joel had prophesied concerning this outpouring. The effect of gospel preaching. Place: Jerusalem. Peter continued his serinon beguin in last lesson; showed how great a person Jesus was; the people were pricked to the heart; they saw their sin in crucilying Christ; Peter calls upon them to repent; thay were promised to be church; the apostles did many signs and wonders; these that believed sold their possessions and had all things in common; they continued daily in prayer in the termic.

and wonders; those that believed sold their possessions and had all things in common, they continued daily in prayer in the temple. The power of Jesus Christ. Place: At the temple in Jerusalem. Peter and John going into the temple see a lame man; he asks an alms; they ask him to look on them, they do not give him money, but command him to rise up and walk; the man was healed and went leaping and praising God; the people came to the people; asked them why they many veled; said 'iod had glorified Jesus whom they had killed; and had raised Him from the dead. V. Topic: Jesus Christ, the cornerstone. Place Jerusalem. While Peter and John were preaching the authorities came upon them; they were greeved because they preach. Jesus and the resurrection; the apostles were arrested and put in prison; many that heard the word believed; the next day the rulers again preached Jesus, the Sanhedrin contem and let them go; Peter and John were set in the midst; Peter spake to them and again preached Jesus, the Sanhedrin contem and let them go; Peter and John were set in the midst; Peter spake to them and let them go; Peter and John were were unted; they sold their possessions; they tried. Jesus with great power; Anamia and Baid the money at the apostles' feet; the apostles with great power; Anamia and Saphira sold their possessions; they tried to deceive the apostles and ken there and sold their possession; the apostles with great power; Anamias and Saphira sold their possessions; they tried to deceive the apostles and ken there apostles and heat the impose and ken the apostles with great power; Anamias and Saphira sold their possession; the apostles were arrested and brought both fell down dead at Peter's feet; the apostles were and soldwores decire the apostles were and brought both fell down dead at Peter's feet; the apostles were arrested and brought both fell down dead at Peter's feet; the apostles were arrested and brough appendent to the new religion; the apostles were arrested and brought both fell down decad to the pris

termined to stamp out the new religion; the apostles were arrested and brought before the council; Peter preached Jeaus to them; they were cut to the heart and "took counsel to slay them;" Gamaliel's speech saved their lives. WHI. Topic: Choosing the seven dea-cons. Place: Jerusalem. The number of the disciples was large and the anostles could not properly attend to all the worthy poor; a general meeting was called and seven men were chosen to attend to that business. IX. Topic: Stephen's death. Place: Jerusalem. Stephen still before the San-hedrin; makes a long address in which he shows that their charges are false; they cried out against him; cast him out of the city and stoned him; Saul consented to his death. death. A. Topic: Preaching to the Sauaritana. Page 2. A city in Samaria. Saul perse-cuted the church greatly, the disciples where scattered abroad and went every-where preaching the word. Philip preached in Samaria; many were healed; unclean pirits were cast out and there was much joy in the city. Simon the sorcerer pre-tended to be converted. These Gaza Caesarea. Azotna. Philip is directed to go south of Jerusalem into who is reading the Word the passage who is reading the Mark Scriptures. Philip pasked him if he understood the passage to pass the draws near to a man of Ethopia who is reading; the man did not, where upon Philip was invited into the chariot; he place he read was Isaiah 63; Philip readed Jesus to the eunuel. — The Topic: The gody walk of the christian. Place: Rome. Christians heisting and in love, avoid all unclean-ness, covetousness, foolish jesting and pinitik works of darkness; reprove ani, walk in the light; awake from spiritual thargy; he not drunk with wine; he pillen with the Spirit; give thanks to God; submit to one suother. death X. Topic: Preaching to the Samaritans.

GOD'S MESSAGE TO MAN

PRECNANT THOUGHTS FROM THE WORLD'S CREATEST PROPHETS.

Poem: The Love of God-A Parable Designed to lliustrate That Man Cannot Pay Too High a Price For Elerant Life --Common Sense and the Bible.

God's boundless love and arching sky Above us when we wake or sleep, Above us when we smile or weep, Above us when we live or die.

God's tireless love! Beside the cot, Of her sick child the mother sleets; The Heavenly Father ever keeps Unweary watch-He slumbers not.

