THE NATURAL MAN

Strong Sunday Sermon Entitled: "Man's Condition: God's Remedy."

De ivered at the Mildmay Conference By Sir Robert Anderson, K. C. B., L. L. D.

LONDON, ENGLAND. - The following ad-dress, entitled, "Man's Condition, God's Remedy," was delivered at the Mildmay Conference by Sir Robert Anderson, K. C. B. LL D

B., LL. D. The special subject assigned to me is "The Spiritual Helplessness of Man by Nature, and the New Birth From Above." I am not here to defend the dogmas that theology has based upon this truth. What concerns us is the truth itself. I say this with emphasis, because of what is pass-tine around us around us.

this should be our position in And this should be our position in re-gard to all the great doctrines of faith. The age of creeck is passed. In days of chivalry, when men had respect for truth and honor, creeks shut out those who could not bonestly accept them. Bat now they avail nothing to protect the gold agenest "thieves and robbers." Men will publicly, and in the most solemit way, hence their belief in every Christian truth in order to gain office in our charchest and as soon as they secure the burchess and as soon as they secure the prestige and pay which office affords, they use the pulpits to attack the very truths (hey are piedged and subsidized to defend. This being so, let us alandon the out-works of our creeds, and, falling back upon the Bible, strad four square in its

In this spirit I approach my subject. In this spirit I approach my subject. I am not ignorant of what theology teaches about human depravity, nor of the con ro-versies respecting it which preceded the cettionent of our creeds. But on this platform I will recognize no authority save an open Bible. My reason for saying this is because here, as on many other ques-tions, the opponents of the truth owe their variage ground to what is called Chris-Variage ground to what is called Chris-tian destrine on the subject. For the destrine is inconsistent with tasts, where as between truth and fact conflict is im-

natural man, i. e., e man who has not experienced the new birth, and who has not the Spirit of God, may live a has of the highest merality and rectifue. Scriptime testilies that in these qualities Anostle Paul made no advance his ecoversion. It is no answer to to say that in his unconverted day-came under the external influences of vine truth. The fact remains that they were unconverted days, and that with such an environment he was able to main tain such a life of purity and piety and aiheit he was spiritually dead in sins He took to religion as another man night take to pleasure, or to study, or to trade, or to drink. But in this, as he himself declares, he was only following his natural bent—"the desires of the flesh and of the

Neither is it an objection that such a case is exceptional. What man has done men may do. If the Fall made it impos-sible for men to live pure and upright lives, in would be unjust in God to judge them for their vices. There are two great standards or prin-ciples of divine judgment. With thos,

chiles of divine judgment. With those who hear the Gospel, the consenuences of accepting or rejecting Christ are final and irreversible. As for the rest, men will be judged by the haw of their being, whether as stamped on heart or conscience, or as formulated in express commands at Sina.

THE NATURAL MAN.

The first three chapters of Romans claim notice here. The first chapter describes the condition in which the mass of the heathen world was sunk even in days when the tide of human progress and cui-ture was at the flood, and when, more-over, the great religions cuits of classic Paganism held up a standard of life as-high as any that apostate Christendom presents—cuits of which one at least had such spiritual vitality that three centuries afterwards it bid fair to supplant Chris-tianity as the religion (I am not speak-ing of the true Christianity of the true Church of God) maintained its ascend-ancy, it was first by penal laws of ex-treme severity, and second by adopting the chief characteristic rites and errors of the Paganism which it thus persecuted. These things need stating if we are to melawing of the true there is the state of the true to melawing a side the down works of The first three chapters of Romans claim

work of Christ. Hence the emphasis with which we are told that Christ came by water and blood - not by water alone, but by water and blood - not be R. V. renders "We all know what the blood means. We are "redeemed by the precious blood of Christ as of a lamb without blemish and without spot." But some of us are much at sea about the water. The water and the blood are figurative expressions. But the figures are typical. And if we under-stand the types, both will turn our thoughts to the sacrifice of Calvary. The water was "the water of purification" of Numbers 19. Water that owed its cere-monial efficacy to the sin offering. But bood of the Pachal Lamb. When the as fill calutary is blood of the packal know the the sacrifice bood of the Pachal Lamb. When the as Ezekiel 36 teaches as, He will come "by found water and the blood. The blood as already been shed, redemption is ac-coming the water and the blood. The blood as already been shed, redemption is ac-

The two

complished. The two, I repeat, must never he sepa-rated. And as redemption is altogether God's work, so also is the new birth. Like the Apostle's ministry (Gal. 1: 1, R. V.), it is "not from men, neither through man." No ordinance or "sacrament" has anything to do with it. Men can fix time and place for ordinances, for ordinances relate to earth; but the new birth is from above. The Spirit breathes where He It is to this thirty sixth chapter of Eze

The set of this thirty such a called at these kiel that these words of Christ refer. Three elements in the new birth are speci-fied in the prophecy: (1) "I will sprinkle clean water upon you, and ye shall be clean." (v. 25.) (2) "I will give you a new heart." (x . 96.)

