"ULTIMATE AMERICA" An Eloquent Sunday Sermon By Rev. J. A. Jenkias. This Country the Spiritual Teacher of the Nations-Our Social Ideal.

Nations—Our Social Ideal. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—In Temple Israel the Rev. J. Alexander Jenkins, pastor of Im-manuel Congregational Church, delivered in address to a large audience on "Uti-mate America, the Spiritual Teacher of the Nations." He said among other things: It is a commonplace of the newer think-ing that the evolutionary process culmin-tres in the soul of man, the whole mighty novement being satisfactorily explained, according to the thinking of the theistic volutionist, when matter endowed with sile and perfected through countless gener-tions, has at last given to the mind of the human being the instrument for the ele-mentary exercises of its endless life. The arragies of the anges are justified in the soul. The student of nistory is perplexed as he beams the groanings and witnesses the tra-anings of the nations through the centur-se, and his natural and legitimate query, is he beholds the rise and fall of nations, s. Where lies the goal of the peoples and shat justifies the toils and agonies of the ments Almithes the toils and agonies of the start is. Almither the la labeding the The answer to this inevitable ques-is this: Almighty God is leading the ans toward the goal of the highest life, the struggles of the ages find justifica-in the birth of the world-soul. And if a in the birth of the world-soul. And if fact that God breathed into man's nos-s the breath of life, so that he became iving soul is sufficient recompense for bloody brute battles of the world's y dawn, the thought that He will athe a soul into the nations should like-ble deemed ample compensation for gropings and grapplings of the aspir-s for national permanence and surveys for national permanency and supren

The American colonists were not the i men to fight for independence, but the itives that produced the Declaration of dependence made their fight epoch trking as no other fight had ever been. her nations had given up slavery, but mation was ever before called upon to misk so awful a proof of sincerity of itive in striking the shackles from the abs of the enslaved. Other nations have d to deal with the problem of undesir-le aliens, but no nation ever felt as feels merica the imperativeness of a course of he American colonists were not the rica the imperativeness of a course of America the imperativeness of a course of action based upon righteousness and jus-lice. Other nations have seized the terri-tory of the weak and helpless, but none bas felt such deep, unselfish solicitude for a dependent people as has characterized but country in her dealings with a primi-ave people committed to her care as the purcome of her intervention in the inter-ests of humanity. Other nations have had to effect adjustments between zaployer ind employe, but no nation has ever been d employe, but no nation has ever been illed upon to effect such an adjustment ben the conditions presented revealed so when the conditions presented revealed so blearly the fact that a great principle of miversal importance is involved. The set-lement of the "labor problem" in demo-trainc America means the setlement for the world, for here the employer of the high-st type meets the worker of the highest type, and the final result will be in keep-ang with the character of the contestants. So we are learning the lesson of deliber-Meness; and one of the most promising signs of the times is the tendency to deal with great questions cautiously and calmly. The result of this course will be that what the new America settles will stay settled. The result of this course will be that what the new America settles will stay settled. She will settle, and that for all time, the question of the rights of inferior peoples, the question as to the character of the edu-ration most to be desired, the question of the relation of employer to employed. America is to-day solving the accumulated problems of the ages. And God is willing that she should have time to complete her task.

that she should have time to complete her task. In view of what has been said, it will trike us as a fact of solemn import that are country is preparing for her yet larger tervice through the alow, constant develop-ment of her religious consciousness. The xistence and growth of this consciousness the superficial observer of our life and in-titutions might feel inclined to deny. Nevertheless, we are convinced that this most necessary condition for present and future leadership exists. Where shall we seek for this religious fonctionness? Shall we look for it in the ustitutions set apart as avowedly relig-ional? No man has the right to scoff at or-panized religion. Our schools, our churches, pur synagogues are, on the whole, true to their mission. But the truly effective re-ligious conscionness must be found in other places as well—in the editorial sanc-tum, in the political gathering, in the mart and the busy street. Let us find this con-tionaness in these places, no matter what its form, and we shall have as good a guar-intee of the divine favor as though we had have

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fact of life. But the world will not remain forever content with mere things. The time is to come when the nations must feel the Divine Presence. When that time comes the cry of the peoples will be. "Wherewith shall we come before the Lord?" God grant that in that solemn day of the world's supreme need it may be granted unto us as the teacher of the na-tions to shout the great reply: "He hath showed you, O nations, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of you but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with your God."

Resisting Power.

