EVE OF THE REFORMATION

Sunday Sermen Cn "The Strugg's for Religious Liberty."

stev. J. C. Wilson Talks Instructively of That Period When the Foundations of True Religious Liberty Were Laid.

NEW YORK CITY.-In the South Congres-gational Church. Brooklyn, the Rev. J. C. Wrison, associate pastor, delivered a dis-course on "The Struggie for Religious Lib-erty," the subject being "Europe on the Eve of the Reformation." The text was Acts v., 38 and 39 "And now I say unto you, Refrain from these men, and let them alone; for if this counsel or this work he af men, it will come to naught, but if it he of God, ye cannot overthrow it. Best heply ye he found even to fight against God." Mr. Wilson said:

We be found even to light against God." Mr. Wilson said: Let me suggest at the outset that the strangic for religious liberty and what is mespects identical movements. The Reiss-mation was a great tidal wave which scent of the vast and troubled sea of the centur-ies whose waters were greatly againsted by the strangle for religious liberty. It was the strangle for religious liberty. It was the strangle for religious liberty and the centur-ies whose waters were greatly againsted by the strangle for religious liberty. It was the culturination of that strangle. It asserts it had proceeded, and succeeded in laving broad and secure foundations unce which that proceeded, and succeeded in laving broad and secure foundations there were deale unstained. In that respect there as much yet to be desired. In view of the fact that the Reformation split Europe into two great twaring roles but one Christian church in Wessers they were on within that church and ray only were of it, nor aniset it, after the first fifteen centuries a daneed split broad successions in the strangt of the product and the strangt for religions liberay were on within that church and ray out while end the strangt for religions interva-tige of it, nor aniset it, after the first fifteen centuries a daneed split by us all. Protestants and Roman Cathone alike. The Reformation itself originated within the Homan Catholic Church, and was led by men bred in her schools and cloidters. We should also remember that and sixteenth centuries is not the first interval the Roman Catholic Church of the first and street is not the strangt of the schools and cloidters. We should also remember that and sixteenth centuries is not the first interval the Roman Catholic Church of the first interval the the renderies is not the first interval the church of the schools and cloidters. We should also remember that and sixteenth centuries is not the first interval the church of the schools and the schools and cloidters. We should also remember that and sixteenth centuries is and sixteenth centuries is not the Roman Catholic Church of the twentieth century and in the United States.

And in the United States. From a very early ago religions differ-ences have engendered strife and stirred the most violent passions of mon. Although the Jews tasted the bitterness of perseen-tion, that did not prevent them from pressing the same rap to the line of the early Christians and, with the aid of the Romans, making them direk it to its dregs. Then were written the linet pages in the most sanguinery and theiling story-s story of unuitariale suffering and grim en-durance for conscience sale—which his tory's pages record. It can scarcely be called a struggle. It was as impossible for the obseure and detenseless sufferers to re sist their ememics as for a fly to resist the hand that crushes it. Judged from uppear unces, it was a removeless mansance, which terms its the struggless mansance in the struggless and the struggless its of a single struggless the the obseure and detenseless sufferers to re sist their ememics as for a fly to resist the hand that crushes it. Judged from uppear sist their enemics as for a fly to resist the hand that crushes it. Judged from appear unces, it was a remoredees massner, which crushed its victims into the earth. But the real forces that were working out the prob-lem were not on the surface. The old against which the early Christians were matched drove them to seek refuge in the mountain fastnesses and in the subterra-nean caverns, known as catacombs. Here they cherished their faith and worship an til the violence of their enemies abated After two centuries they came forth from their hiding places, disciplined by hard ship, trained to randence and foresight by the peril in which they had lived and with a compact and efficient organization. Their leaders had improved their long seclasion to cultivate leiters and arts, and soon tool leading places among scholars and men of affairs; so that when Constantine succeed ed to the undivided possession of supremen-power in the Roman Empire prodence, it not preference, moved him to an alliance with them.

with them. Then began a new phase in the struggle for religious liberty. The despised and persecuted Christians, now risen to place of power and possessing the throne in the person of the Emperor, did not abuse their trist. Such was the spirit of sweet rea-sonableness which animated them that the first Christian Emperor issued an edict o religious toleration, known as the edict o Milan, which granted religious liberty with in the empire, on the basis of the sacred rights of conscience; only those religious rites were prohibited which involved im morality, magic or sorcery. Not until the fatal passion for power had been argoused it morality, magic or sorcery. Not antil the fatal passion for power had been aroused it them by its possession did the Christian resort to persecution. The organization of the Christian church kept page with its spread in Europe. From Rome as a central the missionaries penetrated to all parts of Europe. They carried with them the love of the motior church from which they went and bound the churches which they planted to her in gratitude and affection fellowship. The confidence and affection which she won by her generosity and self sacrifice in the gospel, she soon came to de mand as her right, and when at length the Bishon of Rome secured the political pow-er of his city he availed the make the tradier of his city he aspired to make the tradi-tional capital of the world its ecclesiastica capital also, then, with the policy of mil-tary Rome the Christian church adopted. also, the ambitious and releatless spirit of the Caesars. Ecclesiastical Rome usurper the rights of mankind and perverted their liberties as ruthlessly as did political Rome Inrough successive stages the church mounted to the throne of its power unti-it was more absolute than the empire has ever essayed to be. Men like Gregory the Great, Leo III. and Hildebrand made the most astonishing claims, and absolute su premacy in all human affairs, and treater with the utmost severity all who withshow their claims. Unavailing protests to the their claims. Unavailing protests to they astounding pretensions were raised by mer like John Scotus, Abelard Arnoid, of Bres-cia and Wickliff, and in the humbler walk of life opposition showed itself, in such mecks as the Albigenses and the Waldenses mether of which desired to separate them selves from the Catholic Church, but both of them desired that its pretensions shoul. Do moderated and its abuses reformed ac cording to the scriptural requirements of apostolic simplicity and purity. These mer were simple minded and their lives were pure, but they were subscript to the moderate were simple minded and their lives weri pure, but they were subjected to the most remoraeless persecution. Their heroic en-durance and unfaltering faith has covered their memory with a halo of glory like white that which surrounds the early Christiag-mariyrs. During the massacre of the Albi-genses was born the order of the Domini-cans, into whose hands was intrusted the institution known as the Inquisition, the most diabolical engine of intolerance and persecution that human incennity ever de <text><text><text><text> persecution that human ingenuity ever de vised. It is the fate of all despotisms to work