(2) "I will give you c. 26.) (5) "And I will put My Spirit within

THE WATER OF REGENERATION." The WATER OF LEDGENERATION. In Matt. 19:28, the time of its fulfill-ment for the man is designated by the Lord as "The Regeneration." And in the only other passage in the New Testament where that word occurs, it is used in con-mection with "the water of purification" and the Ezckiel prophecy. I allude of course to Time 3:5. "He saved us by the water of purification and remey. course to Time 3.5. "He saved us by the washing of regeneration and renew-ing of the Holy Ghost." The word here used is jointron. It is morendered "washing," for it is a noun substantive and not a verb; and the R. V. gloss (mar-gin) is misleading, for loatron is never used in the Greek Bible for "the laver." But in the Greek Version of Evelus 24:25 is is made for the users."

to is used for the vessel where the water of purification." But to return to the Divinely appointed rice of the Jewish religion, What was the symbolism of the water? Scripture itself supplies the answer. The word loutron, like the word "regeneration," decurs only twice in the New Testament. I have al-ready spoken of Titus 3.5; the other pas-cheigt gave Himself. twice in the New Testament. I have al-ready spoken of Titus 3:5; the other pas-sage is Eph. 5:26. Christ gave Himself for the Church, "that He might sanctify and cleanse it with the loatron of water by the Word." In the type the Israelite reached the sacrifice by means of the wa-ter; in the antitype the believer reaches the sacrifice by means of the Word. Hence the language of Scripture, "the loatron of water in the Word." The water of puri-fication was, as we have seen, the water of fication was, as we have seen, the water of regeneration; and it is by the Word that the sinner is born again to God. It has nothing to do with mystic arts or shibbolding to do with mystic arts or shib-boldins after the pattern of ancient Pa-ganism. "We are born again" (as the in-spired Apostic teaches) "by the Word of God"—"the living and eternally abiding Word of God."

God"—"the living and eternally abiding Word of God" And to guard against all possibility of error or misapprehension, it is added, "And this is the Word which by the Gos-pel is preached unto you"—preached, as he had already declared, "with the Holy Ghost sent down from Heaven." Not the Spirit without the Word, nor the Word without the Spirit, but the Word preached in the power of the Spirit. In all this the truth of Christianity is the counterpart and complement of the teaching of the Old Testament. How can sinners, helpless, hopeless, dead — as dead as dry bones scattered on the earth—bo born again to God? "Can these bones live?" was the question which led the prophet to cast himself on God. And the 37th chapter of Ezekiel gives the answer: Preach to them. Call upon them to hear the Word of the Ladron the arth

Preach to them. Call upon them to hear the Word of the Lord. (v. 4). This is man's part; or if anything more remains it is "Prophecy unto the breath"-pray that is "Prophecy unto the breath - pray that the Spirit may breathe upon these dead. The rest is God's work altogether. For "the Spirit breathes when He wills." Men preach: the Spirit breathes; and the dry bones live. Thus it is that sinners are born again.-London Christian.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR NOVEMBER 6.

Subject: Joash, the Boy King, II Kings xl., 1-16-Golden Text, Prov. xxix., 3-Memory Verses, 10-12 - Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

Introduction.-Our lessons now return to the kingdom of Judah. Last quarter we to the kingdom of Judah. Last quarter we saw how Jehoshaphat, in his desire to deep peace with the northern kingdom, nade the fatal mistake of uniting his son Jehoram to Athaliah, the daughter of Ahab and Jezebel. Athaliah was the image of her heathen mother, and the union was disatrons in the extreme to the kingdom of Judah. Jehoram was weak as well as wicked, and was wholly under the influence of his heathen queen, and the licentious worship of Baal was soon in troduced into Jerusalem and established over the country.

licentions worship of Baai was soon in-troduced into Jerusalem and established over the country. Commentary.-I. Athaliah usurps the throne (vs. 1-3). . "Athaliah." As soon as Athaliah, Jehoram's widow, knew that her son Ahaziah was dead, she at once took steps to seath herself on the throne. She was wicked and unscrupallous and en-deavored to make her title to the throne secure by ordering all of the male members of the royal family to be put to death. 2. "Jehosheba." She was probably a half-sister of Ahaziah and a step-daughter of Athaliah, being the daughter of Joram by another wife. She was the wife of Jehoiada, the priest (2 Chron. 22:11), which explains the ease with which she could arrange for hiding Joash in the temple. "Took Joash." He was an in-fant at this time, not a year old. "The bedehamber." The original words signify a chamber of beds. Not a regular sleep-ing apartment, for Athaliah would leave no such place unsearched, but a place where beds were stowed away. 3. "Was with her." That is, his nurse. "Hid * six years" He was concelled in one of where beds were stowed away. 3. "Was with her." That is, his nurse. "Hid " six years." He was concealed in one of the chambers which ran around the temple on two sides and one end and which were "viriously used as wardrobes or as dwell-ing rooms." We may safely conclude that they were under the control of the high priset, Jehonada. This would be a safe miding place, for Athaliah probably never visited the temple, which, under her reign, feil into neglect and disrepute. If. The plan to make Joach king (vs. 4-11), 4. The seconth year." The sev-entity very of Joasn's age. See v. 21. "Jehonada." The high priset. He was brother-in-law to Ahaziah, and therefore uncle to Joash. In the revolution which be planned he showed great tact and abil-ity. Always loyal to Jehovah, he was a on two sides and one end and which wer

ie planned he showed great tact and abil-ity. Always loyal to Jehovan, he was a safe and wise counselor. "Captains over hundreds" (R. V.). Their names are given in 2 Chron. 23:1, 2. They were probably officers of the army, having charge of a hundred men. "Carites" (R. V.). The mea of Caria, in Asia Minor, "Guard." The word rendered "guard" is literally "runners" and applies to the royal body-giard; the "Carites" are thought to be a similar class. These officers were strictly military. "Made a covenant," etc. He made a covenant with the five captains whom he had taken into his confidence

made a covenant with the five captains whom he had taken into his confidence and bound them under a solemn oath to assist him in carrying out his plans. 5. "He commanded them." The de-scription of the arrangement of the Levite guards in the verses which follow is ob-sture. The difficulty comes from our ig-sorance of some of the terms employed. "A third part," etc. The guards were di-vided into five companies. "On the Sab-bath." A large sumber of Levites were constantly employed about the temple, and they relieved each other by turns, making

constantly employed about the temple, and they relieved each other by turns, making their shifts on the Sabbath. Jehoiada's plan was to enlist the services of those who were retiring from duty as well as those who were entering upon duty. "The king's house." One-third of those who were entering upon duty were to remain out-side, instead of entering the temple, as usual, and guard the passageway leading to the royal residence.

