Subject: The Message of Christ to | alviduality. It may destroy to some Capital.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Speaking at the Irving Square Presbyterian Church on the theme. "The Message of Christ to Capital," the Rev. I. W. Hender-son, pastor, took as his text Matthew 7:12, "Therefore, all things whatso-ever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

Labor and capital. The great correlated facts of the economic life of to-day, as throughout all ages they have been, are labor and capital. But though they are correlated, capital is of secondary importance. In a simple society labor is central. In a complex society labor and capital may with reason be allowed to posportance in the economic system. But no mutter how influential and how powerful capital may become it can never usurp the central, primal, tundamental, ultimate position of labor in the economic affairs of man

The economic tendency of to-day upon the side of capital is toward centralization, toward combination, toward concentration. With this ten-dency toward centralization we have the spectacle of immense corpora-tions gifted with a chartered power at the hands of a sovereign people. And these corporations are engaged, many of them. In the exercise of this power in endeavors to control the output of the necessities of life; direct and govern the markets of the world, and dictate prices for the necessaries of life without due regard to fairness or to the universal laws, very largely, of supply and de-mand. There are good and there are evil results to be expected and to be found in the economic trend of our

The dangers of this economic tendency so far as capital is concerned are many fold; and the first danger is, that in the centralization of wealth and the increase of capital beyond the bounds of safety, we shall have two different and distinct classes in the social life of our land. The danger is, that, with a society in which there shall be, in effect, but two classes of men, we shall have a return, in an economic way, to the unhealthy conditions of the feudal re-gime. The danger is that, upon the one hand, we shall have the em-ployer, on the other hand, the employe; on the one hand, the men of money and, on the other, the salaried. The danger is that, on the one hand, we shall have a class of independent wealthy men and, on the other, one hand, the wealth holders and, on

the other, the wage workers.

The second danger is from corporate concentration. By virtue of Governmental enactments a corporation, though composed of personali-ties, is itself an impersonality before the law. The sense of individual re-sponsibility is lessened and men are released, by the law itself, from that lively sense of personal duty which is incumbent and felt upon the part of the individual man with a personal relation to the law and to trade. Men the engineers of a huge mechanism. Humanity is lost in the machinery of commercial life.

Another danger of the economic tendency on the part of capital to-day is that, by virtue of its immense powers, it shall grow up as a State within a State. With the numberless and increasing ramifications and alliances of our larger corporations there has grown up an alarming situation, Take, for instance, the most noted valuable the public services of this corporation may have been; however important its contributions to society, as a leader in the march of trade, may be admitted to be; however much we may praise it for the many excellencies which it possesses, we cannot escape the fact that it stands to-day, as do many other corporations, as a danger to the public welfare and as a possible enemy to the common weal. The ramifications, the usiness alliances, the political coalitions of this one corporation are so diverse, so Nation wide, so stupendous as to be almost past belief. All this is wise from the standpoint of a pure commercial life. There is nothing inherently wrong in such a condition of affairs if the correlative power eve single toward the light of righteousness. But if ever this enormous influence and capacity for good or for ill should become vested in the hands of unscruptious men the danger to our civil liberty would be very real If, in the course of time, the power of such corporations should become the property of unjust and ungodly men, whose creed should be selfish-ness and whose commercial aim should be directed toward the satisfaction of unbridled self-interest, immediate and intense iniquity would, of sequence, result. The danger to these American people lies not in the strongth of military force; not in an unselfish imperialism which strives for the amelioration of the peoples of the islands of the sea; but in the unholy use of dishonest power by immoral and conscienceless men of wealth. Then will be realized the prophecy of the State within the State. Then will come the test of capital, made arrogant with wealth, in the lists against the Governmental

It does not necessarily follow whatever may be our fears, that combination per se is evil. Combination is a natural and a logical result of the conditions under which we live. Anything, whatever its name, which lightens labor, enlarges efficiency, and ncreases the impetus of commercial life, is of value to humanity at large impersonality before the law is not in itself an unmitigated evil if so be men who manage corporations do not forget humanity and God. Combinations and corporations are beneficial so long as they are good.