But here again we are mistaken if we fidge by appearances. For although the crusadors whitehed the plains of Asia Mi-Grussaders whitened the plaries of Asia Mi-nor with their bones and dyed the grass of Northern Africa with their blood with-out achieving any permanent results in either Asia or Africa, their exclus from Europe and their return to their former homes were attended by consequences in Europe far greater than would oave been the conquest of all the East and the resule of the relies of all the saints. In the first place they had brazes the power of the Saracens by successive impacts upon them, by prolonged conflict with them.

by prolonged conflict with them. They had fought fire with fire. Religious fanaticism, and it infinited such convol-ment upon the rapacious and crust Mussel-man that he has never been able to raily from it. Although he reached the shares of Europe latter on he was exhausted with the straiggle, and has continued in a state of languishing importance ever since. In the straiggle, and has continued the shares of Europe latter the Urusalit hard a marked and lasting effect much the Cru-saders themselves and in spite of their unflering and losses the gain was greater than the loss, for it hrough there into di-rect and immediate contact with the East, at that time the cultivated and re-fined cortion of the world. Constanting be and Antinet, the two great storelioness of aminetia art and learning, and the cer-tres of the weath and culture of the first, and hereme training to them. Antisch-ma for a sime in their hands. The spin-dis buildings, fine tabries, benutid stat-ues, restly gens, were a cerelation to the Urusalers, and service and investi-tion of the West. These who sur-reventions of the West. These who sur-rived the elegant refinements, solen field curties, incomment ma merz and ancent brown in and entimes with new dimen-the distant of the West. These who sur-rived the constant with and outpared brown is of the West. These who sur-rived the constant with new diment they effect unan the contact ming and untarned who contact of the West. These who sur-rived and traveled. These we do the de-ers of Eurome. They had here to school and had traveled. They view of life had and a great mental and moral revealition of a new moral the state were and the series of life and and here mental and moral revealition. In a difference mental and moral revealition and and a great mental and moral revealition. They had fought fire with fire. Religious ntact with superior conditions of the, a great mental and moral revolution

ber contact with superior conditions of the, and a great mental and moral revolution held in the end in the

ignorance, superstition and terror which had reigned for a thousand years. The second great movement that hast-ened the final conflict for religious liberty was the Remaissance or revival of learning in Europe which followed upon the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1452. That was a momentous event for Western Europe. It sent hundreds of Greek schol-ars and literati to find reinge in the West. The learning and the MSS, which they brought with them created a great stir. Schools, academies and universities sprang up everywhere, and the church ceased to be the sole custodian of knowledge. It was as a part of that movement that the University of Wittenberg was established by the Elector of Savony. to which one Martin Luther even in 1508 as preserver and professor of theology. A spirit of in-quiry was awakened, investigations were instituted, and historical and scientifies studies were taken up in real earnest. The cold and lideless formalism that had char-acterized the logic of the school men dis-appeared. The study of the Greek and Ro-man classics became a passion. Princes and protentates vied with each other in seand potential. In scholars of the order of the and potentiates vied with each other in se-curing eminent scholars and elegant lifer-atit to adorn their courts, and the rich and the great became the profuse patrons of leavening and ensuit to pairs and be of learning, and sourced no pairs and no expense in collecting MSS, and creating libraries and schools of learning. The minds of men already liberated from their ancient thraildom by the Crusades were mickened and enlightened by the new

THE SABBATH SCHOOL International Lesson Comments For

Juna 28

Review of the Lessons Studied During the Second Quarter-Read Rom. 1 , 1-7. 13-16-Golden Text, 2 Tim. iv., 18-Topic, Paul's Last Days.

Introduction.—The lessons this quarter cover the last few years of the life of the aposite Paul. It is supposed that he was released from his first imprisonment in A. D. 63, and that he then made a fourth missionary journey, visiting Miscedonia, and probably Spain, and Asia Minor, whence he was again carried a prisoner to Rome. He was beheaded near Rome, on the "Oe-tian Way," by Nero, in about the year 96 A. D. Tims ended one of the grandest and most fruitful lives the world has ever seen. Summary —Lesson I. Topic: Paul's min-jstry at Ephesus. This is near the close of Paul's first missiomary journey. After the riot at Ephesus he visited Macedonia and Greece, and returning, he stapned at Mile-tus, a city about thirty-five miles south of Ephesos. He sent for the clore and hade them an affectionate farewell. He urged them an affectionate forewell. He are them to take heed unto themselves and all the flock; said that grievous woo them to take heed unto themselves and to all the flock: said that grievous wolves would enter in among them, not sparing the flock. He called attention to his life of self denal and labor. After this they kneeled down and prayed. II. Topic: The change that will take place in the body at the resurrection. Christ's resurrection is fully established, and Hi resurrection is fully established.

