

SUNDAY SERMON

A Scholarly Discourse By Bishop C. C. McCabe.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The New York Episcopal Church was crowded to its utmost capacity Sunday morning when Bishop McCabe preached the Conference sermon. His sermon was a typical, old-style Methodist oration, and evidently pleased his hearers immensely, for his remarks were punctuated from start to finish with cries of "Amen," "Hallelujah," "Yes, yes," and frequent laughter.

Bishop McCabe's subject was "The Resurrection Commission," and he took up the text of Luke 24:1-12. "And the desire of all nations shall come," he said.

Hagal was one of the prophets who went to the captive Israelites to help to rebuild the walls of the ruined temple and of their destroyed city. Each year the wall of the temple was to be raised six inches. The Jews were both men of vast hope and mighty faith, and God gave them vision to reach the future, and because they saw the future, they were optimistic men. They did not believe that anything was too good to be true. We need such men. We have enough men who tell us how much better the past was than the present, and who discourage us, and we need men who talk hopefully; men who speak of the future with delight, because they believe that the Lord's promise that the will of God shall be done on earth as it is in Heaven—will some day be fulfilled. These two prophets went to the Israelites, to Jerusalem, and struggled to rebuild the temple, and they were greatly hindered. One man called Agrippa, who was a friend of the king of Persia, allowed them to go. Cyrus was the conqueror of Babylon, and these Jews had fallen into his hands and he treated them finely. Cyrus was a man who believed in religious liberty. It is strange that 2500 years ago there was a man in a high civil position who believed that every man had a right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. I know Cyrus believed in religious liberty because he was not a Jew, and yet he allowed these Jews to go and rebuild their temple and ruined city. I think God loved Cyrus on this account. I know He did, because He sent him a message by Isaiah, "I will go before thee," Cyrus would have made a good czar of Russia, these would be no more massacres of the Jews. And what a great Sultan of Turkey he would have made! There would be no more massacres of Armenians simply because they were Christians. I trust in God that the time will come when a great man like Cyrus will occupy every throne on earth, and when the idea that one man can control the conscience of another shall pass away forever. I have myself seen 580 instruments of torture which were used by men and devils—for I think the devil inspired men to use such instruments of torture—to make all men think alike. I looked with amazed interest at the "Maid of Nuremberg," a terrible instrument called by that name. It consisted of great wide doors, in which I counted nine spikes, several inches long. When the victim was asked for the last time "Will you repent?" if he said "No," those doors were slammed, and the victim quivering on these spikes would suffer more anguish than Christ did on the cross. Men and women to-day would rather die than give up this old Bible, or surrender the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience. We enjoy liberty to-day because such men and women have lived in the world. Let us prize the boon which they purchased with suffering and blood.

These Israelites had been in captivity for seven years; 42,360 of them went to build the temple. Some were old and some young, these young men were sent for, for they did not remember Solomon's Temple, but the old men did, and they went. They went, first, because of the contrast between the amount of money which David gave Solomon to build the temple with and the sum they had now. Secondly, because of the contrast between the number of men—Solomon had 80,000, and now there were but 42,360. Solomon had 999 overseers to keep the people at work—walking delegates, if you please. I wish all walking delegates were for that purpose. I wonder if they ever had a strike among them. I wonder if 10,000 of these 80,000 said to the other eighty-four per cent, "Unless you join our society you cannot work at all." It would not have been allowed. Solomon's wives—I had a letter yesterday from a prominent man in this city, asking me if the church was the friend of labor. I want to state publicly the creed of the M. E. Church. We are the friends of labor, we are the friends of all laborers of every man and woman who finds to earn a living by the sweat of the face. We are the friends, not only of the sixteen per cent, but of the 80,000; of 100 per cent, of labor, and anybody who is not a friend of 100 per cent, is not a true friend of labor. This is the creed of the M. E. Church, and I state it for them because they do not seem disposed to state it for themselves. And I believe I state the creed of all Protestant churches in this country.

Then, again, I think the old men wept because of the contrast in the plans of the two temples.

"The Desire of All Nations." That is one of the names of Christ. He had over 300 different appellations. Jacob called Him "Shiloh," Job "The Deliverer," David, "The Shepherd," "Wonderful," "Counselor," "Mighty God," "Everlasting Father," and "Prince of Peace." Paul, the Baptist, "The Lamb of God," Paul, the "Forerunner," at the Isle of Patmos, Jesus said: "I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last, the bright and morning star," and John called Him "King of Kings and Lord of Lords." But the sweetest name of all is Jesus. O, what a sweet name it is. He is my Saviour. It took an angel to bring that name. Gabriel said, "His name shall be called Jesus." That is the sweetest name of all—His name shall be above all names. "At the name of Jesus every knee shall bow."

