Brooklyn, N. Y.—The shocking and alarming social conditions re-vealed by the testimony in the Thaw trial and by the statistics of divorce recently given out by the United States Census Bureau, over one mill-ion having been granted in the past processor, years, forming the test for nineteen years, furnish the text for the following sermon written by the Rev. Ira Wemmell Henderson, pasof the Irving Square Presbyterian Church:

Ex. 20:14, "Thou shalt not commit

It is my intention to broaden the scope of the word which is the object of this sentence, and to cause it to cover, as I am certain God means it, to-day, to cover, all that field of human nucleanness which strikes at the very core of our common life. The command hits hard and swift against the social crime of marital infidelity; but also in the light of the messages of Christ, it condemns, with no uncertain sound, all those men and women in whose hearts and actions lust receives free

The Gospel of our Lord insists on cleanness of act and mind; it censures unsparingly and scathingly the violation by any and all men, married or single, of God's law of purity.

The seventh word, with our Lord behind it, forbids three sins, and the three are these; first, the nullification of the marriage bond by infidelity. with all its attendant evils. with all its attendant evils. Second-ly, the pollution of the purity of per-sonal and public life by men and wo-men who are without restraint or lawful tie. Thirdly, the degradation and destruction of the spiritual and physical elements in man through un-bridied last in the heart.

bridled lust in the heart.

And now let us to the points. The covenant by and between two human beings-one man and one womanto live together in the holy estate matrimony, is the most sacred contract man may make. Resting as it should always rest—be it not unholy and the child of lust upon a growing and a gracious love one for the other—it is the grandest of inter-human agreements. Upon its sanctity and preservation, as the pledges of two people to life-long faith, done and given in the presence of Almighty God, the glory of our Father and the happiness of two souls depend. As a civil contract it is the basis of sound political and social life. Upon the inviolability of the marriage contract the health of the state, the integrity of the home, entirely depend. Marriage may, be-fore God, and should, throughout this land and our world, be invalidated only upon full and sufficient proof of infidelity by either party. They who are in guilt should be denied further rights to marry. The granting of ab-solute divorce with permission to re-marry for any cause other than proved unfaithfulness, is unwise, unsafe, un-justifiable and un-Christian. Legal separation and legalized immorality are two very different things. Two people of such uncongenial disposi-tions, as preclude a happy common life, had much better pursue inde-pendent careers. But the dignity, the importance, the sanctity of the wedding vow demand that it shall not be permitted to be used as a cloak for licentiousness. The disgrace of divorce is a menace to the perpetuity of our institutions. The ease with which absolute release may be procured does small credit to our brains, or to our righteousness as a nation.
The sin and the shame that are bound up in our system of licensed polygamy will tend to our own undoing, do we not watch out. The wrong

of Mormonism is a great one; but if contemporaneous cohabitation be a bad thing—and it is—what must

be our judgment upon that consecu-tive polygamy which pleads personal

overemphasized. The seal of pure af-fection is of as much account to those

who will go through life together and to society at large, as the legal seal

of the state. Fundamentally love should be the motive of a life

union of two souls. Of this the state takes no notice. The bureau

of vital statistics has more inter-

than in the motives that lead the man to wed her. But God looks at the

matter with a different eye; and in His sight no marriage is of good re-

port that is not based on the union of two souls in holy love. The

courts may declare the other mar-

riage legal, but the hand of Jehovah

shalt not commit adultery" rings

the Messianic message and the law

puts God to shame. Here and there,

everywhere in America, we may see the sorrow of it all. Children in the

born and reared to a heritage of em-

barrassment to say the least, and in-to immoral family conditions to say

the most. Unrestrained divorce is wicked and it should be prohibited.