11. Topp:: The change that will take place in the holy at the resurrection. Christ's resurrection is fully established, and His resurrection is fully established, and His resurrection as an innortant reason for hencing that all the dead will be raised. This mortal bady cannot inferit the kingdore of God, len must be changed. This will take share when the last truey shall sound. Through Christ we have we tory over death and the grave. Faul urget the church to be stratfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord.

able, always abounding in the work of the Lord. III, Topic: Purity of life, Peal wrote to the Romans from Corinth. Christians pay their debis except the debit of love, which is a nerpetual obligation. The one which is a nerpetual obligation. The one who loves his neighbor as himself will not be one way. It is time to awake

who loves his neighbor as himself will not trespass in any way. It is time to awake out of sicep and cast off the works of dark-rass and put on the armor of light. We should "put on" Christ and make no prov-sion for the firsh. IV. Topic: Poul's coming afflictions. Paul reaches Tyre: weets with a cordial reaction; contours his journey to Cara-ration; contours his journey to Cara-tion; contours his product the second state of the second many days; the product Agalaxies arises; recise, one of the seven; tarried t many days; the product Arabus are takes Pan's girdle and hinds his heads feat; says that that Paul will be bone Jerusalem and will be delivered to Genriles. When the discuss heard Paul prophety of Agabas they been out Paul or to go to decision, but he told them the be wise not only ready to be bound at d-russiem, but also to give his life for ttrath.

Tople: Paul mobbed and rescued. Y. Tope: Paul mobiled and rescaled As soon as Paul reached Jerusalem he co-ferred with the elders of the church. He then entered into the temple and nurrate himself, according to the ceremonial law Jews from Enhesus saw him in the work. dewa from Entries saw him in the worn en's can't with strangers, and supposed h had taken a Gentile into the temple and thus polluted it. They stirred up a mo-avainst Paul for the purpose of taking h-life. Paul was resciled by Roman so die a caid afterward while standing on the stair delivered an address to the assembler there.

VI. Topic: Paul delivered from the Jews. At the close of the address deliv-cred on the stairs the rob was again stirred against Paul. Lysias, the Roman captain, was about to scourse him when he learned that Paul was a Roman citizen Heat that Paul was a Roman citizen After this a considered was a home's cluster, After this a considered was made against Paul by the Jews, forty of them binding themselves together under a curse that they would neither eat nor drink until they had killed him. The root was discovered, and Lysias sent Paul with a strong military month to Constant

and Lysias sent Paul with a strong military excert to Caesarea.
VII. Topic: Paul's good confession. Paul at Caesarea: a Roman prisoner: is tried before Felix, the governor; Jews come from Jerusalem accusing him; the charzes were sedition, heresv, sacrilege: Paul's defense was clear and unanswerable; their charzes could not be proved; Paul's defense was clear and unanswerable; their charzes could not be proved; Paul's defense was clear and unanswerable; their charzes could not be proved; Paul's defense was clear and unanswerable; their charzes could not be proved; Paul's defense and indgment to come; Felix and his wife. Drusibla; reasoned of rightcharaness, temperance and indgment to come; Felix trembled; hoped that money would be given him that he might release Paul.
VIII. Topic: Paul's defense. After Paul had been in priven two years he was called before Festus, the new governor of Judea, and King Agrings, to make his defense. Paul had aomealed to Rome, and Festus des real to Rome and Festus defense.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPICS. June 28 .- "Christ in Our Cities." Acts 18: 1-11;

Luke 19;41-44; Matt. 11: 23, 24. (City Missions.)

To secure the most practical results from this subject, a few cents should be invested in the purchase of literature that will explain the needs and what has been accomplished in the work of city missions. "The Handbook of Sociological In-

formation," prepared by the City Vigllance League of New York City, cor tains a very comprehensive list o books and review articles on the va ous topics of city philanthropy, and also gives information where to write for reports of the various charitable organizations, social settlements and rescue agencies of New York, Orders for the "Handbook" may be sent to the office of the Lengue, Room 215, United Charities Building, New York City,

A mose excellent program for meeting has been prepared by Hattle E. Genung, as No. 18 of the series "Evenings with Missions." The is only 10 cents per copy, and it can be secured by writing to the United Soclety of Christian Endeavor, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass. Some Bible Hints.

(From The Endcavorer's Daily Companion for 1903.)

Must not Christ have wept many times over our modern citles (Luke 19-41)? And have we even shed a tear?

How little our cities know what be longs to their pence (v. 42)! They put their trust in bonds and commissions, in fine buildings and beautiful statue and smooth pavings, and forget that their trust should be in God alone. What a host of enemies cast their

trenches around our modern cities (v 43! And of these intemperance, licer tiousness, political armies, and the greed of avarice are the worst.