God's patient love! Misunderstond By hearts that suffer in the night; Doubted-yet waiting till heaven's light Shall show how all things work for good.

God's changeless love! The wandering one Forsakes, forgets, dishonors, yet, Repenting, going home, is met With no reproach----'Welcome, My con.''

God's endless love! What will it be When earthly shadows flee away, For all eternity's bright day. The unfolding of that love to see? —Maltbie D. Babcock.

The Parables.

To the Editor-Please explain Matthew 13: 45. Who is the merchantman, and who are the pearls?-Reader. The parable of the merchantman and the

pearl of great price and the parable of the treasure hid in a field were both designed to illustrate the teaching that man cannot pearl of great price and the parable of the treasure hid in a field were both designed to illustrate the teaching that man cannot pay too high a price for cternal life. It is the same truth that Jesus taught in a still more pointed way when a very good young man, up to the measure of his understanding of life's obligations-kneeled before Him on the public road and asleed what he must do to inherit eternal hit. Jesus said. "Sell whateoever thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shall have treasure in heaver, and come, take up the cross and follow Me." (Mark 10: 21). And He taught it again when He said. "Hi thine eye cause they to enter the kingdom of God with one eye rather than having two eyes to be cast into hell." It is not worth while to debate over the simbols used in our Lord's particles. One man might attach one meaning to one of the ymbols and another another, and yet they might be both right or both wrong in their interpretation of the parable as is to got at the truth which the parable agree with our uleas of truth. The parables of our Lord were not in the designed to set forth, and that is usually quite casy if we look directly and simply at the picture presented by our Lord and no not try to exercise our ingenuity in thinking up hidden or unlikely mean might at the designed to set forth, and that is usually quite casy if we look directly and simply at the picture presented by our Lord and no not try to exercise our ingenuity in thinking up hidden or unlikely mean might at the vice picture presented by our Lord and no not try to exercise our ingenuity in thinking up hidden or unlikely mean from the picture presented by our Lord and no not try to exercise our ingenuity in thinking up hidden or unlikely mean might at the picture presented by the picture presented by the picture presented by the picture picture. The parables of our Lord were not in the picture picture picture. The parables of the picture pi

For instance, it is easy to make the para-ble of Dives and Lazarus teach that hell or purgatory, is a place purification; for the rich man, who was utterly selfish on earth, is represented as having developed a missionary spirit in hades. In like manner, the parable of the "Un-just Steward" might be made to teach that rightcousness is not so important as shrewdness; for it is written that "his lord commended the unjust steward be cause he had done wisely"—although his wisdom consisted in swindling his lord. Or again, the parable of the "Importu-nate Widow" might be used to teach that God grants prayers only to get rid of the petitioners without any regard to the qual ity of the prayer. And the parable of the "Laborers in the Vineyard" might easily be used to prove that it would make no difference to a mat in the end whether he had served God al-lies life or had only begun in old age. Common sense must always be used in the interpretation of the Bible if we want to have an intelligent comprehension of its teaching. The Bible was intended princi-pally for simple-minded folk; not to givs ingenious peeple an opportunity to display their ingenuity. Some religious teacher-get great credit for knowledge and under standing of the Scriptures, because they bring new ideas out of them. And there is a class of religious people who are alway-ruanning after such teaching, and which pleases them say they have "got such a blessing" from the series on and which pleases them say they have "got such a blessing" from the series on a such as blessing to the series on a such as a blessing" from the series on a darges to a blessing" from the series on a such as blessing the series on a such as blessing to the series on a such as a blessing "from the series on a such as blessing" from the series of the serie

THE GREAT DESTROYER CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPICS.