We must not put license at a premi-

No less guilty in the eyes of God is the man who yields his life to sin. There is need to-day for a clear,

strong note from the church calling men to purity in living. Men must be

made to see, to know and to feel that chasteness is as essential for men as

for women. Away with that godiess sheery that what is fundamentally

wrong in morals for women may be

conveniently right for men. God has

no two systems of morality-the one

In His sight there is neither male nor

female, for the law is equally unto both. The degradation of man by man himself is unfair to God and

utterly without honor. And the sad

out thought or care the evil that they

But Jesus has shown us clearly that in the Christian economy that

man is guilty of our stated sin who harbers lust within his heart. And

although in the last analysis the mun who commits overt sin is guilty of sinning to a greater degree than the man who but pollutes his mind with avil desires and unbolythoughts,

um, nor make vice easy.

for women.

aidst of wrecked unhappy homes,

question of how old is the

will stamp it as unclean.

The bureau

viction as its best excuse elder of the Mormon church is to be kept from the halls of Congress besential to any and all success must be enforced. Men must be made to understand that purity is the standcause the civil law forbids polygamy, ard of true worth, and that clean manhood is real might. what should be our attitude toward that other leader in our national af-We must educate our youth to the value of goodness. We must teach fairs whose whole life contravenes God's moral law? Yes, my friends, our girls that character is more of ac Mormon polygamy is vicious in princount than any material acquirem ciple and fact, but not more so than that system of legalized vice that the possession. We must tell our boys that manliness is not recklessness, but rectitude; that only the pure life laws of our country now permit. The sacredness of the marriage covenant pays. And tell them why! must be protected. That marriage should be the crowning of clean love, and that it binds till death, cannot be

for the

God hath a thousand keys to open a thousand doors for the deliverance of His own when it has come to the greatest extremity. Let us be faithful and care for our own part, which is to do and suffer for Him, and lay God's part on Himself, and leave it there; duties are ours, events are

When our faith goeth to meddle with events, and to hold a court (if ) may so speak) upon God's provi dence, and beginneth to say, 'How wilt Thou do this or that?" we lose We have nothing to do there; it is our part to let the Al-mighty exercise His own office and steer His own helm.—Rutherford.

Your Opportunity.

God has made you after His own plan, and He places you just where He wishes you to work with Him to bring about the highest results for yourself. He has given you every opportunity. Make yourself what you will-remember it lies with you. God can make no mistakes! - Alice Freeman Palmer.

An Aztec Oynx Quarry.

A geologist at Cuernavaca, Mexico, has rediscovered an ancient Aztec onyx quarry on the slope of a hill near that place. It shows evidence of having been worked for hundreds of years, although other centuries have passed since it was abandoned. The deposit of onyx was not exhausted by the original quarrymen, and the stone is said to be very beautiful, a white, yellowish or violet core being surrounded by concentric layers of a brilliant red or brown color. When sawed in slabs the stone exhibits very striking designs of varied hues.

Danger of Milk Bottles.

Beware of milk delivered in glass bottles. This is the warning of Mr. W. Lucas, a well-known West End analytical chemist. Mr. Lucas says that the growing custom of delivering milk in bottles constitutes a new and serious danger to the public, as the bottles are not easily sterilized.-

## **CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES**

MARCH TWENTY-FOURTH.

Things You Have Learned from Noble Men and Women Outside the Bible.-- I Thess. 1:2-8.

Noble Abraham.—Gen. 18:1-8. Noble Moses.—Ex. 4:18-23. Noble David.—1 Sam. 17:33-37. Noble Ruth.—Ruth 1:14-18. Noble Mary.—Luke 1:39-45. Noble Saul.—Acts 9:1-9.

yet both are directly disobedient to the will of God and the way of each is the highroad unto death. And I am not sure but that more of us are guilty of the latter infringement of the law than of the former. Many a man and many a woman who would not dare to go the full length of open evil, will do themselves real damage and endanger the safety of their immortal souls through the harboring of ungodly, sensual thoughts. And of two things I am very positive of which the first is this: that it is harder to keep the mind clean than to re-

er to keep the mind clean than to re-

frain from outward evil; and the sec

ond is this, that pure thoughts will induce and produce uprightness of act. If as James said, it is easier to control a horse than the tongue, I am

sure that it is easier to control the tongue than the mind. And the truth

of God is this, that steadfast endeav-

or for purity of heart and mind will

meet with sure success and will as-

we need a sanctified purity of life. I am disgusted and would be disheartened, did I not trust in