Resisting Power. When a physician is called to a case of severe illness, the first thing that he stimates is the resisting power of the pa-tient. The chances for his recovery are in proportion to his vitality. If there be little of that at the outset there is small hope of overcoming the disease. The re-sisting power of persons in full health is such that in an epidemic they throw off the disease germs that prostrate others. One cannot always tell from appearances just how much ability one has to withstand the incades of a malady. Some who ap-parently are robust almost immediately succumb, while others who look frail re-cover from violent attacks. Of course, dis-sipation, unhygienic living, unhealthful sipation, unhygienic living, unhealthful stack one has strength insufficient to infinite the disease as it is the vital-ity of the disease as it is the vital-ity of the disease as it is the vital-

lignancy of the disease as it is the vital-ity of the man that determines the re-sult. Just so it is also in the moral world. There are some persons living lives so up right, so spiritually healthy, that they are practically immune from temptation. And when they are overcome, they soon dis-cover themselves, for their power of resis-tance is great. On the other hand, there are the arter after succumbing to one tance is great. On the other hand, there are those who after succumbing to one temptation are completely swept away by the power of evil. How can that be ac-counted for? Obviously in the same way that the ability to resist physical disease is to be explained. There has been un wholesome moral living; the mind has been permitted to become familiar with evil thoughts; the soul has breathed in missma and corruption until one has no ability to put away temptation. All this suggests the need of resisting power both against disease and against sin. A pure, clean, wholesome life, physic cal and moral, will make one secur against any harm that either can do.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS

FOR MAY I.

Subject: Prayer and Promise, Luke zi., 1. 13-Golden Text, Luke xi., 9-Memory Verses, 11-13 - Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

13-Golden Text, Luke sl., 9-Memory Verses, 11-13 - Commentary ou the Day's Lesson. I. Christ teaching His disciples to pray (vs. 14). 1. "Was praying." It was the habit of Christ to pray. Many instances are referred to in the gospels pesides the peneral statement in Heb. 5: 7. "When He ceased." Perhaps He was praying such v powerful prayer as to arouse the feeling that they knew not how to pray. and need to be taught. "Teach us to pray." They knew that prayer was important, and they had a desire for ability to pray aright. "A John also taught." Each new dis-pensation may not only have its new un-folding of truths, but its new revelations may open new modes of worship. A different prayer was offered in the Mosaic of under the patriarchal form. John pending of truth, and the new position on an writh figure in accordance with the stone of the partiarchal form. John pend up a new scope of prayer; and they we range of truth, and the new position of the theory of a prayer arise from it. The tone of holy confidence; it teaches to tapproach food as our Father (Rom. 1) in love as well as holy fear. 2. Its the brotherhood of man. 3. Its entire induction and the new position. They simplest. 4. Its brevity and ab-ent of all van repetitions. (Eccl. 5: 2). Its simplicity, which requires not learn-ing but only holiness and sincerity for its invision in the Lord's marker and the ab-sens of all van repetitions. For these rea-sons the Fathers called it the "epitome of the gospe." And "the pearl of prayer." The simplicity, which requires not learn-ing but only holiness and sincerity for its invituality is for the pearl of prayers." The simplicity which requires not learn-ing but only holiness and sincerity for its invitability is for the pearl of prayers." The father and respecting love and bactension. Here are two grand ideas: 1. That tender and respecting love and bactension. Here are two grand ideas: 1. That tender and respecting love and bactension, deliver the pearl of prayers." The bould feel for them fathers. 2. T

"heaven" where He dwells, and that ma-iesty and glory which are there, as in their oroper home. 3. "Give us." The good things of this ife are the gifts of God. This teaches us our dependence upon Him, and is a lesson of contentment, frugality and pa-tient labor, moderation, betevolence and faith. "Day by day." In the order in which our needs are feit. "Our daily wread." Life's most common necessity Å Strength to gain it, skill to earn it, power to eat it.—ili are from tied. From Him the soil, the seed, the sun, the harvest. This includes a prayer for the instruction of food's word, which is often compared to food (Jon 23; 12; 1 Tim, 4: 6), and for the issistance and support of His grace, for strength to do His will, for that bread which endureth unto everiasing life. 4. "Forgive us our sins." Sin is here represented as a debt. Man has nothing to pax; if his debts are not forgiven they must stand charged against him forever. Sin is an old debt, a just debt, a great and growing debt. "We also forgive." Else how could we entreat Thee for pardon? "Not into temptation." As the prayer for daily bread raises us above care for to-day, and the prayer for the forgiveness of sins meant to quiet us concerning the past, we is the prayer avance temptation.