March 30-"The Risen Lile; Christ's; Ours". Luke xxiv, 1-12; Col. Hi, 1-10. (Easter

Scripture Verses-Mark vill. 34, 35; Luke ix, 23, 24; Acts xv. 25, 26; xx. 24; Rom. vi. 10, 11; 1 Cor. x. 31; 11 Cor. v. 15; Phil. i. 20, 21; Rev. v. 9, 10;

- to say: If you had called one year ago, and then

A job link called one year ago, and then again today. No need of any word to tell, for your own year could ace Just what the Temperance Pledge has done for Jim and me. Christ's resurrection from the dead is not only the fulfillment of the prophecy concerning him, but it is the only

foundation of our hope of a risen life

One test of our risen life is its power of growth. If we are alive in

Christ, we are growing up into the stature of Christ. No Christian has begun to live till he has begun to die—only as the old life of sin has been destroyed can the new live of growing the state of th

The pail that holds the milk, sir, we used to fill with beer. But we haven't spent a cent for drink for now nearly a year. We pay our debts, we're well and strong, and kind as men can be. That's what God and the Temperance Pledge has done for Jim and me.

dications of farm reserves on March a were not surprising as to corn, but the statement that 23 per cent of the enore mous wheat yield remained in farmers hands was not calculated to sustain values. Needed rains in the Southweat made the outlook more favorable for the next crop and further weakness in quota-tions developed. A sustaining feature was the interior movement of only 2,681,-801 bushels, against 3,002,650 last year. "Failures for the week were 232 in the United States, against 200 last year, and We used to sneak along the street, feeling so mean and low-We always felt ashamed to meet the friends we used to know. We look the world now in the face, and step off bold and free; That's what God and the Temperance Pledge has done for Jim and me. -Temperance Banner,

O happy Easter lilles, standing sweet

and white Like tall and fragrant candles that

make the altar bright! I long with the soaring music, with

Selections.

Service.)

Lesson Thoughts.

xii, 11.

with him.

the day's thought in accord, To be pure as an Easter lily, and to

give myself to the Lord.

new life of grace increase.

The man of the world, who is liv-ing a selfish life, has nothing he can call his own, for he knows not the hour when he shall be separated from his earthly treasures, and he has treasures in heaven. The man that is living the Christian life can say, "All things are mine, and I am Christ's, and Christ is God's."

"He that hath the Son hath the life," and having it is resistless evidence that Jesus rose from the dead. Those who make that life known will find constantly new and joyful evi dence of his living presence and of their immortal life in him. Our Lord has written the promise

of the resurrection not in books alone, but in every leaf in springtime.

drinking. 'A hundred thousand young men drink A hundred thousand young men drink every day because they are afraid people will think they are not "good fellows." Have the courage to be a good fellow of the kind that is not pickled in whisky. When a man wonders at your ordering some harmless stuff, something free from alcohol, point to the drunkard at the other end of the bar and say: "That man once thought that a bracer would not hurt him. I am modest enough to believe that what hurt him may hurt me. I shall need all my feeble ability to compete with such geniness as you other fellows. Therefore I propose to keep in-tact my brain and the mucous membrane that lines me." Remember above all that the truest thing ever said of strong drink is that it is "a uncher." The shortest life is long enough if it lead to a better, and the longest life is too short if it do not. Suggested Hymns.

As lives the flower within the seed, Christ has risen! hallelujah! The call of God is sounding clear, Take my life and let it be. He dies! He dies! the lowly man of

SOTTOWS. He lives and loves, our Savior.

EPWORTH LEAGUE MEETING TOPICS March 30-The Risen Life, Christ's Ours-

Luke xxiv, 1-12; Col. iii, 1-10.

Next to the death of Christ Itself the resurrection was considered by the apostles the greatest fact in Christianity. What Paul makes so much of

Remember above all that the truest thing ever said of strong drink is that it is "a mecker." Every sensation that comes from whisky is mockery. Every promise hased on whickly is mockery. The strangth of whis-by is mock strength. The friendships of whisky are mock friendshins. How often have you seen such hideous mockeries of friendship-drunken men with arms around each other protecting friendship eternal? Whisky mocks hideously all the sacred feelings in life, and it destroys them all. The whickly no work to do? Yes, it has an important work. It is the policeman, the view out the unfit and softens the pain of their destruction. It wipes out families unfit do survive. It shortens the harm-ful career of the spendthrift and of the man squandering inherited money. It has has no place in the constitution, the daily life, the sizial pleasares of a normal, sel-respecting man.—New York Journal. there again and again recurs through-out his epistles, always to be emphasized as an event of supreme importance. How encouraging to think that the rise and fail of God's king-

ever said of strong drink is that it.