to the royal residence. 6. "Gate of Sur." A third part were to guard the gate Sur, which was probably 'the main entrance into the inner court of the temple." "Gate behind the guard."

of the temple." "Gate behind the guard." A third part were to guard this gate, which was evidently "some well known side or rear entrance into the court of the temple, from which an attack might be expected." "Be a barrier" (R. V.). In this way the Levites were to guard the approaches to the temple and be a barrier

or defense. "That go forth." Those relieved from duty on the Sabbath instead of ra-turning home were to form themselves into two divisions and act as the imme-

FPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

NOVEMBER SIXTH.

The Study of Missions-Mission Study Rally Day .- (Isa. 60. 1-9.)

The phrase World Evangelism has in it the startle and stir of a bugle blast. This new department of League activity is indicative of virility and an evidence of red-blooded, ting ling life in our young people's truly great organization. Expansion has derived new meaning from modern movements. Expansion should be the aim of nations, churches, individuals There is no study in all the range of literature more conducive to the wise and same and symmetrical expansion of personality than the syste

matic study of missions. Forward! This is the suggestive word that starts the heating pulse and marching feet on a campaign of con-quest. Forward! This is the strong word that characterizes the aim of our work. Livingstone, from the heart of lonely Africa, put a new power into this word when he cried, "Anywhere, provided it be forward?" Catching it from his dying lips, our secretaries have selzed it and placed It where it must be of much service They now summon us to take up For ward Mission Study Courses.

Interest in these courses is intensified by the united pursuit of these studies by both Epworth Leaguers and Christian Endeavorers. Hosts of young Christians from these two giant organizations are formed into classes for the study of these same valuable and entertaining works. It would be difficult indeed to find two men so well qualified for this high task as Professor Amos R. Wells. editor of the Christian Endeavor World, and Mr. S. Earl Taylor, out Field Secretary for Young People's These two finely equipped Work. men are the official representatives of fifteen denominational Missionary Boards. What stronger indorsement could be desired?

How can our work be done more effectually than by a Mission Study Rally Sunday? Why could there not be such a rally in every Methodist Episcopal church on this continent? It could be if only a few live Epworthians in each society would determine to have it so. What grand results would flow from a Mission Study class in every chapter? Millions of money in a very few years, thousands of new missionaries, and increased missionary enthusiasm in all the home churches. It ought to be,

RAM'S HORN BLASTS.

T. HE clouds do not make the night. The affected Every low Every loveless day is worse than lost Working is the best way of watching. 図い Most of our "can-

nots" are "will-小学 Prayerless preaching will be power-

True watch dogs do not waste their breath barking at ffles. Loss of revenue accounts for much

less.

loathing of righteousness. There's a lot more light in a tallowdip saint than in many a star preacher.

The devil always endorses the man who doesn't need to go to Sunday



A Prayer of the Hill Country.

"And the strength of the hills is His also," Lift ne. O Lord, above the level plain, Beyond the cities where life throbs and thrills, And in the cool airs let my spirit gain The stable strength and courage of Thy

hills.

might have been written by one of our own reformers. "In America the liquer traffic has yield ed great profits both in manufacturing and in retailing, and men engaged in this busi-ness show, for a time, evidence of prosper-ity. Some of the most palatial homes in this country belong to brewers and distil-lers, their equipages are the best, and their memore of living is sumptions. "One generation of brewers and distillers in America has passed away and we can study their lives and pass judgment on their work. The most intracesive thing that strikes the observer of these men is the universality of their more train. "Personally many of the use a creaged in this business are not only rem of abil-ity, shrewdness and enterprises but they are men of kindly impulses and inclined by nature to be generous end some of

They are Thy secret dwelling places, Lordy Like Thy majestic prophets, old and hoar, They sign of established power forever to a second power forever

Here peace finds refuge from ignoble wars, And faith, triumphant, builds in snow

and rime. Near the broad highways of the greater

stars. Above the tide line of the seas of time.

Lead me yet further, Lord, to peaks more Until the clouds like shining meadows lie

Where through the deeps of silence I may bear The thunder of Thy legions marching by Meredith Nicholson, in American Culti-

vator.