ind the player for the forgiveness of sits is meant to quiet us concerning the past, so is the prayer against temptation a weapon for the uncertain future, that we may not fall again under the might of svil. "Deliver, us from evil." From all the wicked fascination and miserable re-ults of sin

It wieden fascination and miterable results of sin.
It. The parable of the importunate borrower (vs. 5-8). 5. "He said." Although ide repetitions in prayer are forbidden, sy persistency and importunity in prayer, wresting with God and not letting Him so until He has blessed us, are here the intervention of the sole of the sole of the intervention of the sole of the sole

MAY FIRST.

"Answered Prayers." Acts 4:23-31. Scripture Verses .- Ps. 37:5; 62:8; Matt. 21:22; Mark 11:24; John 15:7; Heb. 11:6; James 1:5, 6; Ps. 119:58, 70; 142:6; 143:9.

Lesson Thoughts.

God is able to answer our prayers. f he had power to make heaven and earth and the sea, surely nothing we can ask is beyond his power to grant. The spirit of our prayer should be inselfish; for blessings upon others as well as upon ourselves, and for he glory of God.

Selections.

Our prayers are not unanswered when what we ask is refused,-God's gifts are always better than our requests, never a stone for bread, or a corplon for an egg.

Whatsoever we beg of God, let us

whatsoever we beg of God, let us also work for it. Prayer is the bow, promise is the arrow, faith is the hand which draws the bow and sends the arrow with the hear's message to heaven. Answer to many the sentence of the se Answers to prayer are promised

only when the prayer is offered "in His name"; that is, in accordance with Christ's spirit. To pray the prayer that avails, then, we must live pure lives, obedient lives, lives close to Christ. The grain of faith as small as a mus-

tard seed can remove mountains-but only when God wants the mountains removed.

If I lowly fall,

And thus in faith I call, "Through Christ, O Lord, I pray Thee

to give to me Not what I would, but what seems

to Thee, Of life, of health, of service, and of strength!

Until to Thy full joy I come at length.' My prayer shall then avail, The blessing shall not fall.

Prayer .- Our Father in heaven, we thank Thee that Thou art a hearer and answerer of prayer. We are in daily, hourly need of thy blessings; give unto us according to our needs Give us grace to acknowledge Thee as the source of all our blessings; and appreciate the privilege of offering our petition to Thee. All we ask is in lesus' name. Amen.

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

MAY FIRST.

Answered Prayers. Acto 4. 23-31.

Our lesson is in The Acts of the Apostles. It is a partial record of the loings of certain of the apostles un ler the pentecostal baptism which ishered in the dispensation of the loly Ghost. In the early portion of he Acts Peter is the conspicuous fig-ire, while in the later part Paul's peronality is the all-dominating one. Peter and John, perhaps the oldest

nd the youngest of the apos les, went up to the temple at he afternoon hour of prayer and acrifice. As they came near the rate called "Beautiful" they be eld a poor cripple who had been car ied there. Drawing the gaze of the ame man, Peter said, "Silver and gold tave I none; but such as I have give thee: In the name of Jesus of sazareth rise up and walk." There was some things better than silver and old. A millionaire recently offered large sum of money for a cure for ils baldness. Just lately another rich nan paid five thousand dollars for a numan ear to replace his own which vas lost. "What shall it profit a man, f he shall gain the whole world, and ose his own soul?" Treasure in leaven is better than treasure or arth. And so the lame man was made ich by what the apostles had to give tim. Leaping and praising God, a rowd was soon surging about him ind the apostles, and then Peter reached a sermon that converted nany. The rulers were angry, par icularly the Sadducees, because "he aught the people and preached hrough Jesus the resurrection of the lead." They hated the doctrine of he future life. Wicked people usually to. Into prison went the two preach-Next day the Sanhedrin was con TS. rened-the Jewish high court. The postles were arranged before the ame judges as was their Lord about wo months before. "By what power or by what name have ye done this?" uid the court. And Peter, with a iew access of the Holy Ghost, again preached Jesus with great boldness. vinding up with: "Neither is there alvation in any other: for there is ione other name under heaven given imong men, whereby we must be saved." Of course, those judges were angry. Had they not but a little time before this set at naught and sold, and 'killed," as Peter declared, this same lesus? And now must they have this rucified malefactor flung in their faces in this way! But what could they do? There was the well-known mme man leaping about in the streets and publishing everywhere the won-terful story of his cure; and there were the enthusiastic people. They trawled into a small place saying to the apostles that "they should speak no more in the name of Jesus."