God, over the amount of unblushing criminality I see and meet in my per-

sonal experiences. Men who are sure that immorality is fair for men but

woefully wrong for the wives of men. Women who boast that the men they

know have seen the seamy side of life and who love them better for it. Mere girls who think that the only

way to reap wheat is to sow wild oats
—a theory that only works in the
seeding and harvesting of sin. Mothers and fathers who are so lost to

shame that they desire their sons to indulge themselves in a little of all sorts of evil that they may be men of real experience. Such nonsense as it is, and oh! the folly of it all. For-

is, and on: the folly of it all. For-spoth the only way to cleanliness of heart is through the depth of sin— they would have us think. The only way to Christ is through the depths

It is not so. I know ignorance is

not necessarily virtue. And con-trariwise, I am heartily in favor

of the proper and godly instruc-

the mighty and central truths and mysteries of human life. But the frue way to wisdom is not through

vicious and degrading personal ex-perience with sin, but rather at our mother's knees. The right way to knowledge is through the true and

noble teachings of men and women whose experience is untouched with

sin. No man is a better man because he has drunk the cup of sin to the dregs. The only experience that is eternally worth while is the experi-ence that is good, upright, inspiring.

Resistance to temptation is of much value to give power; but a fail into

want to give power, but a fair into sin does no man the highest good. We want to insist that morals are most of importance in this world. No unclean man deserves the

hand and the loyalty of a pure wom-an. None but the clean deserve the fair. The man of unchaste life de-

serves ostracism as much if not more than the woman who has sinned.

Those flagrant polygamists who flaunt their sin before our faces un-

der the guise of legal marriage de-serve our scorn no less than does the polygamy of Mormonism. The man of unclean life has no right to the hearts of the true womanhood of this

country, and for my part were I a woman I would rather live and dis

unmarried and earn my bread by the sweat of my brow than to risk my

earthly happiness into the hands of any man of immoral life, no matter

what his wealth, position or ability might be. The womanhood of this country should preserve the virtue of this land and should put a premium upon nobility of character and salcti-

The need to-day is not so much

need is rather for colleges where

the art of pure living and the practice of virtue may be taught. The world wants not more brains first, but more

character. The importance of clean living and high thinking must be

taught and preached as paramount and fundamental-for they are the

centre and the circumference of all life. The integrity of the marriage

mrts

schools for the culture of intellect and for instruction

and sciences-the

No man is a better man because

Nothing, besides Christ and the Bible, is better worth thanking God for than a good man. Let us praise

God for men more than things.

The seven elements in the spectrum of a noble man: work and faith, labor and love, patience and hope, and communion with Christ. God's elect should be men's elect;

whom God chooses let us choose also.

The way to be a man worth imitating is to be an imitative man, following the highest examples.

Human Examples.

Gladstone's determination. Having planned one day to take a long walk, he took it, though it rained hard, rather than break through his habit of accomplishing whatever he had under-

George Muller's faith. He depended entirely, for nore than half a century, upon answers to prayer, for his own support and the support of hund-

reds of orphans. Washington's punctuality. Having arranged to visit Salem, and to start from Boston at eight, he started alone at that hour, the military company which was to be his escort parading the street at the time. He was far on the way before the mostified troops overtook him.

Henry Clay's patriotism. He osed a plan which, as his friends told lm, would ruin his chances for the presidency. But he persevered, saying, "I would rather be right than be

Spurgeon's faithfulness. A boy was attending him to a strange church when he asked whether the lad loved "For years," said the boy, have showed ministers the way to the chapel, but you are the first to ask me that." The result was a soul won to the Saviour.

Luther's courage. A cardinal's minion once asked the reformer where would find a shelter if the elector of Saxony should desert him. "Under the shield of heaven!" was the unflinching reply.

## EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, MARCH 24.

The Resurrection .- 1 Cor. 15, 35-58. Passages for reference: 1 Thess. 4.