The pride of many a modern city shall be brought down as low as Caper naum's (Matt. 11:23). Indeed, our cities show side by side the most heavenly deeds of Christian charity, and the foulest inigulties of the pit. "Not more than one-fifth of our city population attend church, and not more

than one-third could find sittings if they wanted them, '---Pierson, EPWORTH LEAGUE MEETING TOPICS.

June 28 - Missionary Meeting--Heathin Doctors and Aedical Missionaries. (Matt. 10. 7,

8; 1 Cor. 12. 9, 11.)

"As ye go, preach, . . heat the slck" (Matt. 10, 7, 8.) It would seem that in Christ's commission of the twelve apostles as well as in his own example preaching and ministering to the bodies of men were united.

In Africa in the case of disease there appears to he but one solution-the patient has been bewitched. The witch ector is called in. He comes with his skin painted in grotesque figures, about his shoulders the skins of wild teasts, rattles in his hands, and perhaps a skull or two dangling from his He then dances till he dis walst. covers the culprit.

In India verses from the Koran are pasted upon the body by the Moham medans, and charms are used univer sally to ward off and cure disease. It China, with its one-fourth of world's population, the native doctors have vague and ridiculous ideas of an atomy, their views forbidding dissec-tion. Even the blood circulation is practically unknown. The stomadb is regarded as the seat of the breath and learning. Health depends on the just proportions being preserved be tween the five elements-fire, earth, wood, metal and water-evil spirits not interfering.

Medical mission work and mission aries are as old as the Church, the latest scholarly study fully confirm view that Luke's very lan guage shows that he had received the medical education of his time. In the modern era a measure of this work has run parallel with general mission effort without being separately recognized. Livingstone went to Africa with a medical diploma in one hand and the Bible in the other. It is to China that the largest num ber of medical missionaries have gone. about one hundred and twenty-five Dr. Peter Parker, who went in 1834. is said "to have opened up China at the point of his lancet." In India the influence of medical mission work has gone so far that the missionary physician is admitted behind the "purdah." the curtain that shuts off the zenana it is the physician who represents the Gospel of Jesus Christ who is asked by the Hindu or Mussulman to go with him behind the "purdah," back of back of which no man has passed save husband or son. Mission hospitals or dispensaries are found in thirty-four stations in China, and no less than 1.026,109 treatments have been bestowed yearly, or, upon the basis mentioned above, 256, Chinese men and women have been taught, in the most practical manner, that the religion of Jesus Christ is one of love and not of loot It will be noticed that many coun tries have not even been mentioned Space forbids, but, in a nutshell, the grand total compiled for the last year shows that throughout the heathen and Mohammedan world 2,579,551 pa tients received 6.647,840 treatments.

THE GREAT DESTROYER | THE RELIGIOUS LIFE

WHEN THE SOUL INVITES ITSELF.

Poem: Don't Forget-The True Christian

Philosophers Should School Them-selves to Extract Happiness From

Trouble-Trials Perfect Character.

Mid the toils and self-denials We encounter in our way; When we feel our patience failing, And our courage almost gone, Two things stud we'll find availing-Keeping sweet and holding on.

Tho' we look thro' tears of sorrow Back o'er yesterdays of pain, Farther on there waits a morrow, When the sun will shine again,

And beneath its smile of favor We may think of victories won Humbly trusting in our Saviour, Keeping sweet and holding on. —Ida M. Budd, in Ram's Horn.

Joy in Trouble.

appy under sich cirvumstances was some appy under sich cirvumstances was some ning which they could not comprehend tom that inner prison into which the mis omaries had ocen put they were accus-med to hear groans and curses, but never

In the petty cares and trials

That perplex us day by day; Mid the toils and self-denials

SOME STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE VICE OF INTEMPERANCE.

Coem: And Afterwards, What ?- All Selen tists Agree That Alcohol as a Beverage is Very Hurtful to the Human System and Ruinous in Its Effects.

- Give us wine, ruby wine, when it sparkles
- and glows, And rivals in perfume the scent of the rose; When it moveth itscif in its smooth, gen-tle way. And adds to our pleasure, the joy of its
 - sway, "And afterwards, what?"
- Give us drink that is stronger by far than
- red wine. Its mildness and blandness with scorn we
- decline; Give us brandy to stir all our blood to new
- And drive out all thoughts of the world's stir and strife. "And afterwards, what?"
- Give us headaches that drive all our senses away; Give us wees without number through aD

- Give us works without number through all the long day: Give us sadness and sorrow, and hot, journing tears: Give us days full of anguish, and nights full of feats. "And afterwards, what?"
- Give us angry contention and madness and
- strife; us poverty's durkness to blacken our Give life
- Give us wives in the mad house to curse is and die; us and die; ve us sad, hungry children with no place , to be, "And afterwards, what?"
- Give a
- Give ns redness of eyes and sore weakness
- of sight; Give us nozes that thine out like beacons at night: Give us limbs fall of weakness that reel as
- we walk
- Give us souls that in error and erime have
- been dipped. From which all of collings long has been And a conscience that never shall stir us

Discussions in France on A'cohol.