It also does not follow, necessarily that the possession of great wealth is a crime. Wealth is a sin only when it is unrighteously acquired or in-humanly expended and used. The man who becomes rich in righteous-ness is an honor to the Commonwealth. The man who spends his substance in a decent way with dur-regard for the public good is a credit to the State. But bad men whose to the State. But bad men whose wealth is the result of malicious depredations upon the public, and whose moneys are expended in unclean ways, are public criminals and disgraces to humanity. It siso does not follow necessarily that a system of the control of the cont

extent the money making capacity of the individual; but to destroy a man's ability to exercise his financial in-stinct is not to destroy the man. Individuality is not a matter so nuch of money as of mind, heart, and soul. And any system which permits men to enjoy a larger opportunity for the exercise of their intellectual, moral and spiritual capacities, and which enables humanity to realize in a larger fashion the fulness of human personality upon every side, must be valuable to mankind. Righteous com-bination will afford opportunity for all the faculties. The individualism of to-day is an insult, in the last analysis, to personalities who are made in the image of Almighty God. About all that it emphasizes is our capacity and desire to make money. And however valuable money be and however much we may all need it, this is the eternal truth of God, that that system which emphasizes this side of man's nature al-most to the stuitifying of his mental. ethical and spiritual characteristics is

The message of Christ to capital And what is this gospel? If I under-stand the truth of God unto men of wealth as it has been revealed unto us in Jesus Christ our Lord, it is this, that money is a trust; that wealth is a talent; that the possession of exfraordinary ability for anancial success and commercial leadership is a gift of God compelling inescapable

duties upon those so blessed and enforcing tremendous obligations. A man's money is to be used not unto the satisfaction of his selfish desires, but for the good of all. Men are not to be treated as slaves. They are not to be considered as machines. ing in mind the admonition of Whatsoever ye would that Lord. nen should do unto you, do ye even so to them," our men of financial and commercial prominence should re-member that even the humblest man is a personality and not a mechan-ism; that even a laborer is a child of the living God. If there are any men who should have patience, forbearance, charity, loving kindness, ten-derness, compassion with and for the men who toil they are the men who in the providence of God are supremely endowed with the fulness and the fatness of the good things of life. It is the business, as, under God, it should be the happiness, of our men of means and of commercial prominence to study the comfort, to mhance the joy, to foster the educa upliftment of the man who is working for a wage. Their delight it should be, as it is their duty, to lighten labor and to increase wages to the utmost limit that the economic conditions which are existent will al-They should see that the toller has free hours, sufficient and often enough not only for rest, but also for honest recreation. Men do not ask for alms, they simply desire a chance and an opportunity to do something than exist-to live. In the darkest days of African bondage were no worse, though there were different, conditions, than those which characterize the luhuman white slavery that is a feature of the eco-nomic system of to-day. Multitudes nomic system of to-day. of men eke out but a bare and, at best, a miserable existence, as the fruit of honest, laborious and oftentime dangerous, toil; while those who pay their wages live in splendor, affluence, and, many time cilious and arrogant indifference to the needs of men. The message of Christ to the man of wealth is a call for selfishness, self-sacrifice and hon-

The great need of capital to-day is an instillation in its heart of the principles and the personality, of the character and the convictions of Jesus Christ. We cannot Lope for a sound exercise of commercial authority; we cannot, wisely and senaibly, expect a true development of our commercial life without the presence of His truth as the guiding and controlling factor in the hearts and the minds and the souls of our men of wealth. Filled with the spirit of Christ they will love men; and loving men, we shall have no fear.

A Mistake Frequently Made. Professor P. Brouardel in an ad as on the measures adopted by different nations for the prevention of consumption, calls attention to a mistake made in the different coun-tries by ministers who have the charge of the financial department of the State. He says they like to calculate the sum the State gets from the duty on alcohol, but they should deduct from it the cost to the community of the family of the ruined drunkard, his degenerate, infirm, scrofulous and epileptic children, who must have shelter. This invasion of alcoholism ought to be regarded by everyone as a public danger, and this principle, the truth of which is incon-testable, should be inculcated into the masses, that the future of the world will be in the hands of the

Response to Prayer. There is no true prayer without some response. Invisible wires from heaven to earth are ever vibrating with divine blessings, and when prayer touches them the electric stream of love enters the soul. Newman Half.