dom is not left entirely to our falter-ing faith and fickle service! The angel of his presence is always ahead, beckoning us on. It is sympathetic, comforting, inspiring. It proclaims light out of darkness, joy in sorrow, hope in despair, and urges to a great forward movement out of a seeming collapse of the kingdom. Thus the resurrection became the great watch word of the Church and the most won-derful sympol of the power of God, of the transforming nature of his grace,

and of the Christian's certain victory. In the Colossian epistic Paul uses i as the most fitting illustration of the new life in Jesus. In chapters 1 and 2 he shows that when his readers be-came Christians, by faith in Jesus, they died with him(il. 20), were buried, then raised and made alive to-gether with him (ii, 11-13; Rom. vi, 1-11). Thus they were restored to peace and favor with God (1, 21-23). evered from their old life of

General Trade Conditions. General Trade Conditions. R. G. Dun & Company's "Weekly Ra-view of Trade" says: "Consumers on iron and steel products are still annious regarding conditions during the next three months. After July 1 it is be-lieved that deliveries will be ample. Ac-cording to the 'Iron Age' the weekly cas pacity of pig iron furnaces in blast on March I had declined to 330,710 tons, of about ten thousand tons from the pro-duction on February I. All records prior to February I are still eclipsed and the resumption of many idle plants this month practically assures new high water marks in the near future unless some un-SOME STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE VICE OF INTEMPERANCE.

Poem: Jim and Me-A Logical Statement of the Reasons Why Every Young Man Should Abstain From Intoxicating Liquors-Whisky Mocks Hideously.

The story, sir? why, really, I haven't much

The pail that holds the milk, sir, we used

United States, against 209 last year, and 34 in Canada, against 33 in 1901." Asyss A Warning.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour-Best Patent, \$4.90; High Grade Extra, \$4.40; Minnesota Bakers, \$3.75*

3.85. Wheat-New York No. 2, 851/26; Phil-adelphia No. 2, 851/2856; Baltimore No.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

marks in the near future unless some un-foreseen interruption occurs. Official in-dications of farm reserves on March a

2, 84%c. Corn-New York No. 2, 69%c; Phila-delphia No. 2, 65%a65%c; Baltimore No.

A Warning. Henry Ward Beecher, whose sermons on temperance every young man should read, said this: "If you say, 'Yes, I have a natural crav-ing for it,' and then to you I say, 'That is the very reason why you should not take it. If you have no craving for it why should you peril yourself by it' And if you have such a craving, surely, if you are wise, you will not put yourself in danger by indulging it." Look at the thing from the viewpoint of your own interest. 2, 67%c. Oats-New York No. 2, 52c; Philadel-Look at the thing from the viewpoint of your own interest. If you had to employ young men to work for you you would avoid drinking men. Then don't drink whisky yourself. Don't give every successful, conservative man the best of reasons for mistrusting you. Very often moral cowardice underlies the beginning of a drinken career. There are ideas of good fellowship associated with drinking.

Oats-New York No. 2, 52c; Philadel-phia No. 2, 51c; Baltimore No. 2, 49350c, Hay-No. 1, timothe large bales \$15.00 at5.50; No. 2 timothy, \$14.00a14.50; No. 3 do, \$12.00a13.00. Green Fruits and Vegetables-Appler New York, assorted, per brl., \$3.75a4.50; York Imperials, per brl., \$3.75a4.50; Beets-Florida, new, per crate, \$3.00a 4.00. Broccoli-Norfolk, per brl., 70a85c. Cabbage-New York, large Danish, per ton, \$18.00a10.00; do, small Danish, per ton, \$18.00a17.00; do, new Florida, per crate \$1.50a175; do, Early York, per crate \$1.50a1.75; do, Early York, per crate, \$2.00a2.25; Carrots-Native, per bu. box, 45a50c; Celery-Native, per crate \$1.5001.75; 00, Early York, per crate, \$2.0002.25 Carrots-Native, per but box, 45350c. Celery-Native, per bunch, 203c. Europlants-Florida, per crate, \$3.5004.00. Grape fruit-Florida, per box, fancy, \$5.0006.00. Horseradish -Native, per box, \$1.0001.25. Lettuce-North Carolina, per half-barrel basket, ' 75ca\$1.25; do, Florida, per half-barrel basket, \$1.0001.20. Onions-Maryland and Pennsylvania, yellow, per bu., \$1.15a 1.20. Oranges-Florida, per box, as to size, \$2.25a3.25; do, California seedings, per box, \$1.75a2.25; do, navels, per box, \$2.5003.00. Oysterplants - Native, per bunch, long, 11/aze. Spinach-Native, per bu. box, 35a50; do, Norfolk, per brl., \$1.0001.25. Spring onions, per 100 bunches, 55a60c. Strawberries-Florida, per quart, refrigerator, 20025s; do, open per quart, refrigerator, 20a25s; do, open crate, 10a15. Tomatoes-Florida, per six-basket carrier, fancy, \$2,75a3.00; do, fair crate, 10a15. 1 omatoes—Piorida, per six-basket carrier, fancy, \$2,753,000; do, fair to good, \$1,50a2,00. Turnips—Native per bu, box, 253,300. Potatoes.—White Maryland and Penn-sylvania, per bu, No. 1, 75a780; do, see-onds, 65a70; do. New York, per bu, best