In France perhaps more than in any other country have the discussions on alco-holista been participated in by noted phy-sicians and the results are very encourag-ing. While it is true some physicians hold that in certain cases and under certain cir-cumstances alcohol may be a food, all agree that as a beverage it is very hurtful to the human system and runnous in its effects. uman system and ruinous in its effects. Professor Matchinkoff says flatly that Professor Matchinkoff says flatly that al-cobol is nothing but a poison, and Dr. Brouardel denounces it as a source of phy-sical decadence and moral ruin for the groater part of the European nations. Dr. Richet thinks that alcohol, when taken pure, in small doses, is practically innoca-ous, but declares that from the economical point of view it is a food without any ad-vantages. vantages. Dr. Faisans declares that alcohol is one

Dr. Frisans declares that alcohol is one of the most patent factors in the propaga-tion of consumption, and mentions that out of twenty-lour alcoholic patients under his care, fourteen are suffering from tuber-culosis. Professor Joffroy thinks a certain quantity of alcohol may be taken with im-punity, but nevertheless he regards it as a poison. Dr. Legrain holds that alcohol may be a chemical food, but it is not a physiological or hypenele food. Getting the alcohol problem out of the way is going to help much towards solving the other social problems. In solving the labor problem nothing is of so much im-portance as the health, strength and so-briety of the workers themselves. No matter what their situation, the labor class is always going to gain a powerful ad-

ning.

LONGFELLOW AND HOLMES. interesting Traits of the Two American

Authors.

READING FOR THE QUIET HOUR One afternoon in the years of which I am writing, relates J. T. Trowbridge in Atlantic Monthly, I chanced to call upon Mr. Longfellow just after he had received a visit from Dr. Holmes.

"What a delightful man he is?" said he. "But he has left me, as he generally does, with a headache." When f inquired the cause, he replied: "The movement of his mind is so much more rapid than mine that I often find it difficult to follow him, and if I keep up the strain for a length of time a headache is the penalty."

Every one who knew the Autocrat must have been impressed by this trait ascribed to him by Longfellow-the extraordinary rapidity of his mental processes. Not that he talked fast, but that his turns of thought were surprisingly bright and quick, and often made with a kind of scientific precision, After having been cruelly beaten with rods the apostle Paul and his helper Silas were cast into prison and their feet made fast in stocks. About midnight their fel-low prisoners were surprised to hear them praying and singing in suite of their bleed-ing and achir backs. How men could be agreeably in contrast with the looseness of statement commonly characterizing those who speak volubly and

think fast. Longfellow had a fund of quiet humor in relating traditions connected with the old house, one of which commemorated an occasion when Washington was said to have indulged in the laughter so rare with him. It was when prayer or singing. Their anazement, per haps, accounts for the fact that they did not try to occure when they were set free by the earthquake. They wished to see the General Putnam brought to headquarters an old woman taken as a spy, whom he carried, reluctant and struggling, on his back, into the house -a sight which proved too much for the gravity even of the Father of His Country. . . . After the ladles (some stranger callers) were gone I asked Mr. Longfellow if such visits were not sometimes a bore to him. "Yes," he said, "if the comers are pretentious of shallow-minded; then I make as guick work with them as courtesy will allow. But these were sincere persons, and I am glad to have afforded them a pleasure which was evidently so much to them, and which they will remember all their lives."

His conversation was simple and easy, and often enlivened by a genial pleasantry, to me more welcome than the wit that keeps the listener too much alert. I never heard him make a This life in a training school, and no one pun.

Producing Cold Artificially. The production of cold by artificial means began in the warmer climates, especially in India, China and Egyptwhere ice and snow were not available. It was early discovered that porous receptacles would keep the contents cooler than non-porous. In Egypt and East India the vessels containing the water to be frozen were covered with stalks of corn or sugar cane. References are found in the works of many ancient authors indicating that some of the principles of artificial refrigeration were understood by the Greeks and practiced by them in cool ing water and various other drinks, The Egyptians were accustomed to allow jars of boiling water to remain on the roofs over night, and in the morning moisten them with water on the outside, bind them with grass or plants, and put them in trenches. The discovery of the principle that hot water exposed to the air is susceptible of greater evaporation than cold is generally ascribed to Nero, although Aristotle relates that, if it was desired to cool water suddenly, it was customary to expose it first to the sun's rays. It is believed that saltpeter for refrigerating purposes was first used by the Italians in 1550. The liquid to be cooled was

This his is a 'raining school, and no one can escane its discipline, and ought not if he could. But discipline ought not to break down, but to strengthen, and it never will break one down if he but rests all the while in the love of God. God wants us to live lives of joy, not of mourn-ing. If those who are young will but let Christ fill their hearts with His love they will rejoice in the morning of their life, in its noon, and at its close. And a conserver that again; Give us torments of darkners, uncoding, and then. In eternity, what? -S. C. Bond.

tandit

Gems of Thought. Life's reals depend on religion's ideals .-

peace even in sprrow that passeth

Gems of Thought. Life's reals depend on religion's ideals.— Ram's Horn. Write it on your heart that every day is the best day of the year.—Emerson. The road to ruin is a down grade, not a lean over a precipice.—United Presbyterian. The habit of looking on the best side of every event is worth more than a thousand pounds a year.—Dr. San.uel Johnson. Beauty is God's handwriting; welcome it in every fair face, every fair sky, every fair dower and thank for it.—Him, the fountain of all loveliness.—Charles Kingsley. To be everywhere and everything in sympathy and yet content to remain where and what you are—is not this to know both wisdom and virtue and to dwell with happiness?—R. L. Stevenson. Nothing can lessen the dignity of human-ity so long as the religion of love, of unsel-fishness and of devotion endures, and none and destroy the aturs of this faith for us so long as we feel ourselves capable of love. Amiel's Journal. The grantest man is he who chooses the fight with invincible resolution, who re-sists the sortest temptations from within and without, who hears the hearing the more than the sortest temptations from within sists the sorest temptations from within and without, who bears the heaviest bur-dens cheerfully, who is calmest in storms and most fearless under menace and frowns, whose reliance on truth, on virtue, on God is most unfaltering.—W. E. Chan-ning.