13-18; Rev. 20, 11 to 21, 8. Perhaps there is no one theme more often referred to in the Acts and the epistles than the resurrection. It was the subject of testimony on the part of the early church. It was the keynote of the apostles' arguments. It was that which brought bitter persecution upon them. It was the comfort of believers, as shown in the reference to Thessalonians. It enters in-to our conceptions of the future world, was so important to the church that Christ spent forty days after his resurrection confirming it to his followers with many infallible proofs. Jesus foretold his resurrection as he also foretold his death, but they did not understand till after it had taken place. The resurrection is the third step in the complete redemption of man. The first is the conversion of the soul, which must still live in a dying body; the second step is the separation of the saved soul from the mortal body-that we call death; the third step is the reuniting of the soul with the resurrected, immortal body which completes the work.

Jesus well knew the necessity for the perfect confirmation of his resurrection. Therefore he made many appearances to them, convincing even hesitating Thomas by the overwhelming evidence of his hands and He partook of food with his side. them at the lakeside and fully estab-lished his identity. We are not told all the proofs that he gave, but for forty days he so lived in their company that no amount of threatening could ever drive the truth from their minds.

Jesus in his resurrection does not stand alone as one exceptional being, like Elijah, in his translation, but he "the first fruits of them that forth, but his coming is the surety of our resurrection. Hence it became the basis for the preaching of the doc trine of the resurrection of the dead. This angered the Sadducees, who did not believe in any resurrection, cause they were materialists. Persecutions arose, "Because of the resurrection of the dead they were often

called in question.' Paul said, "If Christ be not risen then is our preaching vain, and our faith is vain also. Ye are yet in your sins; but now is Christ risen from the dead." Wherever he went, whether among Jews or Gentiles, he had to make this the center of his teaching, and maintain it in the face of persecution of the bitterest kind,

In deep borings a serious difficulty is often encountered with waterlogged strata. This obstacle was surmounted lately in some mining operations in Goslar, in Germany. shaft was being excavated some 550 feet deep, and it had to pass through a layer of sand that was soaked with The engineer forced down thirty-four freezing tubes, placed in two concentric circles, and this turned the stratum into solid, workable rock. Excavation was then comparatively easy.

A Desire of France.

France wants the New Hebrides. and has wanted them ever since 1850, when she annexed their neighbor, New Caledonia. We want them partly because they are a valuable asset in themselves; mainly, however, because they are no more than four days' steam from Sydney, and possess the only good naval harbors for thou-sands of miles,-London Windsor

The New Orleans Board of Health has officially recognized the mosquito (stegomyla fasciata) as the true and only disseminator of yellow fever.



Why Eggs Fall to Hatch.

In her natural or wild state the en lays in the spring and summer, when the conditions for success are 'avorable. She is the companion of a vigorous male. The eggs from such a ben always hatch and produce strong and hardy chicks. When the lomestic hen lays in the spring, the and winter, when the hen is stimuated to egg production, has just secure good hatches from her eggs extent. The seasons effect both layng and hatching.

The Desirable Sheep.

Cull ewes should never be purhased with which to start a flock. Such a start will never produce a lock which will get to the front in vield and profit. Start with the best to be had of the kind you want. Every sire should be pure bred, as to its usefulness and to our capital. oftentimes. The sire must be carefully selected as to form, constituthe thickness of ional vigor, fleece and style. A sheep aye and the purse. We must aim at completeness in all there is with our sheep. Long-legged sheep do not look desirable, and they are genersided sheep and one with thin hams is not good form for a sire.

Milking Machines.

The Kansas Agricultural College and Experiment Station was among the first to install milking machines. For several months the college farm per cent. cream is produced as when has been milking 500 cows with a machine, and in a recent address at the annual meeting of Nebraska thirty per cent. cream or thereabout, dairymen, Prof. Erf. of the Kansas and their skimming efficiency destation, stated the experiences with the machine, in which he said:

"The milking machine will be a success when operated by a careful rich cream. man, but, like hand-milking, one man can get a great deal more milk and better results from a cow than another. The milking machine will save thirty per cent, to forty per cent, of the labor. One machine will successfully milk ten cows an hour and one man can operate four machines. Cows will hold up on their milk flow as well as by hand-milking and, if care be taken in keeping the milker clean, even more sanitary milk can be produced.'