RIDDIES.

Why does an onton resemble a ringing bell? Because peel follows peel in an onion, and peal follows peal in a bell, when it is ringing.

What word of three syllables tells us at what time we should dance!

Why is Ireland likely to become the richest country in the world? Because its capital is always doubling

When you go to bed, why are your slippers like a deferred resolution? Because they are put off till the next day.

When is a nose not a nose? When it is a little reddish (radish) .- Lon-

Was He a Yankee.

Adam was not an Englishman When he awoke and found Eve by his side she was an absolutely new thing. The English always run away from the new; he did not-Adam cannot have been an Englishman -London Truth.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

DECEMBER NINTH.

Christ's Life. XII. Lessons from the "Seven Words from the Cross." John 19:25-30: Luke 23:34-46:

Mark 15:34. Honoring a mother. - Prov. 23:22-25.

Our Great High Priest,-Heb. 2: Paul's finished life .- 2 Tim. 4:1-8 Forgiving enemies .- Mark 11:20-26. "Save to the uttermost."-Heb. 7:

22-28. "Into thy hands."-Ps. 31:1-8.

"Father, forgive them." This is the climax of love, and so the climax of Christ. Christ considers not what is done out what is willed; if we "know not,"

God punishes not. "To-day shalt thou be with me." No one of us can be in a worse case than the thief on the cross; he has shown us how any man may be saved. The cross the gateway to paradise? Do we find it so?

"Why hast Thou forsaken me?"

This only was needed to complete Christ's union with mankind-that He should doubt His Father. We can never be so far forsaken of God as Christ seemed to be, and yet how near God was to Him!

Behold Thy Mother." Christ on the cross took thought for the lowest sinner, and purdoned him; and for the highest of His creation, a oving mother.

This word was also a blessing to John; there is no comfort of grief equal to a task.

"I Thirst."

Not only the most bitter pangs of the spirit broke the heart of Christ, but the most intense anguish or body. He can sympathize with all our aches. Remember that If Christ had not such cruel deaths would still

"Father, Into Thy Hands." Christ had used His life all through as a steward of it for another; now He returns it, how gloriously enlarg-

The clouds had passed away; there no more thought of being forsak-

"It is Finished."

And yet it was only begun, as Luke rightly said in the first verse of the There is no "finished," complete life outside of Christ.

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 9.

Association Unto Salvation .- Matt. 11. 19.

Daily Readings.

A disciple won from an unpromising source. - Luke 19, 5-10. A friend of former days brought to Jesus. -- Luke 5, 29-32.

Warnings against contamination .-Lev. 18, 3; Num. 33, 55; Deut. 12, 30, Must be properly armed when among the wicked.—Prov. 2, 11.

Our mission is to the transgressors, -Ezek. 2, 3-5. Power of association in domestic

life,-1 Cor. 7, 12-16. We are so constantly being warned against unworthy companionships that it is well to have somewhat on the other side to maintain a proper balance of teaching. There are circumstances that justify association with those whom to copy would be ruinous to our own characters. For, first, It is our mission to the world to re place the leaven of wickedness with the leaven of goodness; to make lowers and fruits to grow in the place of briars and nettles. So Jesus mingled in the social affairs of life, ever the scandal of the hypocritical Pharisees, who said, "Behold a gluttonous!" But wherever went the people were made thoughtful of spiritual things, and were turned in lesser or larger degree from their evil ways. After the Master spoke to him, Zacchaeus said: Lord, the half of my goods I (hereby) give to the poor," and so on, showing

heart. Dr. W. C. Wilkinson quotes from the diary of George Ticknor somewhat concerning that traveler's visit to the drawing room of the famous Wilberforce, the English anti-slavery "I always came philanthropist. away," says Ticknor, because I had been in the midst of influences which ought to have made me better." A man of less admirable character would no doubt have felt in ome measure the same inspiration oward goodness.

thoroughly penitential condition of

mission workers, deaconesses, and Salvationists go down among the vilest and come back without stain, naving gone forth enveloped with the heavenly atmosphere of their vocation. If we will "associate with the votaries of folly only to reclaim them' we shall be likely to escape contag lon. Let us be sure of our motives.