God's Unchanging Love. Though darkness may gather and storm

clouds appear, Though suffering and sorrow may cause

thee to fear; promise God gives us is a good The

promise yet; in uarkness and storm. He does not In the forget.

Thy path may be stormy, and heavy thy

load, And faint neath the burden, you may fall in the road; Though friends may forsake thee, and

bitter tears wet The place of thy pillow, God cannot forget.

In the midst of thy sorrow, thy faith may

O! how sweet is that promise! our love

may grow cold;
 But His is the same it was ever of old;
 No change can affect it, no hindrance— no let!
 "I have said that I have thee, and I do not forget."

A mother may turn from the child of her love; And false to its pledges frail Nature may

The heart of the child may prove false to its debt.

But the promise God gives us, He'll never forget.

God help us remember, 'midst storm cloud

and gloom. His promise outlast s'en the night of the tomb; How bright is fulfilment, when in heaven

To hear the glad welcome-"I do not forget!" -- Rev. Leonard Cox, A. M.

The Countersign.

The Countersign. The farm was a lendy one, and the farmer's wife, a gentle, timid creature, lived in dread of tramps. Three times a year, when the armer went to town for a day and a night, the night was a sleep-less one for the poor little woman. They kept no hired man except in the haying

"Nobody ever has come!" grumbled the farmer, when his wife poured forth her

fears. "No, but some one might," she protest-

"No, but some one might," she protest-ed. And sure enough one evening the dranded happened. It was late November, and cold. The ground was frozen, and the wind, as the intmer's wife expressed it. "was cenel." It was seven o'clock at night, the house was barred and bolted, the two children were getting ready for bed. There was a lond kinek at the door, fol-lowed by a succession of brisk raps. "Who is there?" ouvered the farmer's wife, through the keyhole. "I want a bed for the night," said a man's hoarse voice. "Go away! Go away!" cried the farm-er's wife, in terror.

"Go away! Go away!" cried the farm-er's wile, in terror. "You wouldn't turn a man off this kind of weather. I hope?" said the voice on the other side of the door, and then the stranger coughed distressingly. The farmer's wife looked to the chain on the door, drew the bolts, and opened the door the width of the chain. By the light of the lamp which she carried she saw that the stranger was roughly clad and unshaven. "I'm here alone with my children," she said, firmly, "and I'm not going to risk letting any one in." The man hesitated a moment, then thrust his hand into his coat pocket, drew forth a little book and handed it to her. "For the sake of this won't you trust me?" he akked.

and the asked. She took the little book. It was worn nd thumbed and old. It was a Bible. Without a word she unfastened the chain

The next morange in. The next morange, after he had helped her with the chores, he thanked her and hade her good-bye, and as they shook hands he said: and let the stranger in.

THE GREAT DESTROYEP

OME STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE VICE OF INTEMPERANCE.

form: The Saloon Bar-An Interesting Story About Alcoholism in France-The Government Is Not Strong Enough to Restrict the Sale of Intoxicants.

A bar to heaven, a door to hell, Whoever named it, named it well, A bar to manliness and wealth, A door to want and broken health.

A bar to honor, pride and fame, A door to sin and grief and shame; A bar to hope, a bar to prayer, A door to darkness and despair,

A bar to honored, useful life, A door to brawling, senseless strife; A bar to all that's true and brave, A door to every drunkard's grave.

A bar to joys that home imparts, A door to tears and aching hearts, A bar to heaven, a door to hell; Whoever named it, named it well.

Alcoholism Among the Nations.