Care of Work Horses, Many persons after driving their teams in the slush and mud in winter, think if they dash a few pails of water over the horses' limbs upon returning they have left the poor brutes in the best possible condition until morning. The fact is it would be far better to turn the animals into the stable and leave them, mud and all, until their legs are fully dry. There would be less danger of scratches, mud fevers and grease heels than by the plan of washing If the legs are washed they should be rubbed quite dry, which is no easy task. If left partially dry the most serious consequences are likely to follow. When team is left with the hair partially dry a chill is sure to ensue. It is not unlikely the animals, especially if exhausted, will be found the next morning stiff, with the limbs swollen, since the exhaustion of the system prevents healthy reaction at the swollen extremities .- The Epitomist.

When to Dehorn

Buyers of feeding cattle give preference to dehorned animals. There is no question about their being gen tler and quieter. It takes less shed room, they eat from the bunks without crowding or horning away the more timid ones. In fact, dehorning seems to take all the fighting instinct out of the animals, and they become docile. Many dairymen practice de horning every cow brought into the herd, and aside from a little bunting no harm is done even under the crowded sheds or barns. Early spring is the best time to do this work, for this gives the wound ample time to heal before flies come. I have seen this work put off until May and even June, but this is always hazardous. Do the work in February or March. give the animals strong, nourishing food for two or three weeks, and keep them well sheltered, and there will not be much cause for trouble have seen feeding steers dehorned in midwinter, without losing appetite and apparently not shrinking pound. With young animals the clippers are test to use. When aged animals are dehorned a sharp saw is best. Care should be taken to cut provided. Provide your poultry the horn close enough so that no stub will show, and still not cut so close remedy. stop horn-growing in calfhood.

Manure One Acre Well.

Farmers sometimes do not gener ally appreciate what may be done with small areas of land. They are accustomed to spread labor, cultivation and thought over a large farm, and it does not seem possible to give this any better culture or manuring than they now do. The way to begin is not to attempt a little better culture all around, but to try experiments with a little land, and see what its capabilities are. In such experiments the farmers should begin with their best land. If they were making experiments merely to see what could done, and somebody else were paying the bill, a trial of manures on

is to make the improved management pay from the start, and the best land is most likely to do this. On the one, two or three acres put the crops requiring most labor, for that should always go where the land is heavily manured. Get the rest of the farm in grass, seeding with clover and only plowing when the clover runs out eggs usually hatch well. In the fall In this way the part of the farm that gets least manure will be growing richer rather than poorer, and after passed through the moiting period, is a few years of such treatment it can overfed and confined, and is mated also be brought under the improved with some worthless male, the condi- system. It will not do to plant onions ions are not so favorable, and to or the more heavily feeding garden crops on the land that has been s a matter of chance to a certain heavily manured only one season A crop of potatoes the first year will help clear out surplus weeds, and this can be followed by late cabbage or celery, either of which, when the land is in good condition for producing them, will pay much larger profits than ordinary farm crops.

Separating Cream

Purdue University Dairy Department has just issued a very interestthis is the way to improve. When ing bulletin on the "Hand-Separator we improve our flock we are adding and the Gravity Systems of Creaming," giving careful results in testing A small sum extra invested will all systems of cream separating. We louble the value of the whole flock give the following extract and sum-

The thickness of cream obtained from centrifugal separators is reguof perfect form always attracts the lated by the cream screw. It is affected, too, to a greater or less extent by most, if not all of the conditions which influence the per cent. of fat in the skim milk, and which have ally weak in constitution. A flat- been above referred to. While most of the standard makes of separators will do good skimming if cream is produced that tests from twenty per cent. to fifty per cent. of fat, there is a considerable difference in the behavior of different machines. Some separators skim as closely when fifty set for thirty per cent, cream. Others are at their best when set for creases as the per cent, of fat in the tream increases. Still others clog when an attempt is made to produce

> Summary of the experiment: 1. The use of the hand separator in the place of the gravity systems of creaming will effect a saving of \$3.50 to \$7 worth of butter fat from one cow in one year.

With the hand separator a richer cream and a better quality of cream and skim milk can be produced than with the gravity system

2. Of the gravity methods the deep setting system is the least objectionable. It produces a more complete separation, and a better quality of cream than either the shallow pan or the water dilution systems.