onds, 05a70; do. New York, per bu., best stock, 75a78; do, seconds, 65a70; do, Western, per bu., prime, 75a78. Sweets -Eastern Shore, Virginia, kiln-dried, per brl., \$2.25a240; do, per flour brl., \$2.50a 2.75; do. Maryland, per brl., fancy, \$2.00 a\$2.50; do, York River, per brl. No. 1, \$2.00a2.50; Yams-North Carolina, per brl., No. 1, \$1.50a1.75. Butter-Senarator, \$8a20; sathered

brl., No. 1, St.50a1.75. Butter-Separator. 28a29c; gathered. cream, 24a25c; imitation. 20a2tc; prints. 1-lb., 28a29c; rolls, 2-lb., 28a29c; dairy prints. Md., Pa. and Va., 25a27c.

well. It took the venomous snake on Paul's hand, and the pounding of him with stones until he was taken up for dead, and the jamming against him of prison gates, and the Ephesian vociferation, and the ankles skinned by the painful stocks, and the foundering of the Alexandrian corn ship, and the beheading stroke of the Roman sheriff to bring Paul to his proper develop-ment. 2010/07

It was not because Robert Moffat and Lady Rachel Russell and Frederick Ober-lin were worse than other people that they had to suffer. It was because they were better, and God wanted to make them best. By the carelesaness of the thrashing you may always conclude the value of the grain.

Next, my text teaches us that God pro-Next, my text teaches us that God pro-portions our trials to what we can bear-the staff for the fitches, the rod for the cummin, the iron wheel for the corn. Sometimes people in great trouble say, "Oh, I can't bear it!" But you did bear it. God would not have sent it upon you if He had not known that you could bear it. You trembled and you swooned, but you got through. God will not take from your eves one lear too many nor from your

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(Copyright, 1903, L. Klopsch.)

The Body as a Barometer The body gives many indications of approaching rain. Rheumatic joints always begin to ache when rain is coming on. This is due to the dampness of the air. Those who curl the hair can invariably predict wet weather by the fact that the hair gets out of curl.

East wind has a peculiar effect on the temper. If you are of an irritable disposition, whenever you feel particularly exasperated with everything and everybody, ten chances to one the wind is in the east. Or you can infal-libly spot an east wind by your neuralgic pains if you be an unfortunate

On the other hand, if you are of the nervous temperament, you can forstell twenty-four hours in advance of a storm from the south or southwest, with its muggy weather. Even when the sky is blue and the sun bright noryous people feel the approach of a southwestern gale. This is very re-markable, for the storm may be 1,000 miles away.

God has no sceeping partners. Here are some of the things you hould never say to the buby's mother:

Simple and Amusing Game A small feather with a very little

stem must be produced to play the feather game; also a tablecloth or small aboet. The feather is placed upon this, and the company stands in a circle, holding the sheet. Some one gives the feather a blow, and the object of the same is to prevent it from touching any one.

Each one gives the feather a puff whenever it comes near him, and over it goes to the other side again. The excitement produced is very great, and it is always a most amusing spectacle. the onlookers enjoying it almost as much as the players' themselves.