Diamonds in United States

Never before in the history of the United States has there been such a demand for diamonds as there was in 1905. Large quantities were imported, but the country produced none. In 1993 it produced diamonds to the value of \$50, in 1901 it had an output worth \$100, in 1900 it. production was valued at \$150, and in 1899 the country boasted unlive diamonds to the value of \$300.

Diamonda have been discovered in the United States in four different regions, but their actual place of ori gin is in every case unknown. All have been found in loose and superficial deposits and all accidentally. It is not at all improbable, however, that some day the original sources of this queen of gems may be dis

covered. Two high price of diamonds has made the recent search for these precious stones in the United States and Canada keener than ever before. A careful watch for diamonds was kept during the examination by the United States Geological Survey of many samples of gold and platinum sands at the Lewis and Clark Exposition in

Portland, Ore. A lookout for diamonds has also been kept by a number of people who have been dredging for gold on an extensive scale in the rivers of Cali-In neither case have any finds been reported. Scientific Amer-

Radical Measures With "Yellows." Never walt for a disease to spread on trees. If the "yellows" appears in the peach orchard dig up the tree, burn it at once and examine the trees at least once a week. Black knot on

plums and blight on pear trees should looked after before damage is done; but if remedies fail it is better to burn the trees than to allow other trees to become infected.

Cooling Milk by Aeration.

The cooling of milk by forcing air through it (aeration) is an excellent method, as the oxygen of the air assists in purifying it, but the aeration must be done in some place where the air is as pure as possible and free from dust. To force air that is laden with dust and odors into the milk is as injurious as to expose the milk to such influences, hence the greatest care should be ex- ton Cultivator. ercised in aerating.

Sunflower Seed For Poultry. A head or two of sunflower that has gone to seed is a good thing to throw into the chicken yard two or three times a week at this season. Too many sunflower seeds are not feed them quite freely when they are preparing their birds for exhibition. It gives a gloss to the plumage and in a great many that brings the big fattens the birds. It also stimulates the egg production when limited they sell comparatively cheap. amounts are given, but when fed too liberally the excess of fat produced internally injures the egg producing organs.

Shrinkage of Wheat.

writer of an experiment which disproves the common idea of a loss in wheat by shrinkage between harvest sell wheat early if prices are good. A flour barrel was filled with wheat threshed in July, dry and in good condition. It weighed 210 pounds (barrel thirteen pounds) and was kept in a dry place, gimlet holes being bored in the barrel to prevent heating. Occasionally barrel and contents were weighed and it was found that it did not vary except in end of twelve months the weight was just the same to the ounce as it was the year before, or the day when the wheat was stored away.

Dust and Hogs.

A dust bath does very well for fowls, but it is hard on hogs. Perhaps you have kept your hogs in one lot till the grass is all killed off where they feed. The corn is thrown out in one spot, and the hogs root in the dust for the kernels, says an exchange. Every time they run for feed or swill they stir up a cloud of dust in dry weather. Maybe they sleep in a dusty place.

The result is that they breathe more dust than they should, and many die because their lungs get clogged up and inflamed.

They may act as though they had a bad cold or pneumonia or cholera when none of these things are the matter

Change the feeding ground so as to get the hogs out of the dust. No matter whether they have reached the stage of dying or not, it is best to guard against loss.

From whatever cause, the bloat in cattle is very dangerous and unless help is soon obtained the animal will that the material of which it is comlief is to use an instrument that is slow and gradual process of ferdesigned for this purpose, but if this mentation, to which it is subjected, the small blade of a penknife being green stuff itself contained previthe right size, run through a cork to ous to being placed in the silo or make the blade the right length.