Full of Troubles.

are men of kindly impulses and inclined by nature to be generous, and some of them possess a considerable chine. "Why should a blight have over them? It is a moral taint in their bosoness that comes home to them withlits trail of death "Why say moral taint? Because the of feet of the whole business, as now cor-ducted, is to calter to the weakeness, to de-stray the character and lower the social status of men and of communities, and this demoralization and vain reaches back to the source from which it strang. "Thations in the atmosphere more in a circle in all directions from the point of disturbance, and all that come within that circle feel more or less of the shock. It the traffic in liquor, both the hand that de-livers and the hand that recrites the lagor becomes palsied. "If loutes were made and sold as durus and groceries are sold the effect would be different. If men took them as they take drugs and food, a small her went, small be used, and the demonstration following would be comparatively small." "But the manufactures of liquer want to make money, and they ember they encour age the opening of saloms. "These salonds become lumpier places where characters and lights of planers are destroyed, where basis of densities and carousing are formed that mall densities of planers Men and women must bend their backs and load up with the troubles of life. It always was so and always, no doubt, will be so. The last trouble we have on earth is

we are getting out of it. If we di should we will have no more trouble while as we should we will have not troubles will If we die as we should not our troubles will

There only just begun. Why some of my readers should have such terrible troubles I do not know. Per-haps some of them are of the kind that have worried me-more in thought than in reality.

Little troubles are sometimes a nuisance.

Little troubles are sometimes a nuisance. Not large enough to weigh us down, but just large enough to spoil the day and rob us of sleep at night. A few nights since I was troubled about almost nothing, but it would not leave me and was strong enough to toss me about on my bed. But sleep had its way, and the next morning I could not help smiling at myself for being so foolish as to let such a little bit of a thing trouble me. Bear your burdens as lightly as you can. Do not pet or hug them, but give them to understand than you have something bet-ter on hand than to be a cultivator of troubles. The truth is that many of our troubles

The truth is that many of our troubles are brought about by our own foolishness. A gentleman came to me with his financial Old Battles. At a temperance meeting held some verr-since in the State of Alabama, Colonel Le-hamowski, once a Polish count, and when had served many years in Bonemarte's ar-mies, addressed the meeting. Its arose he-fore a large audience, tall, event and vecor-ous, with the glow of health on his fore and said: "You see hefore you a man ev-enty-nine years old. I have fought 200 Ly-thes, have fourteen wounds usen my helds A gentleman came to me with his financial troubles, and was frank enough to say that they were the result of his having spent or allowed his family to spend over \$2000 a ver, while his salary was \$1400. The condition he found himself in was that he had \$600 worth of trouble during the past year and had very little comtort. Troubles brought about by sickness are of a very serious kind and cannot Le al-ways helped. The daughter of a friend of mine was taken to a hospital in Nassau County, N.

The daughter of a friend of mine was taken to a hospital in Nassau County, N. Y., to be operated on for the third time last week. As her father was relating to me what the young girl had to go through my heart acheef for him and his whole family, and especially for the young girl. There are troubles that make one feel that this is a hard world to live in. So far in life grace has been given me to bear up under all the ills of life that it has been my lot be encounter. my feet, and with only a few rags to co-my body. In Egypt I have marched days with the burning sin upon my na-head, feet blistered in the hot sand, with eyes, nostrils and mouth filled w dust, and thirst so tormenting that I have

in under all the ills of life that it has been ny lot to encounter. To do all you can to bear the burdens of there is a good way to bear your own bur-dens easily. Take my word for it, for I have often found it to be so. I not an old lady in a village where 1 once resided who was so troubled with the backache that she was going to beln an-other old lady who was in the same condi-tion. Her idea was that while helping her friend in her troubles she would for-get her own. It is sometimes good policy to be your own doctor in this way. Troubles! Don't stop to count them, for if you do they will grow about as fast as you can enumerate them. The religion you profess is yours for the purpose of enabling you to beat down your next to the kind providence of God. I owe my preservation, my health, vigor my all to this fact, that I never drack a droop of spirituous beguer in all my life." And he added: "Baron Larry, chief of the medical staff of the French army, has stated it as a fact that the 6000 survivors who safely re-turned from Egypt were all mon who had abstained wholly from the use of ardent spirite."

THE GREAT DESTROYER

THE VICE OF INTEMPERANCE.

ness and How Its Manufacturers Are Enabled to Live on Incomes Derived

From Its Sale-Men in the Trade,

by nature to be generous.

where characters and monto is are destroyed, where insues of dra-carousing are formed that null only the individual but his fa every time the drawbard and sink a notch lower, the meral of

ward

to blight the family of the saloankee the brewer and the distiller, who ever

the conditions from which this run ceeds. It is the reactionary effect a man conduct. The microbe of maral of

thes, have fourteen wounds upon my have lived thirty days upon hors with the bark of trees for bread, suc ice for drink, the eanopy of breaten (covering, without stockings or she

torn open the veins in my arms sucked my own blood. Do you ask ho could survive all these horcors? I are next to the kind providence of God. I

Swallowing Dirt.

Succeeded.

-National Advocate.

Convincing Testimony.

The Crusade in Brief.

The Good Templars of Natal have built a new hall at Durban, costing \$55,000, and in buding club room accommodation. The building was opened by a distinguished company of adherents and administrators.

This is hy Bob Burdette, the well-known

dation works backward as well as ior

Old Battles.

R. G. Dun & Company's Weekly Review of Trade says:

"Trade reports are more encourage ing each week, while the feeling off optimism regarding the future is be-" coming general. With its customary disposition to discount commercial prosperity, Wall Street has lifted the average price of the sixty most active railway shares above par for the first time since May of last year. Manufacturing plants steadily increase output, a particularly gratifying feature of the week being the large tonnage of steel purchased by the railways and the advanced prices for pig iron suggest that the depression in that industry has run its course.

Textile mills are doing more work, even the New England cotton centers reporting less procrastination among buyers, which is the more noteworthy because the new contracta were placed at a time when the raw material was declining. Shipyards are more fully engaged and structural work assumes more normal propor-tions. Retail distribution of merchandise is increasing. Payments are still somewhat irregular, yet there are comparatively few complaints.