3. Any neglect to thoroughly clean the separator after each separation reduces the skimming efficiency of the machine and lowers the quality of the cream and butter produced. Wash the separator after each separation.

4. A trembling machine, insufficient speed, sour, curdled, alimy or cold milk, and over-feeding the separator caused a loss of butter fat in the skim milk amounting to from eight to twelve pounds of butter per cow in one year

5. Other things being equal, high speed and a small rate of inflow tend to produce a thick cream. Insufficient speed, a trembling machine and a large rate of inflow result in a thiner cream.

Farm Notes. Up-to-date methods in the home and on the farm saves ten times more than it costs to learn them.

If the farm doesn't pay, the most common-sense remedy is to look at things as they really are. Make every crop and every animal give an account of itself, find what pays and what doesn't pay and act accordingly.

One of our farm readers says that he has a young cow a little over a year old which has triplet calves, and that her granddam this spring had three calves also, all doing well. that rate one can soon grow a herd .-Indiana Farmer.

The same amount of feed that will produce a pound of beef or pork will produce a pound of dressed chicken. four and one-fourth pounds of ordinary grain properly fed will make a pound of dressed duck .- Prof. G. M.

Gowell, Ormo, Me. Many a dairyman, after exercising great care in securing the products, gets the blame of much carelessness with the products after their delivery. -W. H. Caldwell, Peterboro, N. H. Regular feeding is necessary to in-

sure a regular supply of eggs. Chickens enjoy sunshine, and it is one of the best tonics nature ever

houses with plenty of this cheap Place the windows down as to injure the skull. Better still, low so that the sunshine will fall upon the floor, and always have them on the south side where the sun can shine in all day. If you can't save money without naking kitchen slaves of the women

folks, better be contented with a mere living; let the hired men go and enjoy home life and a contented household. Dollars made at the expense of a woman's health, happiness and long life, are not honest dollars.

The prices of grain cattle feeds are fixed without reference to the fertilizing value. This shows that most feeders do not figure upon the value of grain after it becomes manure. Yet upon the quality and quantity of manure sometimes depends the dairyman's success. Rich food makes rich manure, makes heavy crops, the poorest soil might best serve to makes prosperous farmers, show their effects. What is wanted the analysis.—The Cultivator,

HUMAN BEAUTY.

Individual Taste and Racial Tradition Determine It.

They say that a man of science on the Continent has discovered the bacillus of beauty. All you have to do is to get inoculated, or infected, and But the suggestion is perhaps not polite. It is kind to assume that you are already sick of this disease, and to express a hope that you will never recover. There is some humor in the notion; imagine the conversation: "Oh, have you heard? Mary is ill again." "Good gracious, what is it?" "Oh, another attack of beauty." "Terribly catching, isn't it? How did she get it this time? I hope she'll get over it safely."

But fancies of such fascinating conversation must not beguile us from a sternly scientific treatment of the subject. It is difficult to believe that beauty is one with only one bacillus. "The crimes of Clapham," as Mr. Kipling has informed us, are "chaste in Martaban," similarly the beauties of Clapham would be howled at by the Martaban smart set. The beauty of China has feet on which she cannot walk. The heauty of the Orient is apt to weigh twenty stone. Not to proceed to horrid details concerning the nose rings and chignons a la bone of African Venuses, we have only to look at home to see that one man's beauty is another man's carlcature. The typical English fair is made in a different mould from the beauty of France, and the charms of Gretchen are of another pattern still. Can one poor bacillus produce such different effects? Beauty, in fact, is not a definite