Push the right side of the cow against the wall, place the knife on proved by chemical analysis that one the left side, about midway between the short rib and the hip bone, give field contains more nutritious matthe knife a sharp blow with the hand, withdraw the knife, insert a quill and leave it there until the gas escapes. The quill should be watched so that it may not become clogged with blood.

The next day after the operation give the cow one and one-half pounds of Glauber's salts and if she is not chewing her cud the next day, give her a strip of salt pork, about a quarter of a pound, which will bring her tion if properly performed is not at all dangerous, but delay in attending to it nearly always results in the death of the animal.—The Epitomist.

Many now living will remember when it was almost the universal custom in New England for the farmers good ears and bind them up to be used as fodder. The ears were left to ripen in the full blaze of the sun. to the barn for husking, or in a few cases the stalks were cut and taken with the ears on them, that they might also be added to the winter fodder. Others less careful did not even take the pains to save the tops the corn stover as poorer fodder than the hay from the bog meadows. Perwas before cutting, trampled in the often mouldy as it was, this might have been true, though it scarcely grown mouldy before cutting would have been better. Now there are few as they do their other grain, in the bundle at f the bundle in the stock. The fodder is enrefully saved and the lows are said to produce as much milk or butter fat when they are feeding on it as when they are having good English hay. We are reminded of this by reading an extract from an old paper, which told that the manager for the Standard Cattle Com- bert, in Boston Cultivator,

2462 acres of corn. From this he cut 6365 tons of fodder, which he claimed to be equal in value to 4800 tons of timothy hay. This was more than two and a half tons per acre, and nearly equal to two tons of hav per acre in value. It cost him \$10,-\$29 to cut and feed it, or about \$1.78 ton equal to getting timothy at \$2.25 a ton. Probably the farmer in New England may not grow as much corn fodder to the acre, and may not be able to harvest it as cheaply as that, but the fodder of our Eastern corn is said to be more valuable than that of the coarser growing Western corn, and these figures suggest that the fodder from an acre of good field corn is worth enough so that when its fair value is taken from the cost of growing the corn crop it makes it cheaper to grow the grain than to buy it from Western growers .- Bos-

The Most Profitable Horse, Very few farmers ever make a suc cess of breeding and rearing troiting horses; that is, they never get the big money that such horses occasionally bring. It is the trainer or the man that develops them that makes the for them, but many fanciers money, and most farmers have neither the time nor skill to train such horses. And again, there is only one prices. If they haven't the speed

Then there is the coach or heavy harness horse that sells very well, providing he has quality with style and action. These horses will sell in pairs, so they must be well matched and nicely trained, accustomed to the An old farmer recently told the sights and sounds of the city, such as steam cars, street cars, automobiles, etc., so that they are perfectly safe when hitched to the family carriage time and winter, which leads many to | On the farm they do not see such things, and therefore will not bring

the big prices until they are educated Taking all in all, I think the draft horse is the most profitable one for the farmer to raise. The term draft applies to horses weighing 1600 pounds or more, but a good many horses that are put on the market in working order, or in thin condition, weighing 1500 pounds, could be made damp seasons, when it increased to weigh 1600 pounds or more if three-fourths of a pound. At the properly fitted for market, so have them fat when they are ready to sell The larger the horse, if he has quality, the more he will bring. Those weighing from 1300 pounds up to draft weight are called chunks, and sell fairly well, but not with the draft class. So in breeding, we should select our best mares, of good weight and quality, having feet and legs. such as Mr. Martiny has described to you, and breed them to a good

When you find a horse that breeds well with your mares, use him right along as long as you get good colts, and you will have a lot of colts of the same disposition, conformation and color, so that you can match up teams, for it takes all three of these to make a perfectly matched team, You can sometimes put a three-yearold and a four-year-old, or a four and five, or a five and six-year-old together, and mate them up better, as a nicely matched team always brings a little more money than if not matched, but the least defect in a matched team is color. After all, there is no bad color for a good horse,-David Imric.

Ensilage as a Fodder.

It has at times been asserted by enthusiastic advocates of ensilage The most effectual way of re- posed actually acquires during the is not at hand a knife may be used, more nutritious properties than the stack. But this, of course, is an unwarrantable assertion. It has been pound of grass freshly cut in the ter than a similar quantity of the same grass turned into ensilage.