Failures this week numbered 215 in the United States, against 272 last year, and 29 in Canada, compared with 20 a year ago."

Bradstreet's says: "Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending October 20 aggregate 1,000,402 bushels, against 1,357,175 last week, 4,265,080 this week last year, 7,060,137 in 1902, and 4,952,134 in 1901. Corn exports for the week aggre-gate 707.808 bushels, against 857.517 last week, 1.800.885 a year ago, 84,-564 in 1902, and 1.188,288 in 1901.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Baltimore, Md .- FLOUR -- Firm and inchanged; receipts, 4,292 barrels; exports, 148 barrels.

WHEAT - Strong: spot, contract, 1,18@1.1814; spot No. 2 red Western, 1.20@1.2014; October, 1.18@1.1814; November, 1.1844@1.19; December, 1.1914/0120; May, 12234/01/23; steam-er No. 2 red, 1.13/01.1314; receipts, 9.430 bushels; Southern by sample, 80 at.to; Southern on grade, 108(a)1.18 CORN-Steady, year, 5014@5054 January, 4014@50; February, 4014@50; receipts, 100 bushels; Southern white corn, 35@ 58; Southern yellow corn, 5160.02

OATS-Quiet: No. 2 white, 340 3412; No. 2 mixed, 3312 bid; receipts, 13.000 bushels.

15.000 bushels. RYE-Steady: No. 2 Western, 89; receipts, 848 bushels. BUTTER-Firm, unchanged; fan-cy initiation, 17/0/18; fancy creamery, 21/0/22; fancy ladie, 14/0/15; store-

packed, 126113. EGGS-Firm, unchanged; 21.

11@1112: medium, 1134@1112; small, 11461114

New York -- FOUR-Receipts, 22, 521 barrels: exports, 8.121 barrels; sales, 3.800 packages. Market steady, with fair demand. LARD-Weak, Western steam, 7.70

PORK-Quiet. Family, 10:00; short lear, 14.00/(17.00), mess, 12.30/013.00, COTTONSEED OIL-Weak, Prime crude, nominal: do., yellow. 2734 @28 POTATOES-Firm. Long Island, 1.75@2.00; State and Western, 1.35@

1.750 2.001 State and 2.25001.75. PEANUTS — Dull. Fancy hand picked, 500354; other domestic, 30064. CABBAGES—Steady; per barrel. picked. 10/075

EVAPORATED APPLES - Easy. with outside figures rather extreme. Common are quoted at 4/d414; prime, at 434(25; choice, at 512(26; fancy, at

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

the chief characteristic rites and errors of the Paganiam which it thus persecuted. These things need stating if we are to understand aright the closing words of the first chapter of Romans. The vile practices of the heathen world were not due to ignorance. They knew that their deeds were evil. They knew that their deeds were evil. They knew the judg-ment of God, that they who practiced such things were worthy of death, and yet they practiced them. But the case of Saul of Tarsus was wholly different. If what men call con-science were the arbiter of human con-duct; if that were right which a man honestly believed to be right, his was a perfect life. As judged by and every buman standard, Saul of Tarsus was a pattern saint; but as judged by God he was a pattern sinner. And if you read the middle verses of Romans 3 intelligent-ly, this is the lesson you will learn from them: It is God's estimate of the life of the natural man at his beat—the life of the upright, pious, zealous Jew under law. "Tor that which is highly esteemed among men is abomination in the sight of God." "For that which is highly esteemed among men is abomination in the sight of God." The story is told of the first Duke of Cambridge, that when, in the reading of the Decalogue, the Seventh Commandment was reached, instead of the orthodox re-sponse, he answered, in an aside, that was plainly audible, "I never did that." But here was a man who could make a like response to every commandment in the

here was a man who could make a like response to every commandment in the Decalogue. "As touching the rightcous-ness that is in the law, blameless." Such was his pround boast. You will say, perhaps, that this only proves that he was utterly blind and dead. But that is precisely what I am insisting on; that so far is it from the truth that human nature is hopelessly corrupt and depraved, as men judge of corruption and deprayity, that a natural man may live a.

Auman hature is hopelessly corrupt and depraved, as mon judge of corruption and depravity, that a natural man may live a-life that would put to shame half the saints in the calendar. By a course of un-Christian asceticism and severe penances for "punishing the body," these calendar saints attained to what men deem saint-ship. But to this man saintship was as natural as sin was to many of the saints of the calendar. One of the tests which people hold to be final is that man shall "do his best." What more can possibly he expected of him? This man 'did his best," and his best was a "record" that has never been beaten. What purity of life was his! What plety! What burning zeal! What self-sacrifteing devotion to what he be-lieved to be the cause of God! But looking back upon it all, he writes, "Who was be fore a blasphemer." And what a blas-pheme!

fore a blasphemer." And what a blas-phemer! And so, when he comes under the Divine searchlight, he declares himself the chief of sinners. Scanning the long line of all the sinners of the race, he takes his place at their head, "of whom I am the first." If these were not the words of an in-spired Apostle in an inspired epistle, we might suspect exaggreation. And yet they only express the well recognized principle that privilege increases responsibility and responsibility deepens guilt. Of course he knew no better. But that only made his case the worse, for if ever there was a man who ought to have known better it was he. And so he takes his place as "their of sinners." And he humbly adds, "I obtained mercy." And he repeats this. For he was twice mercied. It is not God's way to put blasphemers into the ministry. And so, as he chinks of the Lord's "exceeding abund and race" in calling him to the apostle chip, he says, "I obtained mercy, because I did it is normally in behef." But for a

I did it intorantly in behef." But for a lost, dead sinner a plea like this avails absolutely nothing. For such, the one and only plea is "that Christ Jeaus came into the world to save sinners."