Jesus, my Saviour, to Bethlehem came, Born in a manger in sorrow and shame; O, it is wonderful, best He His name, Calling for me! Calling for me!

He did come, "and His own received Him not." The Jews are still looking for Him. That is the most pathetic thing in human history. The great Hebrew scholar has translated the New Testament into Hebrew as a literary venture, and a rich man in London is spending a large fortune in circulating it. I hope it will fly around the earth. Let us get the Jews converted, for it is the quietest way to convert the world. Do you know that there are 500,000 converted Jews? Let the glorious work go on.

Now, what think ye of Christ? Is the wonderer of all these glorious names divine or human or angel? Something He was a good man, a typical

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MAY 13.

Subject: **A Fiery Demoniac Healed.** Mark x. 17-18—Golden Text, Mark v. 19—Memory Verse, 15—Topic, **Great Facts Respecting Salvation.**

1. The fiery demoniac (vs. 1-5). "They." Jesus and the disciples. "The other side." They crossed the Sea of Galilee from Capernaum to the Eastern shore of Gadaraes. This name in Matthew is Gergesenes, and in the Revised Version is Gerasenes.

2. "The tombs." These tombs were either natural caves or recesses hewn out of the rock, with cells upon their sides for the reception of the dead. Mark and Luke speak of two men, probably the fiercer of the two, without denying that two were healed. "Unclean spirit." Called unclean because the spirit defiled both body and soul, the outward sign being a type of the inward condition. It was impossible to bring his wild, savage nature under restraint.

3. "Night and day." He was deprived of sleep. "Mountains-tombs." Here the demoniac had his home; for all maniacs were treated as soon as they became violent for fear of their institutions of pity for the unfortunate are among the gifts of Christ; anxiety keeps nothing of them, or of the spirit that would produce them. Probably he hid in the hills, "Cutting himself." Here is a suggestive picture of what all men would become under the absolute dominion of Satan.

4. The demoniac goes to Christ and is delivered (vs. 6-13). "Ran and worshiped." As a man he is attracted toward Christ, but when under the influence of the demon he desires to withdraw from Christ. "And cried," etc. It is impossible to account for his strange consciousness of a wonderful power in Jesus, or for the manner in which he is attracted to Him. It is a mystery, but the man on any other hypothesis than the existence of beings superinduced upon men. "To do with Thee." Literally, "What is there between Thee and me?" "Why art thou thus?" "The devil has taken me." "I can not be satisfied until I see the great enemy of my soul." "I can not be satisfied until I see the great enemy of my soul." "I can not be satisfied until I see the great enemy of my soul."

5. "What is thy name?" Christ asked the man (not the demon) his name in order to get his attention and bring him to a consciousness of his own personality. "Legion." The demon answered, speaking through the man, "The Roman legion, that is, the army of six thousand men. The word has come to men as large number—a host."

6. "Besought." The demon knew who was in authority over him. "Out of the country." This is explained in Luke 11. "They did not wish to be sent into the deep, that is, into the abyss of hell, into the bottomless pit (Rev. 20:3). Send us anywhere, anywhere but to perdition. Send us to the most shattered man; send us to the lowest creature, like man or beast, bird or reptile, anywhere but into the sea." "Great herd." Though the Jews did not eat pork the Roman soldiers did and the swine may have been kept to supply their wants. "Into the swine." How could demons enter swine? We do not know. But we see many things that we do not understand. The connection of mind and body in us is an equally great mystery. "Gave them leave." The devil cannot so much as trouble swine without leave from God. "Were choked." Devils have charged our Lord with wrong doing, as "swine." Let us be sent into the swine and this causing such a great loss to the owners; but it should be noted that what Jesus did was to drive them out of the swine and then permit them to go where they wished.

7. "The effect of the cure (vs. 14-17). "Fled." The demon fled. "Fled." In this "Gergesa, near the sea." "Went out." The quickness with which intelligence flies in the East. Matthew says, "Behold, the whole city came out to meet Jesus." "The man's desire." There is a marvelous contrast between the man's former and his present condition. Instead of wandering among tombs, in nakedness, and filling the people with terror by his wild, unmanly ravings, he is now sitting at the feet of Jesus, clothed in his day's attire. Those who come to Christ and take Him as their Savior always come into their right mind. "Were afraid." They knew they were in the presence of one who had great power, and perhaps they feared Jesus might send upon them the punishment they knew they deserved on account of their sins. When Christ comes into a place there is either deadly fear or great rejoicing. "They saw it." Those who fed the swine and others who have been healed here witness the same thing.