Alcoholism Among the Nations. A Paris correspondent of the New York Evening Post tells an interesting story bout alcoholism in France. The average ronsumption of alcohol at 100 degrees in France in 1830 was six and three-quarter fittes to each inhabitant. It was then drunk chiefly in the form of wine. A litre is little more than a quart. The average ronsumption in 1900 was 1815 litres, halt north in spirits. As some districts in France are still reasonably abatemious, the bove the average, Normandy and Brittany being especially drunken, and showing rery serious results from it. It is not that the people get violently drunk, but that the boot, with ominous results in the form of disease and degeneracy. The av-rage consumption of alcohol is estimated with alcohol, with ominous results in the form of disease and the trens, they and Austria, six in Holland, five in the United States and two in Camada. France. The middle and higher classes, as rule, have intelligence enough to restrict in proteins. Other countries have been a franken as France and have reformed. In Sweden in 1823 the average annual al-In Sweden in 1923 the average annual al-lowance to each inhabitant was twenty-three and a half litres of pure alcohol. Now it is five litres. Finland between 1850 and 1900 came down from twenty litres to two. England, where there is a special ef-fort now to restrict the indulgence of the drunken, has in twenty-five years reduced her annual ner courts allowance from tem her annual per capita allowance from ten litres to nine. The great trouble at pres-ent in France scems to be that the Gov-ernment is not strong enough to restrict the manufacture and sale of liquors. Govrement in France needs votes. There are very nearly half a million wine shops in France, and last year, in spite of repres-sive legislation, there were 1.137.328 pri-yate distillers who made alcohol or brandy from their own produce for their own use. This enormous prevalence of private stills seems appalling. Their number has in-creased sevenfold since 1879. Government wine sellers, but the revenue from alcohol is indispensable. So the problem is a hard one, but it must be solved, because to neg-lectit means deatruction.—Harper's Weekly.

Nancy's Temperance Lecture.

"Years ago I owned a horse named Glà Nancy. That was when I was consider-ably younger than I am now, and I used to carry the mail from here to Jamestown. We had to drive ten miles for the mail in those days, before the railroad was put through. In summer time the ride was of-ten a hot one, when the sun beat down unmercifully upon us. One day I was very warm and thirsty and thought I'd stop at

have no use for that stuff, and will be grateful if you will bring me a glass of water. Perhaps Old Nancy will drink the beer. Your signboard says 'Entertainment for Man and Beast.' Try her. "I don't know whether Nancy heard me or not-perhaps she did, and felt insulted. At any rate, when he put the beer under-neath her nose she took that glass between her teeth with a strong push and threw the beer, glass and all, away out in the road. I couldn't help laughing, and told the man that was the best place for the stuff, but I'd pay for the cost of the broken glass. When we came on we soon came to a watering trough, where I let the old girl have a good drink. I called that incident 'Nancy's Temperance Lecture."

Staving Off Utter Destruction

' Opinions of Three Judges.

More Women Alcoholics.

Statistics show that out oh the total of London's curable drunkards— offend-ers who have been convicted more than ten times—\$900 are women and 4300 hun dred men. In twenty years the deaths of women from chronic alcholism incruased over 145 per cent.

THE KEYSTONE STATE

Latest News of Pennsylvania Told in Short Order.

The worst injured man in the world, who lives to tell his story, lives in Altoona. His name is Alfred Camp-Alfoena. His name is Affred Camp-bell, and he supports a wife and four children. While at work in a mine, coal caved in on him, and the doctors diagnosed his case thus: Back broken in three places, necessitating removal of sixteen pieces of the vertebra; skull crushed in, necessitating silver plate to protect brains; legs crushed and broken in three places; arms broken in three places: hands crushed; all ribs on left side broken; left shoulder blade broken in two places; feet mangled and internal organs injured. Ha makes a living by selling trinkets along the street.

along the street. While a twin infant of Mrs. John Barnhart, of York, was sleeping in a crib a rat got into the crib and at-tacked the child, biting it upon the face and neck. The mother attracted by the baby's screams, went to its as-sistance and found the little one bleeding productly from its wounds. deeding profusely from its wounds, but the child may die from the loss if blood.

The incendiaries who set on fire the public school and the Good Intent fire Company's building at Pottsville are believed to be the same persons who set fire to half a dozen buildings a: Minersville. The flames spread with such rapidity that the whole town was threatened with destruc-tion, and Pottsville and other reighboring towns were appealed to for assistance. Fortunately the flames from six different points con-verged toward each other and the own was saved.

The eighth annual report of the Board of Managers of the Pennsyl-vania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm, at Oakbourne, has just been is-sued, showing that there are fortyight patients at the hospital, with or. J. Clifford Scott as superintenent. Dr. Wharton Sinkler, of Phila-elphia, is president and Dr. Samuel V. Morton is secretary of the Board f Managers. The past year was one 1 unusual prosperity for the Colony ent Farm and more patients were cared tor than ever before. The patients have improved greatly in health. The Ladies' Aid Committee includes a number of women prominent in Phil-idelphia society circles. More cot-tages are needed, one for boys and one for girls. These cottages could be circularly a cost and exceeding c crected at a cost not exceeding 10,000 each, including furnishing.