THE WORK OF REDEMPTION. THE WORK OF REDEMPTION. The Epistle to the Romans goes on to unfold the doctrine of salvation. Sin ar-reages the sinner before the Divine judg-ment seat, and he stands there as guilty and doomed. Salvation therefore can only be through redemption, and redemption must be by blood. But as we have seen and has another aspect: It corrupts and deprates the whole spiritual being. The sinner therefore needs a new nature, He must be bern again, born from above. Fut these truths must never be separat-rd. The same is work depends upon the

Look Ahead.

There is glory for the time to come There is glory for the time to come. A great many people seem to forget that the best is before us. Dr. Bonar once said that everything before the true believer is "glorious." This thought took hold on my soul, and I began to look the matter up and see what I could find in Scripture that was glorious hereafter. I found that the kingdom we are going to inherit is glorious; our crown is to be a "crown of glory;" the city we are going to inhabit is the city of the glorified; the songs we are going to sing are the songs of

songs we are going to sing are the songs of the glorified; we are to wear garments of "glory and beauty;" our society will be the society of the glorified; our rest is to

the society of the glorified; our rest is to be "glorious;" the country to which we are going is to be full of the glory of God and of the Lamb. There are many who are always looking on the backward path and mourning over the troubles through which they have passed; they keep lugging the cares and anxieties they have been called on to bear and are forever looking at them. Why should we go reeling and staggering under the burdens and cares of life when we have such glorious prospects before us?-D. L. Moody.

The Opposer of Christ.

The Opposer of Christ. An unloving spirit is the worst treachery to Christ that we can offer. How often do those who are full of good works ior the Lord stop to think of this? The harsh word spoken by the busy teacher or super intendent or pastor is a travesty on the profession such a one makes. For Christ is one with God, and God is love. Unlove is anti-Christ. We cannot serve Christ while unlove for any child of His is in our hearts or words. "And if I have the gift of prophety, and know all mysteries and all knowledge; and if I have all faith, sa as to remove mountains, but have not love I am nothing. And if I bestow all my body to be burned, but have not love, if profiteth me nothing." "This is My com mandment, that ye love one another."

Pray For Holiness.

Let our prayer be ever for more holiness and more fitness for the kingdom. Ther shall the tabernacle of God be with men and we shall be his people, and God Him self shall be with us.

Oil Tree of China. Five years ago the attention. American importers was called to the value as an astringent and drier in varpish, for the finer kinds of furniture, of the product of the Chinese wood oil tree.

Since then two American firms have established branches at Hankow, China, for the exportation of the oil, and one of them has shipped nearly 200,000 gallons since last fall. Be cause of the fact that no barrels are manufactured in the province where the oil tree grows, a Hankow firm has imported from New York shooks for 5,000 barrels and machinery for setting them up. About a thousand seeds of the oil tree have been planted in California and are doing

well.-Manufacturers' Record.

Studying Philippine Problem. Alleyne Neland, the British traveler and author, has arrived in Boston. He is the British authority on tropical colonization and has been studying the prospects of the United States for im-proving the Philippines as the British have done in India.

school. devil.

into two divisions and act as the imme-diate bodyguard of the youthful king. Their particular duty is more fully given in verse 8. 8. "Within the ranges." "With-in the ranks" (R. V.). 9. "Every man his men." That is, each of the five captains took immediate charge of the company of men put under him.

nen." That is, each of the new captains took immediate charge of the company of men put under him.
10. "David's spears and shields." The trophies of David's many wars, stored probably in some of the chambers surrounding the temple. It would have excited suspicion if the captains and the Levites had entered the temple armed. 11. "The guard stood," etc. From each corner of the porch, on the right and left, the men were ranged in lines between the temple and the altar which stood in front of the porch, so that when the king came forth he could advance between the lines and be brought into the space enclosed by them.
III. The boy king crowned (v. 12). 12. "He brought forth." Jehoiada, who had charge of Joash, brought him sut and officiated in the ceremony that followed. "The testimony." As a part of the coronation ceremony the high priest gave Joash.

charge of Joash, brought him sut and officiated in the ceremony that followed. "The testimonly." As a part of the coro-nation ceremony the high priest gave Joash a copy of the law of Moses. See Deut. 17:18, 19. "They made him king." The people appear to have all been of one mind and rejoice greatly that the reign of the wicked Athaliah was ended. IV. Athaliah slain (vs. 13:10). 13. "When Athaliah heard the noise." The arrangements had been made with such secrecy that Athaliah knew nothing of what was going on. When she heard the noise she hurried into the temple to as-certain the cause of the tumult. 14. "The king stood by the pillar" (R. V.). Some spot is here clearly designated which was the special position of the king on such occasions. We see that Athaliah took in the whole scene at a glance and knew without being told what was going on. 15. The high priest commanded that she be taken without the temple, so that the sacred apartments would not be stained with human blood. He also commanded that any one who might undertake to de-fend her should be instantly killed. 16. Athaliah was slain.

DIG GOLD DESPITE THE WAR.