Nevertheless it has been repeatedly

proved that in the matter of increas-

ing the flow of milk, or producing fiesh, ensilage can more than hold its own with the original material, and certainly it is more ravenously eaten. The explanation of this is that, unlike concentrated acids and powerful re-agents used in laboratories in extracting substances for analysis, the out in good shape. The knife opera- stomach of an animal is only able to assimilate and appropriate for the uses of the body that portion which is digestible as food. On the other band, and it is here where ensilage has the pull over green fodder, during the process of turning grass into sllage a considerably greater proportion of matter susceptible of being nutritious is rendered soluble and in harvesting their corn to cut the made more easily digestible by the tops of the stalks off just above the stemach of the animal. The heat and the alteration brought about through the action of the enormous number of germs during the process and were later picked off to be taken of fermentation, to which the green stuff is subjected in the silo or stack. soften and make ready for digestion the fibres and nutritious substances of which the material is composed. This is why a greater proportion

of these same nutritious substances that had been cut off, and denounced is rendered susceptible of being taken into the circulation of the animals which feed on them, and subsehaps when dried in the sun, as it quently converted into flesh, fat or milk. Writers on the subject of endirt, wet with many showers, and silage have frequently compared the changes which take place in the constitution of the fodder in the silo to seems that the bog hay dried and those which take place in the first stomach or paunch of ruminants, and have found that a great similarwho do not cut their corn stover close lity exists. The penetrating, but not to the ground when the grain is still unpleasant, smell, and the accidental soft and milky, allowing it to ripen taste of enslinge, create among cattle a keener appetite, and they eat more, and with greater relish, of the food offered them, and this is a substantial advantage. The greater digestibility of ensilage and its more appetizing properties constitute a reason why it produces such good results when fed to stock, more especially to milking cows.—W. R. Gli-

POPULAR. SCIENCE

Dr. William Henry, an English physician, states as the result of experiments that, in all forms of antmal life, insects included, exists the aste for alcohol. He says that fishes are the only "real tectotalers" in cre-

Liquid ar instead of powder for cartridges is the latest French novelty. These cartridges must be fired within five minutes after their preparation, however, as the liquid air evaporates rapidly. They are, therefore, of no value commercially.

It has been observed that the numher of accidents increases progressively from hour to hour during the first half of the day, says an English scientist; after the midday rest, in the first hours of the afternoon, the number is notably less than in the last hour of the morning Recent experiments have shown

that fatigue causes a chemical change in the blood, resulting in the produc tion of a poison resembling the cu rare poison, which certain savage tribes use for arrows. Arrow polson however, is of vegetable origin. When the blood of a tired animal is injected into the arteries of a fresh one, the latter exhibits all the symptoms of fatigue.

The authorities of the Smithson ian Institution, whose investigations concerning the venom of serpents and other poisons have attracted much attention during the last few years, think that the bile, which is secreted by all animals, serves to render non-effective a variety of organic poisons which get into the stomach undetected, along with the food, and against which we should otherwise have no protection.

That many people are poisoned by eggs, and not by spoiled eggs only, but often by those that are freshly taid and apparently good, is asserted by a French chemist. Numerous cases of poisoning due to eclairs, or tream cakes, have occurred recently in Paris, and it was in the course of an investigation of these that the conclusion was reached that the toxic action was always the fault of the eggs in the custard, never of mineral poisons introduced accidentally or of the other ingredients of the cream. French eggs, it is said, become inected before they are laid,

It has been suggested that the Himalaya Mountains, which are known to have increased in height many thousands of feet since the Eccene period, are still slowly growing; and according to this view, the earthquakes in India of late years are said to have affected an area larger than that shaken by the famous Lisbon 'quake of 1755, giving rise to the belief among geologists that they were the result of the gradual uplifting of the mountains, A careful investigation of the circumstances is being made by foreign and American scientists.