quality at all. When Paris under-took to decide which of the three goddesses was the most beautiful he was fatuous beyond a reasonable allowance for young men. No person of sanity, even male, would under-take to arrange beauty in an order of merit. So many marks for the nose, so many for the mouth, and points deducted for a smirk-to that sort of thing no one could be expected to submit with any self-respect. Goddesses in a fairy tale are, of course, allowed conduct which would be impossible to mortals in a world of sin and strife and influenza. We, who are not goddesses, and lack alike ability and inclination for the part, may do well to remember that there are a thousand and one ways of being beautiful and that there is sure to be some misguided creature who thinks the ugliest of us is Helen of Troy. Beauty is just as much in the eye as in the object. There was Browning, who professed that from any Venus of the sculptor "we turn to yonder girl that fords the burn," and my Lord Byron, being of the same mind, professed to have seen "much finer women ripe and real than all their nonsense of a stone ideal;" but then a man of letters of our own day has publicly proclaimed his belief that the Psyche in the museum at Naples is more beautiful than any walking woman. It is not only a question of statues, either. How many of us have been permitted a vision of loveliness only to wonder "what in the world people can see in

her. These things are a mystery, but they are a mystery of a comfortable kind. If beauty were a quality which could be estimated exactly like our weight, some of us would be very miserable. And the beautiful heavyweights would be abominably con-As it is, everybody is perceited. mitted if she so please to consider herself a heavyweight, and think lightly of everyone else. There generally are people, not always women, who think lightly of the great beauments, we should probably find that Andromache thought Helen of Troy had a big mouth and a humpback. We know that there were those who sneered at Mary Queen of Scots and Margot of Navarre. Just as one person at least thought Mrs. Samuel Johnson beautiful. So no one need

be discouraged. All these questions of beauty are like the application of condiments, questions for the individual. And, of course, all individuals make different answers. What is the use of being an individual if you agree with somebody else?-London Telegraph.

Paying His Debt.

Several years ago an affray in a Western mining town resulted in murder, but Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, believing the man who was accused to have had an innocent intention, took up his case and had the punishment lightened. Six months afterward, a man armed to the teeth appeared in the Senator's

office "Are you 'Squire Thurston?" roared.

"Yes," said the Senstor "Are you the fellow that helped Jack Harley at court?" The Senator, thinking his time had

come, again answered. "Yes. "Well," said the man with the guns and bowie knives, "I'm Jack Harley's partner and I've come to pay you. haven't any money, but I'm a man

of honor. Anybody in town you don't like?" The Senator assured him there was not, but the man looked incredulous

and said: "Put on your hat, 'Squire, and take a walk down the street with me. See anybody you don't like, just throw up

your thumb an' I'll por him."-Kansas City Post.

How to Sleep in a Blanket.

There are a great many very com-

etent treatises telling you how to build your fire, pitch your tent, and all the rest of it. I have never seen described the woodman's method of using a blanket, however. Lie flat

on your back. Spread the blanket ver you. Now raise your legs rigid from the hips, the blanket, of course, draping over them. In two swift motions tuck first one edge under your egs from right to left, then the second edge under from left to right, and over the first edge. Lower your legs, wrap up your shoulders and go to sleep. If you roll over one edge will unwind, but the other will THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM-MENTS FOR MARCH 24 BY THE REV.I. W. HENDERSON.

Subject: Woes of Drunkenness, Isalah 28:7-13-Golden Text. Hos. 4-11-Memory Verse, 7-

It is not at all necessary to go to the Scrpiture to find matter applicable to a lesson on the woes of drunkenness. All too sadiy we have but to look right around us in order to find examples, illustrations and texts for a lesson upon this theme.

Isaiah draws us a thrilling, awful picture of the effects of drunkenness upon the people of Jerusalem, and especially upon their priests and prophets. He predicts that if they do not cease from wantonness and the following of drunken inlquity the do not cease from wantonness and the following of drunken iniquity the Lord will punish them in the persons of the Assyrian hosts, men "with another tongue." He clearly sots forth what are the effects of drunkeuness on the minds of men, leading them to defy even God Himself, and, without fear, to float His chosen prophetic measuragers.