According to a report received by the state department from the American legation at Seoul, Korea, the Ko rean gold mines controlled by the Uriental Consolidated Mining Company are prospering wonderfully, in spite of their being in the center of

the war zone. A few weeks ago J. Sloat Fassett and H. D. Perkins of New York, and Leigh Hunt, formerly of Portland, Ore., applied to the United States government for protection for their property and employes in Korea. In answer to the representations made by the state department the govern ment was assured by both belliger ents that the property was safe from molestation.

The report received from the American legation gives some figures from the annual report of the Orien-tal company. It shows that the com-pany controls 500 square miles of rich territory in northwest Korea under a conceasion obtained from the emperor by Leigh Hunt. They are operating eight mines, besides a number of tri-butary mines worked by Koreans. The total operating profit for 1903 was \$762,315.84. You may have peace from the devil

when you are wholly possessed by the The best way to drive your children to sin is to keep your religion for com-

pany. There's a good deal of difference be-tween the charity that shines like a lighthouse and that which glares like

a billboard. Holiness is the only livery of heavenliness.

A man shows his real self in the way he treats a child.

Only the devil can make a dime look like a dollar.

Iron character does not come from easy circumstances.

Nature reproves with death that which does not improve. The pessimist should never go into

politics; he starts out with too much truth in his pack.

Wonderful Echoes,

One of the finest echoes of which we have record is mentioned by Barthius, in his notes on the Thebais of Statius. This was on the banks of the Naha, between Coblenz and Bingen, where an original sound was repeated seventeen times.

At Milan is an echo which reiterates the report of a pistol from fifty to sixty times. In a cave of the Pantheon it is said that the guide, by flapping his coat, makes a noise equal to the report of a twelve-pounder Pliny speaks of a cave in Dalmatia where a stone tossed in would raise a perfect storm.

answers a call at the side of the tomb of Nur-Mahal dud Jehanhgirn, at Agra The guide raises the cry: "Great is God, and Mohammed is his Prophet-Allah! Allah"! At first three distinct musical notes are heard in the echo. which reverberate round the dome, and ascend until they reach the small er dome, where they re-unite, and es cape from the temple as one tone.

Odd Relics Are Unearthed.

Since so much excavation has been done in New York of late, particular ly for the subway and other railroad tunnels, a great number of historic relics have been discovered by labor ers. The most recent find was a medal for bravery presented to one Thomas Sampson, who was a member of the metropolitan police force fifty years ago, and a famous federal spy during the civil war. The medal which is a gold one, was given to the officer for life-saving heroism. This fact is stated on one side of the medal while on the other is the figure of a ship in distress and on the shore two men are attempting to throw a life line to the wrecked mariners. Samp son was one of the body guards to Lincoln during his first inauguration and took part in the search for plotters who were responsible for his sassination.

purpose of enabling you to heat down your sorrows, no matter what they may be. You must do your best and trust the rest to

must do your best and trust the rest to God. It is not nleasant to be poor; it is not cheerful to be sick, and there is no com-fort in being despised and unkindly treated by others. But if it is your lot to be thus afflicted keep on thinking and horing that there will soon come a change for the bet-ter. If the change never comes you will be no worse off for your thoughts. If we had no trouble in this world we would be very loth to leave it. While I was looking at a dving man be suddenly opened his eyes and said. "George, I have had enough of the troubles of this life and Jesus will soon take me home." "Soon" proved to be inside of ten minutes. When the doctor pronounced the good man dead George softly reasonade "God is good." George softly responded "God is good." Surely none of you have forgotien that there is a great burden bearer, who is ever ready to help you in every time of need-not occasionally, but all the time.-George R. Scott, in Sabbath Reading.

The Need and Supply of the Church.

Succeeded. Many years ago Mr. Gladstone heard of two young men in the village who had be-some notorious for their drinking habits, and he determined to make an effort to preservel, and there in "The Temple of Peace," as has library was called, he im-prossively appealed to them to change their ways, and then kneit with them and fer-vently asked God to statam and strengthen the in their resolve to abstain from that which had hitherto done there so much harm. The sequel cannot be rold better the scene, and so long as I live the memory of it will be midelikh impressed on my mind. The Grand Old Man was profoundly universe by the intensity of his solicita-tion. My companion is now a minister, and neither of us have touched a drop of intoxicating drink since, nor are we ever hield to the distomers, ibrary, --National Advocate. The Need and Supply of the Church. What Christ said to those men can be said truthfully of any people in this day. If we would do successful work for our Master, in a special line of work, making the most of ourselves, let us remember that when we have done all we can there still exists needs that only the spirit of God ran supply. It is true that every Christian has the spirit of God. These men to whom Christ was speaking had known what it was to possess power. You remember they rere commissioned and sent out two by two into every city, and they came back rejoicing that even the demons had been subject to them, and rejoicing in possession of power. What we need to day is bold-ness. Not a braggadocio spirit, but such a confidence in the Master, such a devotion that they are not willing that any should

want this Central Baptist Church to be a power in this city, we need to be filled with the spirit of God. Shall we seek until we obtain it? Shall we hear the word: "If ye then, being evil, know how to give gifts unto your children, how much more, then, will He give the Holy Spirit to them that ask it?" It is for this that I long. It is for a people filled with the spirit of God. I will risk everything else in the way of difficulties if once we have Him. Shall we eeek Him until we obtain Him?-From Scrimon by the Rev. L. M. Gates.

Try God's Way.

To try just God's." Perhaps after a lew more years of experi-ment in endeavors to reach "the masses" by catering first af all to the needs of adults our church will decide "to try just God's" way and begin with the children.-Pilgrim Teacher.