Anglous to Pay Their Fines. Among the anomalies which the pro

hibition law has given rise to in Kanas is a fervent desire on the part of sas is a fervent desire on the part of certain law breakers to pay the penalty of their crime. At Wellington the temperance folk started to get out an injunction prohibiting the city treas-urer from accepting the fines which were imposed on jointkeepers every month. And the jointkeepers beat this served by studying in and radius their game by rushing in and paying their fines, \$300 each, six months in advance

enever they get a new thought which area them say they have "got such assing" from the sermon or address t ich they have been listening. These address Thes which people have an altogether erroneous idea of the religion of Christ, which does no consist in running after new ideas, but it doing new works.—New York Witness,

Let Your Hearts Be Opened.

Let Your Hearts be Opened. Take a stone, dash it over a vessel of water; then with a sledge break open that stone. How much moisture will you find within? Is it not as dry as though the sun had spent his hottest beams upon it for a century? And when our Lord' fingers are still moist from the shower of blessings He I as poured upon us and His word still rings in our ears how much hat our heart absorbed and appropriated for its own salvation? We are rich in spirit ual things not in proportion to that seed that has been sown, but proportion to that seed that has found a hiding place in the soil of the human soul, where it can b nourished and finally wave in harvests of Christlike character.—Rev. C. P. Wiles, Lutheran, Pittaburg.

Why We Fail of Happiness.

Why We Fail of Happiners. The Christian who fails of happiners and joy in this present world meets with such failure only because he has never by faith laid hold upon this sublime assurance. It is true that few of us ever reach the height of perfect confidence in God's manipula-tion of every event to bring about blessing to the believer, but our real comfort wil-always be a direct ratio to the complete mess of our abandon of trust to Him who gave Himself for us.—Bishop Charles Ed-ward Cheney, Reformed Episcopalian, Chi-cago. cago.

No Soul Favoritism

No Soul Favoritism. Christ's gospel of democracy knows no soul favoritism. All men, as sinners stand in need of God's mercy. All must repent. There is no gospel for a class, ao compromise with unrighteousness because of high position. The rich man who steal is a thief as surely as the poor man.—Rev E. L. Powell, Christian Church, Louisvil

The Uses of Adversity.

Afflictions develop new graces of charac-ter and make us near like Christ, who is the perfect man. Why should we not be con-tent to suffer with faith and hope in Christ that we may gain the crown of righteous-ness that fadeth not away?—Rev. Dr. J. H. Munro, Presbyterian, Philadelphia.

The Two Worlds.

Thus are the two worlds in jurtaposition. They overlap each other. Eternity and time are so mingled that we cannot tell where the one ends and the other begins. --Rev. Dr. George H. Hepworth, Congre-gationalist, New York.

Don't Mind Heat or Cold. The native camels of Siberia are a

ource of constant wonder to travelers On the Mongolian plateau, for instance, the thermometer often registers a tem-perature of 40 degrees below zero, but the camels do not mind it at all, walk-ing about as blithely as if the weather were as balmy as spring. On the other hand, the temperature on the Gold Desort in summer is sometimes 140 de-grees above zero, and the beasts mind that heat just as little as they do the extreme cold.

sin (ii, 11), and were set in the path of holiness (1, 22). Being thus dead and risen again with Christ, the only rational thing was "to seek those things which were above," "to se "to set their minds on heavenly things" (iii, The present developing life of the Christian in union with the hidden Christ is the type and the pleage of the future consummate flower of the Christian life, in union with the glorlous manifested Saviour, Paul, the apostle, believed that

when a man exercises saving faith in Jesus he is joined to him in such a way that he is separated from former self and made dead to the Considered with reference to world. what a man has ceased to be, the change may be called death. He kills off uncleanness, anger, passion, filthy dealre, covetousness, malice, laziness and all such; he closes up every means of his soul sinward. Considered in the light of what the man becomes It is resurrection. It is a new life in which he puts on all noble and God like qualities and becomes like Christ. There is an impartation of life by union with Christ, which is not inaptly compared to a resurrection, and this life is hidden with Christ in God. Above the mere bodily or intellectual life there is a spiritual or emotional living in which the soul is conscious of God and touches him by aspiration. faith and love. This is the loftiest