put into a little-necked bottle, which was immersed in a receptacle filled with cold water. Saltpeter was

not try to escape when they were set free by the earth-make. They wished to see the men who, though greatly suffering, were innoelled to lift up their voices in praise and, if nossible, learn their secret. The joy of Christians in trouble, says Wellspring, has ever been a surprise to the world. The followers of Jesus are not stoics, whose theory is that one should not be moved by either pleasure or pain. On the contrary, their religion makes them the more keenly alive to both, because it en-larces the heart. Why is it, then, that with keener sensibilities they are sustained in affliction when others break down? Why is it that in eircumstances where others worry they have plane of mind? Surely it is because they have such faith and trust in the love of God. Paul and Sias could sing when others would grean, because God was so near to them in their suffering. The balm that the jailer applied to their bruised backs was as nothing to the balm that God's presence brough to their hearts. It is that sense of His pres-ence and love and sympathy that sustains one during the darkest bours, giving him a ponce even in sorrow that passeth under-standing. And tongues that with babblings and fool iskness talk, "And afterwards, what?" Give us visions of serpents and all creeping things, Of adders and vipers, each one of which stings; Give us scorpions and nottles wherever we And the darkness of death many years ere we die, "And afserwards, what?"

earning which soon spread among classes of the people. In addition to these great movements

In addition to these great movements and perhaps as a consequence of them was the spirit of adventure which now broke out simultaneously in Italy and Spain. France and England. Germany and Hol-land. Inspired by Co'umbus, a native of Genoa. Italy, bundreds of adventurers braved the perils of the untraversed seas in search of new lands, or new passages to the East. New continents were discovered and the globe was circumnavigated. In-vention also was curckened, printing by movable types and the manufacture of paper from rags had but recently been in-vented. The mariner's compass came into general use in navigation. The telesmore was invented and the heavens explored for new worlds, as the seas for new lands. new worlds, as the scas for new lands. The whole period was one of unprecedent-ed mental activity and ferment. Copernicus, by his new system of astronomy, and Kepler, by his laws were soon revolution-iring astronomy. All of these things had their effects mon the minds of men. The discovery of the size and shope of the earth, of its relation to other badies in space; of the immense distances in the heavens and the vast systems of worlds in space: the changes of men's ideas as to the centre of the universe and the revelation that it was not the earth, but that the earth was only not the earth, but that the earth was only an insignificant member of a system whose centre was the sun; all served to teach men the uncertainty and instability of things they had been accustomed to regard as established beyond the peradventure of doubt, and led them to expect and me-pared them to receive changes in other spheres of thought and realms of life. A spirit of skepticism became general and in-vaded even the church, and everything seemed to converse upon and compire to ward a sincle point, until nothing could withstand the conjunction of forces which worked to free the human mind from hond-age and the human spirit from thralidom.

age and the human spirit from thralldom. Beginning with the struggle for religious liberty, it ran on to compass the liberty of the whole man and was destined not to stop until he was every whit free. It has already secured for us the liberty of con-science, the right of private judgment, po-litical and personal freedom. But the end is not yet, and what it shall be no man knoweth. But as great and good men as ever fought in any cause fight still in these ranks, which are constantly increasing in numbers, in power and in resolutiones. numbers, in power and in resoluteness.

NOT A POPULAR CANDIDATE.

Another Good Story Told on the Never Failing Irishman.

While the 4 o'clock train was pull ing out of Philadelphia last election day, a dispute arose among the pas sengers as to who would be elected Governor. One man stoutly main tained that Pattison would be elected while another said Pennypacket would receive an immense majority An irishman on the train offered \$25 on the first named candidate.

"You're both mistaken," said a ro ligious looking man after the discus sion had gone on for some time, "Pat tison will not be elected Governor. neither will Pennypacker." "Bedad! who will be Governor,

thin?" asked the Ceit. "The Lord," said the old man, sol

emnly. 'He will be Governor of Penn syivania." There was silence for a mo

then the Celt shouted out: "Begorry, an' I bet you \$15 that He don't carry Pittsburg."

red to frame a charge Paul's address decay impressed Festus a Agroup, and they decided that if he h not appealed to Rome he might have be hat if he had But his appeal was allowed to released. and arrangements were made to d him to the imperial city.