Dr. Eydam, a noted German meteorologist, has discovered a new and extremely simple kind of barometer. it consists of telegraphswire which is strung from pole to pole along the roadsides. Dr. Eydam declares that by listening closely to the sound made by the wind blowing across the wires any one can tell exactly what lays in advance. If the wires emit a deep, mellow and sustained note. like that of an organ, it means that the weather will be showery, with ossible gales. A sharp, high tone oretells cold, stormy weather, with, n winter, snow and sleet.

Mexico's Fighting Force. In the quarter of a century that Porfirio Diaz has been enforcing peace in Mexico he has been preparing for war. In the promotion of callroad construction, the encouragement of agriculture, mining and manafacturing: the establishment of chools and the improvement of harors, the question of national defense ias not been forgotten. Starting with the disorganized troops that placed him in power in 1876 and those that opposed them, he has built up an army of 27,000 men-an army well fed, well clothed, well equipped and well officered-and has perfected arrangements quickly to increase the fighting force to at least 60,000 in case of war. Crediting the country with a population of 14,000,000, Mexleo now has a soldier to every inhabitants, and within a short time following a declaration of war against a foreign foe the ratio could be changed to one to every 233 .- Review of Reviews.

Black Bass Yarn. Black bass! Listen to an honest statement. Sitting on a flat shelf of rock over deep water and wiggling my toes just beneath the surface pro paratory to diving for a swim, behold a half-pound bass suddenly swim into sight and examine those strange things! Wiggle a little more and suddenly five beauties, almost of equal size, each about two pounds, came swimming along as placidly as could be, straight up to my feet, looked at them carefully and swam slowly off again. Of course we hurried, Knowlson and I, to get our rods, and we caught and caught bass. We did what everybody else does when a place is found where the

Stranger Than Fiction. "That man Plunkett seems to bear

fish are thick,-New York Press.

charmed life."

"Why, I've never heard that he yas mixed up in a railroad wreck and escaped unhurt while the people all around him were killed and injured. He has never, as far as I know, had a miraculous escape from a disaster at sea, and I don't believe he ever was in a battle, was he?"

"No, but he's gone down to Maine regularly during the past six years to hunt and come away every time with out a scratch."—Chicago Record-HerTHE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM-MENTS FOR DECEMBER 9.

Subject: Jesus on the Cross, Luke xxiii., 33-46-Golden Text, Luke xxiii., 34-Memory Verses, 42,

43-Commentary.

I. Jesus crucifies (v. 33). 33.
"When they were come." A great
company of reople and of women followed Jesus to the cross, who also
bewailed and lamented Him. The
three Marys were there: Mary, the three Marys were there: Mary, the mother of Jesus; Mary, the wife of Cleopas; and Mary Magdalene, with several other friends (v. 49). "Calvary." Calvary is the Latin, and Goigotha the Hebrew word with the same meaning. It is just outside the city of Jerusalem. "They crucified Him." His hands and feet were nailed to the cross (Luke 24:29 46). nailed to the cross (Luke 24:39, 40), and then it was lifted and sunk into and then it was lifted and sunk into the ground with a sudden shock producing great pain. "The malefactors." Two thieves were crucified with Jesus, one on the right hand, and the other or the left.

II. The mocking crowd (vs. 34-27). 34. "Father, forgive them."
There were seven sayings of Christ, while on the cross. "This the first while on the cross."

while on the cross. This, the first one, is a prayer for His murderers. one, is a prayer for H 'Parted His raiment." "Parted His raiment." The four sol-diers divided among themselves His outer robe, head-dress, girdle and sandals, but for His "coat," that is, sandals, but for His "coat," that is, His tunic or under garment, which was without seam and which would have been ruined if divided, they cast lots (John 19:23, 24). "Cast lots." See Psa. 22:18. What a picture! 35. "The people stood beholding." Vast crowds were in Jerusalem to attend the feast of the Passover. "The ruines." The dignituries and members the feast of the Passover. "The rulof the Sanhedrin. "Derided Him." The crowd mocked Him from 9 till 12 o'clock. The women were last at the cross and first at the grave. "Let Him save Himself." They thought that if Jesus were the Messiah, surely He could deliver Himself from the Roman cross.