8. "Not a backbiter." That which Christians as well as others do at the present day is backbiting. Not a backbiter as a ramrod, that cannot yield or bend, but a well articulated spinal column, which is strong enough to hold a man upright, and keep him from being crushed beneath the burdens that press upon him. There are days of our glory, and men are too often ruled by compromise rather than by conscience.

9. "Fish Strictly in Fashion." Here is an eighteenth century fish story. It is told in a letter written by a traveler in Russia to a woman in England. A vessel laden with the latest fashions from Paris was run down in the channel of St. Petersburg. "The next day, the writer says, 'A salmon was caught in the Neva, dressed in a white satin petticoat; and in the same net were found two large cod, with muslin handkerchiefs round their necks. The sharks and porpoises were observed in gowns of the latest taste; and hardly was there a fish that did not display some of the freshest Parisian fashions that ever visited the north.'

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, MAY 13.

Investing Our Lives—2 Tim. 4. 6-8.

The seventeenth anniversary of the Epworth League will be celebrated on May 13.

A complete and attractive program will be prepared, which every chapter ought to use. It is intended to be simple, sensible, and full of interest. Its successful presentation is meant to be through the powers of the smallest chapter, and yet the largest should find it entirely worthy of being used.

Do not permit any light reason to interfere with the use of this special program. It affords every chapter the one opportunity of the year to put its work fairly and strikingly before the whole church.

The whole day may be profitably devoted to the anniversary theme. Perhaps the pastor may be willing to preach a special sermon at the morning hour. The evening service should be entirely devoted to the special program. Of course, there must be an understanding with the pastor, so that the chapter may have his consent and cooperation.

Magnify the occasion in every possible way. Emphasize its importance by careful preparation, by vigorous advertising, by general participation. Let the entire celebration be on the high level of the League's true importance and dignity.

If some chapters find that they cannot use the anniversary program in some way or other.

Every year the official program provides for the installation of officers and the graduation of Juniors. These exercises may be made part of the celebration, even though the rest of the program is not used.

Wheat has two uses. It may be eaten, or it may be sown. Eaten, it satisfies the appetite of the moment and ministers to the needs of the body. Each grain has one grain's value, and no more. It abideth alone.

Sown, it dies. But out of the death of the wheat comes the life of the harvest. The grains are buried in the dark earth. The fields are brown and bare above them. But soon there is a shimmer of green, then a sea of gold. Each grain of the sowing has risen from death, but with its life and its value multiplied thirtyfold.

Life may also be put to two uses. It may be eaten, or it may be sown. It may be consumed as it comes, each day's life and worth used to satisfy each day's desires. That way there is gratification for the moment, but no gain of influence, no strengthening of the forces of life, no enlargement of life's meaning.

Life may be invested for others. And that way comes the increase of influence, the widening of life's outlook, the enrichment of life's purposes and results.

Household Matters

Tasty Fruit Salad.
A very simple but tasty fruit salad is made of sliced bananas and boiled prunes cut in bits. It may be served with cream, or be dressed with a blend of lemon and orange juice, with or without pineapple juice.

Cream of Cheese Soup.
Scald one quart of milk with a teaspoonful of grated onions, a blade of mace and a piece of red pepper about as large as a knife blade. Make a white sauce with two tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour and a cupful of cold milk, and add it to the hot milk in a double boiler. When it cooks add a cupful of grated cheese. Let this melt and add a little salt. Beat two eggs and strain the soup over the eggs, stirring all the time. Whip until light and stir in.

Hedge-Fridge Salad.
Here is what a housekeeper irreverently calls "hedge-podge" salad, a large sour apple sliced and cut in cubes, a tablespoonful of minced onion, a sweet red pepper chopped fine, two small tomatoes and two cupfuls of finely shredded cabbage. Put the various articles into the salad bowl in layers, beginning with cabbage and ending with pepper on the top. Dress with oil and vinegar that have been emulsified in a bowl rubbed with the cut side of a clove of garlic and seasoned with a bit of tabasco sauce and tarragon vinegar. Mix the salad thoroughly with forks.

Delicious Cheese Sauce.
The New Idea Magazine gives a delicious recipe for cheese sauce to be poured over macaroni that has been boiled tender, or to be poured over toast. Put a large tablespoonful of butter in the upper half of a double boiler, the lower part being filled with water, and after it has melted stir in a tablespoonful of flour. After blending them, turn in a cupful of hot milk, making a rather thin white sauce. Season with salt and paprika to taste, and then pour in a large cupful of cheese which has been put through the meat chopper. This thickens the sauce sufficiently.