IN. Topic: Life through the Spirit. The aw has no power to deliver from sin; it is yea's through the flesh; Christ, who came in the likeness of sinful flesh, has power to save from sin. The Christian is not cer-nally minded, but spiritually minded; he walks not after the flesh, but after the Spirit. The Ho' Spirit dwells in the hearts of those who are Christ's; such are led by the Spirit of God.

b) the Spirit of Gold. X. Topic: Paul's voyage to Malta. Paul sail from Cassarea to Bome August 21, D. 69. They landed at Fair Havens on set sait from Casarea to Fome August 21, A. D. 69. They inded at Fair Havens on the Island of Crete during the stormy sea-son. Paul advised them to winter here, but Julius, the centurion, who had charge, decided to sail for Phenice, a more commo-dious nort of Crete. On the way a hurri-cane struck them, all hope of being savel was given up, but finally they abandoned the shin and escaped to Mylta. XI, Topic: Paul preaching to the Jews at Bome. Paul performed many miracles on the Island of Malta, and the people of the island honored him and his companions with many honors. In the spring Paul and the others with him were taken to Puteol, near Naries. The apostle then went to Rome, called the Jews together: explained why he was there a prisoner and preached Chrust.

hrist. XII. Toole: The duties of the Christian inister. Paul wrote his letter to Tunothy from Rove. These were among his last words. Timothy had learned much con-cerning the Scriptures when a child. Paul charges him to be faithful as a minister and to preach the word. He calls attention to the fact that the mill set of the set to the fact that the time will come w sound doctrine will not he endured. To othy is told to watch, endure and labor. Tim

RAM'S HORN BLASTS.

THE nome without religion will mean the family without righteous-neta. The fast man PG makes the pooreat

apced. He honers him self who pays homage to God. A light familiarity is worse than 议当一 a dead formality. There is no vir-

where there is no possibility of 1110 vice. The things that give us greatest

pain are the ones most highly prized. Lust cannot be eliminated by legia lation.

Reforms are ripe as soon as they are right. The most serious problem in so clety is that of self.

The most damaging success is that of succeeding the first time.

It is a good deal easier to cure an-other man's sin than to cure our own.

There are no mechanical morais. There are no saints without scars Temperament will be a poor excuso at the judgment.

Ony tomorrow's sin holds even the semblance of pleasure.

DCG3 FOR USE IN WAR.

German Military Authorities Think

Idea a Good One. Instructions have been issued to the jager or rifle troops of the German army in relation to the use of was dogs. The principal work in which they are to be employed is scouting and patrolling, the transmission of intelligence from outposts and maintaining of communication be tween sentries and the posts to which they are attached. The breed most suitable for the service is the Airedale terrier, but at the same time, and until further orders are received the huhnerhund, a rough-haired Ger man dog, is to be tried. It is recom mended that only pure-bred animals of knewn origin and good qualities be employed. Diligence is to be exer cised in training them to carry mes sages from outposts and return and to be vigilant in attracting the attention of the sentries when strangers approach. Each company is to have at least two well-trained dogs and the number of animals attached to a battalion will not exceed twelve.

Old Joke Revised.

"Why is the editor in such good spirits?" asked the stenographer. The office boy has announced that there are four poets without," replied e reporter. "Is that why he is happy?"

Yes, they are without postry.

matter what then situation, the infor-class is always going to gain a powerful ad-vantage in their struggle by means of total abstinence. Take the event of a strike. In which case are the laborers more likely to gain what they demand, if they are abstainers, or if they are shares to the drink habit? Wage workers that abstain can easily save up enough to hold out a few weeks, or months, without wages, and they can get along on less during a strike, because they have one expensive require-ment less without taking the strike.

ment less, without taking into account the fact that they will act with greater intelli-gence, can be organized more readily, the discibline will be better, and the leaders

discibline will be hetter, and the leaders will have more assurance that the work-men will prevent unlawful action. Work-ers addicted to the drink habit have to give un much sooner. Total abstinance will give the working class more freedom. It will make it less dependent on the possessing class. During the winter of 1800-61 the weather in Lon-don was intensely cold, and there was lack of employment, so that an unusually large number applied for support from the city, 130,370 persons were on the city funds. Then it was noticed that among 7047 me-chanics and laborers that were members of temperance societies not one of these applied for public help.—National Advo-cate. cate.

Other Schemes.

Beware of suggestions about the Govern-ment control or any kind of control of the liquor traffic. Every kind of control has been tried-license, higi and low-Gov-erament control-company system, and all the other variations, and as each one was hailed as a bud of promise we watched its blockming only to discover that the same blossoming, only to discover that the same old alcohol appeared to do its deadly work. Every one of these systems has been a miserable failure as a temperance measure, -Liberator (Canada).

The Forceful Words of a Great Soldier.

Under this head the Michigan Christian

And, most of all, St. Panl emphasizes the basal truth when he reminds us, "Pemem-ber the words of the Lord Jesus, that He Himself said, It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Under this head the Michigan Christian Advocate, after quoting from Lord Rob-erts' admirable article, says: "How convincing are such words from a great commanding officer, and how con-temptible they make the testimonies of drinking understrappers who, to keep themselves solid with liquor sellers and their allies, tell us that the canteen is necessary to the good health and thorough discipline of American soldiers."

The Crusade in Brief.

He who would regulate the saloon should first try to regulate Mt. Sinai, Why should Christians give aid and com-

fort to the rum enemy by helping him to extend his business?

The annual report of the Bureau of Po-lice for 1901 shows that of 51 150 arrests in Philadelphia during the same year consid-erably more than one-half were due to strong drink.

We must never lose sight of the fact that whatever encourages drinking he ps to per-petuate drunkenness, that the two things are inseparable so far as the general com-munity is concerned.

munity is concerned. The Hungarian Premier has issued a de-cree prohibiting the employment in all Hungarian towns of women under the age of forty in any restaurant or public house. The decree will affect 20,000 barmaids.