Rev. R. M. Labaree, pastor of the Rev. R. N. Labaree, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Doylestown, ias offered his services to the Pres-syterian Board of Foreign Missions o fill the place in Persia held by his prother. Rev. Benjamin Labaree, who was assinated several weeks ago. Mr. Labaree informed the officers of the charch of his entry. The Mr. Labaree informed the officers of we church of his action. The matter will first have to be considered by the missionaries in the field and if ap-proved notice will be given the board diter which Mr. Labaree will be or-fered to Persia. Should his services be accepted he will leave to preach to the Persians in about two months. He has not formally tendered his res-guation as pastor. His father is stagnation as pastor. His father is sta-doned in Persia as a missionary.

warm and thirsty and thought I distop at the hotel and get a drink of root beer or sarsaparilla. "Nancy was very willing to stop and rest a bit when I drove up to the door. I did not like to get out and leave my main in the wagon, so I beckoned to the land-lord, who hurried out to see what he could do for me. I told him I should like a glass of root beer. He said he had no imi-tation stuff on hand, but would bring out the genuine article. Before I could tell him that I never drank beer or ale he had disappeared in the but room, but soon re-peared bringing a glass of foaming lager there, which he proffered to me. "Thank you much, sir," said I, "but I have no use for that stuff, and will be grateful if you will bring me a glass of Eleven persons bitten by a mad dog



Sciousness in these places, no matter what its form, and we shall have as good a guar-tantee of the divine favor as though we had gazed upon overflowing houses of worship and listened to the eloquence of the elect. The religious spirit which makes for Amer-ican pre-eminence may be discerned in many phases of the national life, but it is strikingle avidence is the life. many phases of the national life, but it is strikingly evident in the new press, the new politics and the new social ideal. There are many, doubtless, who would not concede that the press of the country fur-mishes an evidence of growing national righteousness, but the fact remains, that in the newspapers of our land there is a dis-tinct trend toward righteousness and god-liness. liness.

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against any harm that either can do. Always at Our Side.

Always at Our Side. Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer, the well-knows decomess and writer, says: "A busy woman entered her own room as twilight shades were falling—went di-began to write. Page after page she wrote The solitude became oppressive. She of joyful surprise looked squarely into the face of her dearest friend, lying on the face of her dearest friend, lying on the you were here!" "Because you were sh have here it she cried. "Why I didn't know you were here!" "Because you were sh have. You didn't speak to me." So with yeaus-here all the time. The room is ful beditude grows oppressive we suddenly turn, and lo, He is at our side. We speak turn, and He speaks to us, and the soul." Men Wanted.

John L. Was Too Strenuous.

John L. Sullivan was one day asked

why he never had taken to giving

"Well, son, I did try that once.

husky boy was my first and last

pupil. He took one lesson from me

and went home afterward a little the

worse for wear. When he turned up

"'Mr. Sullivan, it was my idea to

learn enough pugilism from you to be

able to lick a certain young man that I dislike. But I've changed my mind

now. If it's all the same to you I'll

send this young man down here to

"I," the pugilist concluded, "was a

take the rest of my lessons for me.'

little too rough to teach boxing."

boxing lessons. He replied:

for the next lesson he said:

Men Wanted. Men Wanted. There is nothing we are so much in need of in our city and country as holy men When we think of th "epidemic of crime" that alarms us, the social depravity tha-disgusts us, the commercial dishonesty that startles us, we wonder if with our opulence in material resources and our spread of educational advantages, we are growing men, true men, as we ought.-Rev. John Thompson, Methodist, Chicago III.

Joy That Helps.

Christian joy is an experience of great depth and solemnity. It never overlook the sadness and sternness of life; it is never shallow or unreflecting; it is re strained, tender, sympathetic, confident We know it when we see it in the face of any whom we love; it helps us.-R. J Campbell.

Be at Your Best Always

Be at Your Best Always. God's will comes to thee and me it daily circumstances, in little things equal ly as in great. Meet them bravely. Be at your best always, though the occasion be one of the very least. Dignify the smallest summons by the greatness of B. R. Meer, smallest summons by the your response.-F. B. Meyer.

ELECTRICITY USEFUL

Even on Coal Dock Where It is Utiliz

ed for Motive Power. Even on a coal dock, where saving fuel would seem to be as unnecessary as anywhere on earth, electricity has been adopted as the sole motive pow er for tramways, hoists, and other machinery. This dock, with one mile of water front and 2,000,000 square feet of area, is at Duluth, Minn. It is owned by the Pioneer Fuel Company, and is said to be the most perfectly equipped fuel dock in the country.