Smith's College Fudge.
Put into a saucepan one cup white sugar, one cup brown sugar, quarter of a cup of molasses and half a cup of cream. Melt a quarter of a cup of butter and add. Bring to a boil and cook three minutes, stirring rapidly. Have ready two squares of chocolate scraped fine, add to the syrup and cook five minutes, stirring rapidly at first, then more slowly. Take from the fire, flavor with vanilla, using about a teaspoonful and a half, then beat until thick and creamy. Pour into buttered tins, set in a cool place and mark in squares. Chopped walnuts, pecans, figs or crystallized fruits may be added when you wish a change.

Vegetable Outlets.
Vegetable outlets used in place of meat in a vegetarian family are made this way: Slice a dozen carrots, a turnip and an onion are all boiled separately until they are very tender. Then they are mashed together and mixed with a cupful of cooked lentils drained as dry as possible. The mixture is seasoned with curry powder, minced parsley and salt, an egg is incorporated to bind it together, and if it is too moist to handle a few bread crumbs are added. It is then made into croquette shapes patted flat, dipped into beaten egg, rolled in bread crumbs and fried in deep fat. Serve on a hot dish with parsley as a garnish, and the uninitiated will mistake them for a meat outlet of an unknown kind.—New York Evening Sun.

Hints for the Housekeeper

Freshen salt fish by soaking in sour milk.

Flun syrup may be made thicker by boiling it down.

To remove egg stains from silver apply dry salt and rub with a soft cloth.

A brush dipped in salt water should be used in cleaning bamboo furniture.

A little sugar added to the water used in blasting roasts improves its flavor.

The dirtiest frying pan will become clean soaked five minutes in ammonia and water.

The odor and taste of onion can be removed from silver by rubbing it with a slice of lemon.

Equal parts of turpentine, linseed oil and vinegar make a splendid polish for furniture, etc.

Add a few drops of lemon juice to eggs while being scrambled. It will improve the taste.

A dustpan with a long, perpendicular handle will save many a twinge in the muscles of the back.

To bring out the brilliancy of cut glass, ammonia should be put in the water in which it is rinsed.

A few grains of rice put in the salt cellar will keep the salt moving when being shaken and avoid its caking.

To take care of silk dresses properly they should never be brushed, but rubbed with a soft piece of merino.

If pains in the head are brought on by a nervous attack they will often be relieved by binding a silk handkerchief tightly around the forehead.

Setting dishes in the oven to warm often results in their cracking. Warm them by pouring hot water over them and there will be less chance of breakage.

The brushes should always be washed in cold water in which there is a little ammonia and a few drops of carbolic acid added to the water by way of a mild disinfectant.

Ink stains will come out with the salts of lemon. Rub the salts over the spot after wetting it slightly with water. Repeat the process every few minutes, rubbing well and rinsing in cold water until the marks have disappeared. Some ink stains are very obstinate and do not yield as readily as others.

Christian Endeavor Notes

MAY THIRTEENTH.

Christ's Life. Lessons From His Miracles of Healing. Matt. 9: 27-34; 25: 31-40.

Christ is always saying to us, "According to your faith be it unto you." Faith is the key to all blessedness. The blind men were healed, not so much that they might see as that they might speak. Their gratitude was better than their vision.

There are still "dumb devils" that need casting out!

Do you think of Christ as sitting on a radiant throne? Think of Him as suffering in the body of the next wretched man whom you could help.

Suggestions.

The only thing that which Christ wondered was the splendid faith of a Gentile. He is now wondering at our unfaith.

Christ healed bodies in order to the far more important healing of souls. Christ's promise that we should do "greater things" than He is fulfilled in the marvels of modern science.

Will Christ answer prayers for healing now? Yes, if the prayer is willing to be done.

Illustrations.

To Christ, the Creator, a sick human body was like a halting machine to the inventor of it.

There was no real marvel in Christ's healing; the marvel would have been if He had kept from healing—as if a fire should burn without heat or a lamp without light.

Christ's miracles were the mint-mark stamped upon His teachings. Healing radiated from Christ, as light from the sun, and the true Christian must reflect it like a mirror.

Questions.

Are you trying to heal the sins and sorrows of those around you? Has Christ been a Physician to you? Are you spreading the praise of the Great Physician? The modern mission is the outcome of the living teachings of our faith.—Isabella Bird Bishop.