New Scheme in Business.

A novel scheme for getting orders is to be tried by a Salem provision dealer. He has announced that he will dispense with order wagons drivers of which have gone about town getting orders for provisions every morning, and that he will supply housekeepers with postal cards upon which these orders may be writ-ten, and if malled at night will be filled early the next morning.

This is the Bon hardette, the Weitkhown humorist: "My hameless friend with the chromatic naster, while you are stirring up the super in a ton-ceri disso of rin, let me give you a fact to wash down with it. You may say you have longed for years for the free, in dependent life of a farmer, but you have never been able to get enough money to how a farm. But there is where you are mistaken. For some years you have been diversing a good improved farm at the rate of 190 supare foot at a guily. If you doubt this statement figure it out for yourself. An arre of land contains 43,560 supare feet, Edinating for convenience, the land at An acre of land contains 43,560 square feet, Let mating. for convenience, the land at \$13.56 an acre, you will use that it brings the land just one mill per square foot. Now rour down the fiery dose and imagine you are swallowing a strawberry patch. Call in five of your friends and have them heln you gulp down that 509 foot garden. Get on a prolonged surge some day and see how long it will take to swallow a mas-ture land to feed a cow. Put down that glass of wint there is dirt in it—300 feet of good, rich dirt, worth \$43.56 per acre."

chickens, 1355; fowls, 14; turkeys, 130 14. Dressed, irregular; Western chickens, 12/214: fowls, 1314; turkeys, 15 (a 16.

Live Stock.

Chicago. - CATTLE - Market toc. lower; good to prime steers, 5.70@6.70; poor to medium, 3.50@5.60; stockers and feeds, 2 25@4.00; cows, 1 50@4.20; heifers, 2 00@5.00; canners, 1 50@2.40; bulls, 2 00@4.35; calves, 3 00@7.00; Texas fed steers, 3.75@5.50; Western

HOGS-5c. to 10c. lower; mixed and butchers', 515@5.75; good to choice heavy, 550@5.75; rough heavy, 500@5.25; light, 515@5.65; bulk of

sales. 5.35@5.55. SHEEP-Sheep, strong; lambs, weak; good to choice wethers, 3.500 4 20; fair to choice, mixed, 3.25@3.75; lambs, 4 00@5.90; Western lambs, 4.00 a 5.6c.

New York-BEEVES-Medium to good steers, firm to toc. higher; common, more active, and firm; bulls, strong; cows, steady to strong; native steers, 4.00 @ 5.50; halfbreeds and Westerns, 3.00@4.15; oxen, 3.00@3.50; hulls, 2 50 @ 3 40; cows, 3 15 @ 3.25; dressed beef, steady; exports, 3 400 quarters of beef; tomorrow, 3.500 quar-

ters of beef. CALVES - Veals, barely steady; grassers, unchanged; Westerns, low-Rishop Millspaugh, of Kausas, says: The largest wholesale grocer in Kausas is prohibitionist, but biniself not a tectotaler; veals, 5.00@850; no very choice here: grassers, 3.00@3.12; Westerns,

a prohibitionist, but binaself not a tectotal-er. He gives it as his judgment as a busi-ness man that there is twenty-five per cent, more business done by the grocery, dry goods and hardware trades in Kansas than there was before prohibition was es-tablished." 3.50@4.00. HOGS-Market roc. lower; prime State and Pennsylvania hogs. 5.90 @6.00.

WORLD OF LABOR.

There are said to be over 300 successful co-operative stores in the United States.

Printers in Marinette, Wis., and Menominee, Mich., have secured an

increase in pay. French trade unions include almost one-sixth of all the workmen engaged in French industries.

Efforts are being made to induce the National Shorthand Reporters' Association to affiliate with organized labor.

A rigorous organizing campaign has bren decided upon by the district The temperance papers published in the German language have made quite a gain in numbers. chusetts.

Of last year's 9,840 casualties in railway accidents, 3,696 were em-ployes and 355 were passenger patrons of the railroads.

in numbers. In Germany Count von Haesler is prob-ably the most conspicuous total abstainer among the ariatocracy. The uation's annual drink bill used to be just one billion dollars, now it approxi-mates a billion and a half.

The Printing Pressmen's Union will probably locate the proposed interns-tional office and headquarters in Bosmates a billion and a nail. In almost all the great fraternal orders being engaged in the manufacture or the sale of intoxicants is a bar to admission. And we should all be glad that it is so. ton, Mass.

Thomas I. Kidd, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, has announced his decision to return rom labor cincles.

The consumption of liquor per capita is now about twice what it was twenty-three After his "iceb'e fumbling" at schemes for social betterment the hero in Mrs. Browning's "Aurora Leigh" is led to say that at last he years ago. The Edinburgh School Board has de-eided to have the systematic teaching of temperance in the schools under its juris-"Grew willing, having tried all other ways, To try just God's." The Hoboken (N. J.) Town Council have The Hoboken (N. J.) Town Council nave prohibited the employment of women in public houses. The Danish authorities have done the same. There are many things to be very thank-ful far. Great railroad corporations have rome to the conclusion that sober help is preferable to help addicted to drinking.

Some of the clairvoyants in London ears up to \$100 a day.

that they are not willing that any should question whether they belong to Him or not. My dear brothers in Christ, if we want this Central Baptist Church to be a

The sweetest echo in all the world

Americans in Korea Said to Be Pros pering in Their Operations.