Many other coal yards are planning to adopt electric motors in the same way, for the convenient manner in which they can be distributed offer-advantages that overbalance even the consideration of a superabundance o consideration of a superabundance o fuel for steam power. The electri-drives are used for operating cars and derricks, and the other appliances for loading and unloading the coal, a well as to do all the repairing requi-ed. In fact, all the work that machin ery does in the yard is done by elec-tricity.

Old Smallpox Germs.

A peculiar case recently came t light at the McKinley Wood ranch southwest of Big Horn, in Wyoming A member of the Matlock family, wh reside at the Wood ranch, was strick en with smallpox. The ranch wa quarantined and the patient recovered For a time the physicians were at : loss to know where the patient con tracted the disease, for he had no been away from the ranch for man months. The fact finally came to light that McKinley Wood, former owner of the place, died of smallpo: seven years ago. Evidently the germ were not completely eradicated, an after a lapse of seven years infected the present sufferer. The doctors say this case is almost without a paralle in the history of this disease.

The Money Was Recovered. Fireman Thomas Callahan's goat ate the pocket off a pair of trousers belonging to another fireman that had belonging to another fireman that had been carelessly thrown down in the engine house in Louisville, Ky., a few days ago. In the pocket were twelve silver dollars. The goat did not have time to die of indigestion, as he was put to death with force and violence, and the twelve silver tollars were re-covered: might have been a

"I might have been a had one, for sure, and only trying to blind you with my Bible." "I know. I thought of that," she an-swered, calmly. "But you had the coun-tersign. I had to trust to God that you had come by it honestly."- couth's Con-panion. panion.

Affliction That Pays.

Affliction That Pays. A pailmist once said: "It is good for me that I have been afflicted; that I might learn Thy statutes." He might not have sought the ways of God had he not found his own ways hedged about him. His ex-perience was that of a great number of which were otherwise not to be found. The depth of human love and sympathy would never be known if it were not for affliction. Through sorrow there has often poured a wealth of love and affection, mar-velous in its sweetness and power. It was not until he was afflicted that the psalmist saw the glory of the boly law. It is in af-fliction also that the glory of human love shines out, richer by far because it is charged with the holy love of God. Yes, it is a dear price to pay, but in the after-glow we shall be able to say that it was worth paying.—Baptist Union.

Ram's Horn Blasts.

The Lord is not a refuge when religion is all repose. The church needs manhood more than machinery.

A wide-open Bible never made a wide-

open town. There is no greatness in man without

God's grace. You do not kill the tree of sin by picking

all its fruits. The grace of a sermon is nothing unless The grace of it has a grip.

Finding the Gold.

'Opinions of Three Judges. Judge Charles, of Ottawa, III., says' 'The liquor habit is the proximate cause of more crime, pauperism, and misery than all other evils combined." Judge Thomas F. Tpiton, of Blooming ton, III., says: "I have sent 300 men to the penitentiary, and 250 committed the offense from the use of liquor." Judge John C. Crabtree, of Dixon, III., says: "One-half of the divorce suits are traceable to the liquor habit." Finding the Gold. How fond we are of thinking about what we have not, instead of about what we have! It has been well said that "some people's cast-off happiness, like their cast-off clothes, would make some other people very happy." The cheeriest lives are not those that have the most, but those that appreciate the most. Every one of us has a gold mine of unworked joy close at hand. But gold needs searching for. Are you finding your?-Sunday-School Time? you finding yours?-Sunday-School Times

Doing One's Duty.

Let us do our duty and pray that we may do our duty here, now, to-day; not in dreamy sweetness, but in active energy; not in the green oasis of the future, but in the dusty desert of the present; not in the imaginations of otherwhere, but in the realities of now.-F. W. Farrar.

Well to Bear in Mind.

"A Tooth for a Tooth."

Before artificial teeth were created

deficiencies had to be made good by

the real article, so body snatchers rav-aged the cemeteries at night, breaking

up the jaws of the dead to extract

their teeth to sell to dentists for inser-

tion in live men's mouths. An army of these ghouls followed Wellington's army. They were licensed as sutlers.

but once night tell, out came their nip pers and they prowled over the bat

Mant.