Christ is now, through His disciples, healing more sick, opening more blind eyes, binding up more broken-hearted, than He did in Palestine eighteen hundred years ago.—F. N. Peloubet.

Gorilla Battles.
Many stories have been told of gorillas who, in attacking each other or men, used clubs as weapons. It is very doubtful if that is true. They are usually strong, sharp teeth, and in all authentic tales of their battles they seem to depend largely upon them. With their teeth they can make a wound as smooth and clean as with a surgeon's knife. When they fight they grasp their adversaries with both of their long hairy hands and, drawing them up close in an all too strenuous embrace, they sink their teeth into the faces or limbs of their opponents. Their most effective mode of fighting with each other is to catch the creature by the wrist and bite off a finger. Minus fingers and toes an orang-outang is practically helpless, for he cannot fight any longer. He soon afterward succumbs to starvation or is disposed of by some other animal, for he cannot climb trees either for protection or food.

Management of the Lawn.

After the soil of the lawn is well established its success thereafter depends upon its management and the amount of rain that falls upon it. The best time to seed the lawn in the South is as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, while in the North, August is probably the best month, although spring sowing often results as well in the North as in the South.

Care of Farm Tools.
If every farm contained a tool house, in which every tool was kept in its place when not in use, there would be a great saving of time during the busy season. It often happens that the value of the time lost in seeking some tool not in its place is greater than the cost of the tool. Much of the loss of time and exposure of tools is due to the lack of some suitable place for storage. It costs but little to build a tool house, and it need not be proof against heat or cold, the main point being a good roof, so as to protect the tools and implements from dampness.

A Brush Burner.
A convenient, portable brush burner, for getting rid of lopped limbs in the orchard during the pruning season, can be made thus: Take a section of an old smokestack, about five or six feet long, cut it lengthwise and open it so as to make a trough. Close both ends with pieces of sheet iron, and fasten the contrivance to a sled. Throw some dirt in the bottom of the trough and start a fire. Hitch a horse to the sled, but at a safe distance from the fire. Pile on the brush and it will be consumed, leaving the ashes in the trough. Be careful not to haul the burner under the trees while it is in operation. The horse draws the burner wherever needed.—Indiana Farmer.

Poultry and the Curculio.
A flock of hens will greatly assist in protecting peaches and plums from insects of various kinds. The fowls keep the soil around the trees clean, and manure the trees with their droppings. When fowls are kept in confinement peach growing can be made an adjunct, thus adding to the profits as well as affording excellent shade in the yards in summer. Experiments in plum orchards show that if the hens are allowed over a large area they need not be kept too busy with other interests to neglect the curculio, but if they are confined and each yard contains but one or two plan trees, under which the hens will congregate for shade, with not too much grass in the yards, the prospects will be favorable to a large crop of plums. Being thus compelled to remain near the trees the insects have but little chance of escaping.—Farm and Fireside.

To Destroy Bark Lice.
A cheap mixture, which has been tested with excellent results, is to dissolve five pounds of potash in five gallons of boiling water, adding five pounds of lard at the same time. In another vessel shake one peck of stone lime in five gallons of boiling water and add a pint of crude carbolic acid. While hot mix the two solutions. The mixture may be kept in a barrel, to be used as required. When about to be applied to trees take one gallon of the mixture, add two or three gallons of boiling water and swab the trees with it, or apply with an old broom, while the mixture is warm or as hot as it can be applied. It may be used as frequently as necessary, both on the trunks of trees and on the roots, after removing the top soil. It loosens the old bark, destroys bark lice and makes the trunks smooth. The odor of the carbolic acid is enduring and is especially distasteful to insects.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Hollow Concrete Blocks.
A recent farmers' bulletin says: Among the advantages claimed for hollow concrete block construction may be mentioned the following:
1. Hollow block construction introduces a saving of material over brick or stone masonry.
2. The cost of laying concrete blocks is less than for brickwork. This is due to the fact that the blocks, being larger, require a much smaller number of joints and less mortar, and, being hollow, are a less weight than solid brickwork.
3. A wall constructed of good concrete blocks is as strong or stronger than a brick wall of equal thickness.
4. Concrete blocks, being easily molded to any desired form, will prove to be a far more economical building material than stone, which has to be dressed to shape.
5. Experience has proved concrete to be a most excellent fire-resisting material.
6. Concrete blocks, being hollow, tend to prevent sudden changes of temperature within a house, making it cool in summer and easily heated in winter.
7. The hollow spaces provide an easy means for running pipes and electric wires. These spaces may also be used wholly or in part for heating and ventilating flues.