The picture that Isalah paints for us, in words that blaze and burn, is not more awful than the picture any prophet of God might draw, if he so desired, of the conditions of modern life. To be sure it would not be possible to say that the ministry, as a class, are given to the vice of intemperance. It would not be possible to say that those who, in any departure of life, believe themselves blessed of God with a prophetic message to men, are, as a class, under the dominion of that particular sin. The day long since has passed when it was considered "the thing" for ministers to drink and no great disgrace for them, now and then, to become over-indulgent. The priest of God who drinks is not the rule but the exception in this more enlightened age. First alis not the rule but the exception in this more enlightened age. But al-though the cup has come into dis-favor among the cloth, it is all too sad a fact that, in the world at large, it is altogether too popular, both for the welfare of individuals and of so-

ciety as a whole. There seems to be an opinion abroad, in some very estimable quarters, that when these lessons on intemperance are taught we should, as far as possible, avoid telling the youth of our Sabbath schools the plain, hard, appalling facts of the woes of intemperance. The woes of woes of intemperance. The woes of intemperance are only to be spoken of in the title head. They are to be forgotten as we proceed to the study of the lesson. Frankly the writer is not of that same mind. Nothing is to be gained by dodging the enormity of the sin of intemperance as, to-day, its lecherous hand stretches over our land with eager desire to grasp our young men and maidens, our old men and matrons. Everything is to be lost by refusing to look the evil in the face and to paint it to the world in its proper colors. It cannot be passed by in silence if we are the followers of Christ that we should be; its baneful effect up on thousands directly and upon the whole nation indirectly cannot be gainsaid. Its grip must be broken, its influence must be nullified, it must be annihilated. must be broken, its influence must be nullified, it must be annihilated.

The woes of drunkenness descend upon women as well as men; upon the innocent as well as upon the guilty; upon society as upon the individual. The amount of drinking that is prevalent among women today is almost past belief. And even as men cannot escape the effects of strong drink, so women do not. as men cannot escape the effects of strong drink, so women do not. And awful as are the consequences of intemperance upon the lives of men, they are unspeakably more so upon the lives of women. For a moral and sober motherhood is the base upon which all society rests. And anything that destroys the purity and the beauty of our womanhood strikes at the very vitals of all human life. Its effects very vitals of all human life. Its effect upon men is so widely spread and so generally recognized that we should be arrayed solidly as a Christian host against it. Wrecked busi-ness enterprises, ruined reputations, forfeited positions of truth and re-sponsibility and profit, blasted homes, disgraced lives, are the frequent con-comitants of drunkenness among men. And the worst of it all is this. that the men and women guilty of the vice of intemperance do not always reap the most distressing consequences. Upon the innocent, the fathers and mothers, the wives and husbands and children, all too often the direful consequences of the individual's sins are visited. Further the State suffers immeasurably through the moral downfall of her members through drink. Society has an interest in every member of its ranks. The weal of one is the welfare of all and conversely the woe of one has an evil influence upon the moral health of the whole com-

munity. The woes of drunkenness. Half a century ago Harriet Beecher Stowe portrayed the woes of slavery, and her name is famous and the slave is free. Imperishable memory awaits the man who, with prevision, insight and precision, can depict to the world the horrors of intemperance unto the emancipation of a host now enmeshed in the toils of this iniquity.

Vs. 7, 8. Picture of the drunkenness of the priests.

Vs. 9, 10. The drunkards mock Isaiah. "Knowledge," prophetic teaching. "Tidings." "Revelations."

teaching. "Tidings." Revelation are "Weared." "They protest they are Vs. 11, 13. Isalah retorts to them with their own words. "Stammer-ings." A foreign tongue. "Anoth-

Assyrian. The paint of pride is not the same as the robe of rightecusness.

Taxable Incomes in Prussia.

The Prussian Income tax returns the largest increase registered in any of the past thirteen years. These returns, covering all incomes of £45 (\$218) and more, indicate a gain of £35,250,000 (\$170,449,100) in the

people's incomes for 1905 over 1904. Since the income tax law was introduced, fourteen years ago, the num-ber of persons taxed has risen from 2,440,000 to 4,680,000, and their aggregate income from £298,000,000 (\$1,443,800,000) to £536,000,000 (\$2,808,444,000) .- Department Bul-

The new alloy called invar, consisting of steel mixed with about thirtysix per cent. of nickel, which is invariable in volume with ordinary changes of temperature, has recently been adopted by Swiss watchmakers for making balances in the majority of their best timepieces. The compen-sation for temperature thus obtained is superior to any hitherto known.