Misalssippi's Good Record. Reports show that the State of Missis sippi, which is one of the strongest pro-hibition States in the Union, all but a few counties being by local option under pro-hibition rule, had a surplus of \$1,000,000 in its treasury last wear. That which is good to be done cannot be done too soon; and, if it is neglected to be done early, it will frequently havpen that it will not be done at all.-Bishop Mont its treasury last year.

New Move in France. The tectotalers of France, commonly movements in the French Anti-Alcoholic As sociation, have been holding a congress at the second of the proceedings. Al-this congress resolutions were carried call-ing on the government (1) to direct that the inspectors of elementary schools should put, at every examination of the children, at least one question bearing on temper are and (2) to resend the custom of serving a ration of brandy to the troops to facilitate the employment of distilled spirits in manufacturing operations, as as to enable them to be utilized other wise than for human consumption.

have no use for that stuff, and will be grateful if you will bring me a glass of dog for half a mile and finally killed t at the toll gate near Harrisburg.

James E. Roderick, chief of the State Bureau of Minest called on Governor Pennypacker and gave him all of the particulars of the Harwick Mine disaster and the subsequent inquest which resulted in the finding of charges of murder against Mine Inspector Cunningham and Mine Superintendent Sowden. Chief Roder-ick impressed the Governor with the one-sided character of the inquest, and suggested that the Governor ap-point a board of five experts to examine into the cause of the accident The finding of the board," said Mr. Roderick to the Governor, "might lead to the recommending of such legisla-tion as will prevent accidents of a similar character in the future." The Governor listened to the suggestion without comment, and said he would think it over before deciding what ac tion he will take.

Staving Off Utter Destruction. St. Louis Globe-Democrat's Houston, Texas, special correspondent: "There is a general movement among the saloon men of the State to obey the Sunday law. A year ago there was a con-ference of wholesalers and brewery mana-gers at Galveston, at which it was decided to the best interest of every one in the business to have all the laws obeyed strict-ly, but this the retailers felt to be entirely too much to ask of them. Since then the local option sentiment has continued to spread throughout the State at a rate that was alarming to the liquor interests. Now George Swenk, aged 17 years, wat found guilty at Lancaster of setting fire to the Lancaster Silver Plating Works. The fire caused a loss of spread throughout the State at a rate that was alarming to the liquor interests. Now the first-class saloonists in all of the cities have come to the conclusion that the wholesalers were right, and they have de-cided to aid the peace officers in entorcing the laws to the extent they think is de-manded by local sentiment. In Waco the saloons are to be kept tightly closed dur-ing the church hours and nominally so during the rest of Sunday, and this rule is being adopted in the other cities and larger towns." \$100,000. An alleged accomplice, whe will be tried in Juvenile Court on ac-count of his tender years, turned State's evidence and swore that the who worked at the place might have a holiday. Harry Burns, who war also indicted, was acquitted, but or dered to pay the costs.

One hundred noodle and macaroni manufacturers met in Pittsburg and organized a national association. Ten years ago the product was entirely imported. Today 300 American factories are in operation, but are un-able to supply home consumption, and millions of dollars' worth of the edir ble are still imported from Italy an nually. The manufacturers deny that a new trust is to be formed.

While fighting forest fires near Tumbling Run Michael Kelly war badly burned.

Aris F. Byrnes, a well-to-do attor-ney, of Pittsburg, who shot himself with suicidal intent, died from his injury.

Guinani Bellimo, a laborer in the Nixon Mine, of the Pittsburg Coal Company, at Heidelberg, near Car-negie, is supposed to have dropped a light, which exploded a charge of powder in the mine. Bellimo a light, which exponential of powder in the mine. Bellime was killed and nine other miners, all foreigners, were injured.

While James Mannum, of Conshonocken, was bargaining with a second-hand dealer at Norristown for the sale of a revolver, he accidentally shot Felix Thomas, a bystander, in the right arm. Hannum was arrested and held to await Thomas' injuries.

The H. S. Kerbaugh Company, which has extensive contracts for Pennsylvania Railroad improvements, will build a \$500,000 construction and repair plant at Enola, where dinkey engines, steam shovels and other rail-road making apparatus will be mann-factured. Over 130 mechanics will be employed.

Capturing a Sea Bass. Royal Bliven of Pleasant View, R. aptured a 9%-pound striped sea bass a few days ago on the beach. Mr Bliven was walking along the beach when he saw the fish floundering in the shallow water and succeeded in anding it on the sand. The striped sea bass is not uncommon on the New England coast in the fall, but are England coast in the fall, but are ilefield extracting the tceth of the sxtromely rare at this time of year dead or dving.