Three Evil Practices. In behalf of temperance there are some simple things which may be advocated with good results. Practical business men gen-erally agree that a large part of all the evils of drunkenness are caused by three practices, namely, drinking at bars, drink-ing in business hours and the habit of treating. It is generally agreed by com-mercial travelers, and all who in active life see human nature at all angles, that more temptation comes out of these three prac-tices than from any other source. Treat-ing, especially, is responsible for many evils. It not only leads to drinking in bar-rooms and in business hours, but it is al-most the sole cause of the excess which, practiced indefinitely, finally becomes a most the sole cause of the excess which, practiced indefinitely, finally becomes a habit always difficult to overcome, some-times impossible. Business men are more and more coming to the decision that drinking in business hours must be abel-ished. By and by they will go further and characterize the habit of treating as per-nici us and therefore ungentlemanly, un-social and undesirable. The habit of treat-ing has a ridiculous side. If that could be fully recomized, the permicious habit might be langhed out of existence.

An Expert on Drink.

Three Evil Practices.

An Expert on Drink. Sevel Ribbing, the famous professor of medicine at the Swedish University of the conducting an address on one phase of the conduction an address on one phase of the drink curse: The several through drink I am unable to say, but certainly it is not infrequent that you hear from many a questioned youth for an answer, I was somewhat un-der the influence of liquor. Through drinkenness and in drunkenness one air the ordinary circumstances, would be re-giously shunned. In course of time the sense of shame is evercome, and silenced, and the evil habits are booked upon as and the ordinary eifer and with decided inten-tion throw himself into the arms of pros-tint those that happen under the influences that has a mong the total abstainers the base among the total abstainers through lease and in the men. "-Ram's the base and on the men." - Ham's the base and the base and the men." - Ham's the base and the base and the men." - Ham's the base and the base and the men." - Ham's the base and th

Require Total Abstinence.

As a result of Carrol D. Wright's labor bureau investigations it appears that more than seventy-five per cent. of the employ-ers of skilled labor in the United States require total abstinence of their employes, and fif y per cent. of the employees of un-skilled labor demand the same.

The Crusade in Brief.

There is a growing tendency among wom en to the indulgence of alcoholic beverages The ciergy could not do a better work than to lead off in a pledge-signing temper-ance crusade.

So serious has the drawhack of beer-drinking workingmen in Germany become, and so thoroughly is it recognized, that a movement has been started to exclude the drink from factories.

In the struggle for life which social in dependence engenders there is often the element of failure or overstrain, and wom-en, too weak in many instances to bear the strain, resort to stimulants.

In England the habit of alcoholic indui-gence among women of the lower classes is much greater than in America. If the State will only educate the chil-dren against strong drink, England, com-mercially, may even yet be saved.

Dr. Hewwood Smith gives as reasons for looholism among women the increasing in lependence of women — a liberty which one of them interpret as license for self-adulgence in accordance with their incli-

ione. The Executive Committee of the las-ights Templar parishe at Louisville , requested all citizens who gave liquid the marching columns in the parade no dispense heer or apprishous inquors that ald imperil the health of those parading

prints, Md., Pa. and Va., 26a27c. Eggs.—Maryland and Pennsylvania, per dozen, 15a16c; Eastern Shore, Mary-and and Virginia, do. 15a16; Virginia, do. —a15; West Virginia, do. —a15; Western, do.; —a15; Southern. —a14 guinea, do. —a.—. Duck.—Eastern Shore, Fancy, per dozen.—a30c; do. Western and Southern, do. 28a29; do. small and dirty. do. 27a28; goose, 45a50. Cheese.—New cheese, large, 60 lbs. 122. 121/c; do. flats, 37 lbs. 121/d to 1254; pic-nics, 23 lbs. 123/d to 135; jic-nics, 23 lbs. 123/d to 135; jic-nics, 23 lbs. 123/d to 132. Live and Dressed Poultry.—Turkeys.— Hens. choice, 15 a16c; young toms choice —a14. Chickens—Hens, 12a121/2; old roosters, each 25a30; young —a13, Ducks roosters, each 25a30; young -413. Ducks -Fancy, large, 13a14c; do, small, 11a12. Geese, Western, each 55a75c. Guinea Geese, Western, each 55375c. Ginnea fowl, each, 15320c. Dressed poultry— Turkeys—Hens, good to choice, 17ca—; hens and young toms, mixed, good to choice, —a16. Ducks, good to choice, 14 a15c. Chickens—Young, good to choice, 12a14c; mixed, old and young, 11a12. Geese, good to choice, 10a13. Capons— Fancy, large, 17a18c.