Dr. Barnardo, the founder and head of the "Homes for Nobody's Children," in Londor, England, says that ninety-nine per cent, of the suffering children who ap-peal to him for shelter are the victims of drinking on the part of either or of both parents.

There are three islands in the South Pa-cific, namely: The Pitcairn Island, inhabit-ed by the descendants of the mutineers of the "Bounty;" the Norfolk Island, 100 miles to the south of the Pitcairn, inhabi-el by the overflow population from Pit-cairn, and the Coraus Keeling Islands, all of which are run on testoid principle.

It is easier to see a fault in is good man's course than to perceive his good qualities. Hence a man measures himself by his measure of others. The fault finder by his measure of others. It is easier to see a fault in another by his measure of others. The fault inder-and the succrer is commonly a small man. As a man approaches greatness he grows generous and gracious. Not what he thinks of himself, but what he sees in others, shows what he really is. It is well to have this truth in mind as we pass judgment on our follows.—Sunday-School Times.

Religious Illiteracy.

thee strong: Thou shalt be served thyself by every

True Courage Required.

of service thos renderest."

fifteen to thirty cents per 100 pounds, according to the season of the year. In Philadelphia the annual consump tion of ice was estimated at from 1,000,000 to 1,600,000 tons, 342,602 tont of which was represented by the local production of manufactured ice. Letting Go is Taking Hold. Giving is getting: letting go is holding on. in God's service. Not what we get. but what we give, is the measure of our possessions. As we let go of what we value, rather than as we hold on to it, is it made ours. Dr. Bushnell expressed this truth when he said, characteristically. "You never know a truth until you've told it to somebody else." And 'Browning il-lustrates it when he says: "A poor man served by thee shall make San Francisco from 10,000 to 15,000 tons of natural ice was used, brought from the Sierra Nevada Mountains, but owing to climatic conditions, the consumption there is much smallet

than in Eastern cities of like St New York Post. "A poor man served by thee shall make thee rich: A sick man helped by thee shall make

Ignorance About the Scallop.

Fishermen say they know less about the scallop than about any other marketable shellfish. No one seems to know just what they live on, although all agree that they die in their second year. They are not at all to be relied on so far as staying in one place if concerned. They move, like other by valves, by opening and closing their shells, but they attempt much longe voyages than the oyster or clam. Whet on the move they go forward about three feet at a time, and the jump! are taken with great rapidity. They move about from harbor to harbor i this way, and no locality is sure of having a second crop the following year. The scallop beds are usually dis covered by accident or after long search. The fishermen take them from the bottom with tongs and oyster

Ice Protected by Lava. One of the most curious freaks of lava from a volcano is a large sheet of ice at the base of Etna, which has been lee at the base of Etna, which has been there for upward of a century. This lee was originally a mass of snow. When the stream of lava poured down from Etna it surrounded and engulfed the snow and ice so quickly that it had no time to melt, and then, absolutely protected from the atmosphere by the hardened hed of lava, the ice was preserved in its prison. The imposi-bility of air reaching the ice to cause evaporation is given as the explanation of this queer phenomenon. this queer p

To follow the trath in social life requires a courage and a wisdom not surpassed on any of life's battlefields. The Christian who is wholly honest in all his social rela-tions has advanced far in the spiritual life. -Wellspring. Bulleye in the Present.

she

Soberly and with clear eyes believe in your own time and place. There is not, here never has been, a better time or a better place to live in. Only with this be-ief can you believe in hope. — Phillips Brooks. "edges.-New York Tribune.

The Woman's Best. Tom-1 can't help asking my fiances Dick-Me too. Mine always give me a very satisfactory answer. Tom-That so? What does

Dick-"Because"

Honored by Chinese Emperor. James B. Reynolds, secretary Mayor Low, has received the Chin. ecoration of the order of the double ragon for courtesios extended to visco Teni-Cho-

added to the water of the outer vessel, and the bottle containing the liquid to be cooled was twirled around ou its axis like a modernice cream freezer. -New York Post. Consumption of Ice in Cities. Efforts have been made to get estl-

mates of the consumption of natural

ice in the great cities. In New York

the annual consumption of ice is be

lieved to be about 5,000,000 tons. If

this figure is approximately correct, the

manufactured ice consumed during the

consus year amounted to 8.2 per cent

Office correspondence with several of

the leading ice manufacturers indicates

that the average cost of production was approximately \$1.50 per ton, and

the total consumption. Census

In

The Rev. Pr. N. D. Hillis, in a recent "niversity address, called attention to the dangers of religions and moral illiteracy. He said: "The father of a family is willing He said: "The father of a family is willing to be a tailor for his boys, the mother is willing to be a cook, but when it comes to giving any moral or religious edu-cation to the children both withdraw and leave it to any one who will attempt it. This law carried out for one generation brings us to the utilital condition of moral illiteracy in which we find ourselves. No youth can hope to attain weight of churac-ter who does not practice early the culture of Christian faculties as he does his art, his law, bis science. And as his efforts in one are directed so should they be in the other. The highest form of scholarship is the science of right living. Children are bundles of ungrown roots. How they shall develop depends upon the training they receive. And this training must be in mor-als as well as intellectual pursuits."

the average wholesale price \$2; while the average retail price varied from Letting Go is Taking Hold.