"Vinegar." The soldiers pretend to treat Jesus as a king, to whom the festive cup is presented III. The superscription (v. 38). "Superscription." The white tablet nailed upon the cross, above the head of the victim, to declare the crime for which He was crucified. "Was written." Pilate wrote this superscription evidently in derision (John 19: 19), "King of the Jews." The words 19). "King of the Jews." The words are somewhat different in the different gospels, probably because some of the writers copied from one language and some from another.

The robber's conversion (vs. 39-43). 39. "Railed on Him." The two thieves crucified with Him may have belonged to the band with Barabbas. "Save Thyself." etc. Prove your claim to the Messiahship by delivering yourself and us from death. 40. "Dost not thou fear God." Whatever the reckless crowd may do, thou art near death; does this have no effect upon you?

41. "We—justly." He is a true He is a true penitent, confessing his sins. ing amiss." He may have heard and

en much of Jesus at the trial. 42. "Lord." The very us 2. "Lord." The very use of word implies faith. "Thy king-He thus recognized Christ as dom.' a real King. This was the sec-

ond saying of Christ on the cross. "Paradise." This is a word of Per-sian origin, denoting a beautiful park. 44, 45), 44, "Sixth hour.

"Dackness," The darkness continued The supernatural darkness (vs. three hours, from noon till 3 o'clock.
"Over the whole land." (R. V.) Of Palestine. This darkness was typi-cal of the moral darkness that filled the land. This was a miraculous oc-currence, showing the amazement of God at the wickedness of the fixion of Him who is the light of the world and the sun of righteousness.
"The ninth hour." The hour of the offering of the evening sacrifice. Duri ing the darkness occurred Christ's

God, My God, why hast Thou for saken Me?" (Matt. 27.46). The fifth saying was, "I thirst" (John 19:28).

45. "The veil." The great veil of the temple that have between the temple that hung between the Holy Place and the Holy of Holles, 40 cubits (60 feet) long, and 20 (30 feet) wide, of the thickness of the palm of the hand, and wrought in 72 squares, which were joined together.
These veils were very heavy. "Was rent." Its rending typified "that the veil that shut out the vision of holic ness from the hearts of the people had been taken away" (2 Cor. 3:14-16). "Its rending was emblematical and pointed out that the separation between Jews and Gentiles was now abolished, and that the privilege of the high priest was now communicated to all mankind."

VI. Our Lord's death (v. 46). 46, "With a loud voice." As it were the triumphant note of a conqueror, What He wid first at this time is recorded in John 19:30, and was His sixth saying on the cross. "It is fin-ished." "Father," etc. This was His seventh saying. "The word 'Father," ished." "Father," etc. This was His seventh saying. "The word 'Father,' shows that His sout has recovered full serenity." Not long before this when struggling in the darkness He call. I to His "God;" now the darkness is gone and He sees God as a loving "Father." "I commend My spirit." I deposit My soul in Thy hands. Here is another proof of the immortality of the soul, and of its separate existence after death. "Gaya separate existence after death. "Gave up the ghost." "He dismissed the spirit." He Himself willing; spirit." He Himself willingly gave up that life which it was impossible for man to take away. As Jesus gave up His spirit there was an earthquake of such power as to rend the rocks and open the tombs (Matt. 27:51-

Clogs in the North of England. At least 4,000,000 pairs of clogs are sold in the northern counties of England every year. The "clog" is a sort of shoe with a wooden sole (made in one piece) and a leather top The sole of the clog is finished with a set of "cokers" or "Irons," one for the heel and another for the front of the sole. These irons are made about a quarter of an inch wide, one-eighth of an inch thick, and are made to fit the shape of the sole somewhat as a shoe is fitted to a horse's hoof. A good trade might be built up American manufacturers in supply ing either machine made wood sole or the "blocks" from which the hand sole makers shape the finished sole, as well as in the "Irons" or "cokers."
—Dally Consular and Trade Reports

DELICATE FLATTERY. "How did Percy gain her father's

"Oh, he sold his auto and bought one like the old man's."—Brooklyn LAG