Fancy, large, 17a18c. Dressed Hogs-Western Maryland and Pennsylvania lightweights, 7½a73c per-per lb: Virginia and Southern Maryland, best stock, 7½ per lb.; medium hogs, 614 arc, and heavyweights irregular at from 6 to 6½ c per lb. Old boars less—5a5½ c. Hides.—Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 60 lbs. and up, close se-lection. Toato½ c; cows and light steers.

8a81/20.

Live Stock.

Chicago-Cattle-Good to prime steers. \$6.50a6.95; poor to medium \$4.25a6.30; stockers and feeders \$2.50a5.25; cows. \$1.40a5.50; heifers. \$2.50a5.60; canners. \$1.40a5.40; bulls \$2.30a4.00; calves \$3.00a 6.60; Texas fed steers, \$4.75a5.00. Hogs -Mixed and butchers \$6.00a6.50; good to choice heavy \$6.40a6.60; rough heavy \$6.10a6.45. Sheep-Lambs active, strong. good to strong wethers \$4.50a5.25; West-ern sheep and yearlings \$4.60a5.00; native lambs \$4.00a6.60; Western lambs \$5.25a 6.50. Chicago-Cattle-Good to prime steers. 6.50

6.50. East Liberty.—Cattle, choice \$6.60a6.75; prime \$6.20a6.40; good \$5.50a5.00. Hogs higher: prime heavies. \$6.60a6.65; best mediums \$6.60a6.65; heavy Yorkers \$6.55 a6.60; light do, \$6.25a6.40; pigs \$6.00a. 6.15; roughs \$5.00a6.00. Sheep steady; best weathers \$5.50a5.70; culls and com-mon \$2.50a 1.60; veal calves \$7.00a7 50. mon \$2,50a3.50; veal calves \$7.00a7.50.

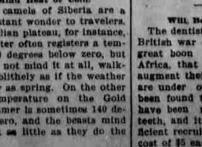
LABOR AND INDUSTRY

France has 16,000 physicians; their in-comes average but \$600 a year. Cleveland's labor unions have united. A labor lyceum building is contemplated. The trackmen of the Penusylvania Railroad at Pittsburg will join the na-

The iron trades' strike at San Francis-co, which has been on for ten months, may be amicably adjusted. The presidents of the Pennsylvania coal companies refuse to meet the labor representatives regarding the new wage

At St. Johns, Newfoundland, the crews of sailing steamers strucs last week causing a complete tie up. Buffalo is to have a labor temple. Its 25,000 union men are to be taxed 5 cents a week to raise the funds.

a week to raise the funds. The 75,000 members of New You City's two Building Trade Unions have been united in one organisation. The carpenters of Knoaville, Teau have demanded an increase of wages ar have allowed their employers thirty day in which to agree to their demand of 25 cents. The carpenters also demand an eight-hour day instant of the num-hours now prevailing.



ALT AL

easily lost than the pebbles of error. It is not wise to set the house on fire

Will Be Given False To

British war office have proved such a great boon to the troops in South Africa, that it has been decided to Africa, that it has been decided to augment their number, and six more are under orders to proceed. It has been found that many of the recruits have been neglected because of had teeth, and it is proposed to equip de-ficient recruits with sets of teeth at a cost of \$5 each.

ter alms and sound their troumpats be-R.S. fore them. The hand of of ficialdom cannot

THERE are still a

few men who scat

save the world. The sound soundea

The diamonds of truth are more

fruit will be on the tempest-torn tree. If we prayed as long as God would listen we never cease, would

RAM'S HORN BLASTS

AME

to thaw the frozen water-pipes.

The dentists sent to the front by the

