Subject: The First Commandment.

Brooklyn, N. Y .- Preaching at the Irving Square Presbyterian Church. Hamburg avenue and Weirfield street, on the theme, 'The First Commandment, the pastor, Rev. ira Wemmell Henderson, took as his text

Ex. 29:3, "Thou shalt bave no other gods before Me." He said:
Given to a people who lived amid polytheistic surroundings and hedged in by the worshipers of the many gods this commandment has as much force in this day as it had then. The call of Jehovah for undivided loyalty at the hands of His people is but the demand of reason. "No man can serve two masters," and he who would try so to do finds out, in what-soever department o. iffe he may elect the test, that this is a great truth. Granting God only the average of human intellectuality we must agree that the Almighty knew what He was about when He laid fast claim upon the unified service of His chosen people. The history of poly-theism is the record of the deadening of the best religious instincts and capabilities in man, and the story of the strife of the deities to secure

human patronage. Grant, if you wish, that the first word is but the appreciation by Moses of the fundamental truths which God had put into the hearts of the best men of the Hebrew nation, rather than a specific, face-to-face, objective revelation of Jehovah's will to Moses alone, and the truth is not quenched. The particular doctrines you may hold as to just what are the means of divine self-revelation and inspiration do not in any way affect the facts. Moses got the truth. That is the point. It is of secondary importance what view you may hold importance what view you may hold as to how the truth sank into his

ert. But this is a digression. Thou shalt have no other gods before Me," said Jehovah. And the darkest days of Israel were those when she served the no-gods of the heathens. In this day and generation many peoples are in the midst of the blackness of thick darkness because they serve too many and unworthy gods. The religious activities and appritual sensibilities of any nation have more to do with its material success than shallow thinkers and cursory students of history are ready to admit. A high religious life has fruit in a fine morality. A deep moral consciousness finds expression in clean and benificent conduct. And good conduct concerns the health of all the departments of life wherein human energy is expended. A nation of many gods will, for reasons that are easily perceived, soon de-generate. When men may play the gods against each other for personal gain it is easy to compute how long it will be before all social life will become corrupt.

But much as we may be interested in the study of the effects of polytheistic religions upon the conduct of nations, and willing as we may be to contemplate the evil and disastrous consequences of such religions upon the entire life of a people, there is yet a more pointed application of the text that very properly may com-

You remember the story of the rich young man! Well, the trouble with him was not that he was rich, but that money was his god. Riches are no sin-if they are righteensly acquired. To be rich is to be triedfearfully tried. Money as a means to the service of God is unmixed good. Money as Mammon is damna-tion to heart and mind and soul atike. Cash, considered as so much credit from the eternal storehouse of God's wealth, is capable of much good. Gold, as greed and the gainer of personal self-satisfaction alone, is

As the young man, who so touched the heart of Jesus, allowed his bank account to deter him from the service God demanded of him, so man of us serve money, ambition, social demands and social preferment, instead of Jehovah. The man who sac-rifices all that is best within him the altar of money is a The next panic may sweep him away and drag his wealth from The woman who works herself almost to death and makes a slave of her husband that they may have only clear water ahead of them in the social swim, will, when the end is come, find that it is all a farce and that a younger, better looking, richer woman, whose husband has more eash, now leads the social race. No man can serve ambition for ambi-tion's sake and keep his peace with God. Ambition, selfish ambition, I mean, knows not God and respects The rush for a place at the no man top, either in politics or society, is largely responsible for that deadenof the finer Impulsos and that stuitification of conscience that, in many circles, we see to-day. But lest we become too destructive.

let us consider the constructive and positive aspects of the commandment. To answer the query of those who tried Him in His excessis of the ten words Jesus promulgated the clinch-ing and summarizing commandment Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength." From the entirety of the heart and in its unity; with the central and soul life; intellectually and in the fulness of spiritual strength; in short, with the whole of his being man is to serve the one true God, the Pather of our Lord

There are three reasons to enumerate no more-why we should serve The first is that service is obligatory; the second is that it is ssary; the third is that it is sat-

isfactory "At the centre of all life stands God, the personal loving Father of every man, the Creator of the mate-rial world. Back of Him we cannot legitimately go, nor is there any necessity or valid reason to do so. As our Father, He is the source and cessity of valid reason to do so. As our Father, He is the source and giver of our lives. To serve Him is odificatory upon all men. The deman! that He be given pre-eminence in every man's life is not unreasonable. If obedience he the duty of every child to a loving earthly parent, who shall question the right of God to make obedience to Himself alone the obligation of every soul? No man of perception will remove God from the world. No man can. The one great, obtrusive fact in life, that constantly forces itself upon our attention, is that God is. Harmony with His laws brings us happiness. Discord with the verilles of God puts a man into hell. From the fact that God is the ruler and life of the universe we are bound to conclude that for the preservation of His pwn in

tegrity and for our own best davelopment it is obligatory that we serve the Lord our God and Him only.

Then, too, it is necessory that men shall give God the prime position in their lives. In order to the glory of the Father—which is the chief end of man—and in order to the cultivation of all that is noblest within them, men must ally themselves with those piritual and godly elements and leals in life that make for the highest and the best. No man is so well rounded a man as he who measures his life-work by spiritual and eternal standards. The opportunist has no chance in God's Kingdom. The career that is most a blessing to the in-dividual and to mankind is the one that is grounded in godliness and whose works of righteousness are the result of the inward workings of a holy love. The effort of the rightly balanced man is to be most of use and to have the world mark and remember him as worth while. The man who is most of aclongest cherished is that man whose life is squared to the measure of godliness revealed in Jesus Christ. Goodness is necessary to a lasting success. The man who is the best man and whose achievement is permanent is the man who serves God in the unity

In the last place, the fruits of such

service are satisfactory. A man may till his barns be full, but if he have no communion with God he will go hungry in the after life. What to you is your money when God calls you to the heavenly places? The amount of Christian character you possess, not the coins that crowd your purse, will be the measure of your value then and there. What are your lother when death's shroud encloses you? What are you-you who have worshiped at the altar of your own -when God puts you in the balance? mittedly unsubstantial. But the wealth of God endures. The Chrisweath of god enautes. The Californian who is clothed upon by Jesus Christ shall ever be prepared to stand within the presence of Almighty God. The wisdom of God is sufficient unto the saving of the soul and lasts forever. If we would but reverse things and make all the material elements and all our intellectual abilities sub-servient and subsidiary and subordinate to the prime work of the spir-itual service of Jehovah life would be more satisfactory. He who serves God gets money enough and eternal The striver for eminence in godliness and uprightness will be well in the front of Heaven's society and will not want for recognition—
among people whose approval is
worth anything—here. The deepest
knowledge and the hardest task the mind of man can attack is to be found in the appropriation of the eternal wisdom of our God. The fruits of God-serving are peace, joy, content-ment, purity, eternal life. The prizes ment, purity, eternal litt.

of the world are fleeting. The servwho is faithful the reward is sure.

#### Thoroughness in Religion.

"How long halt ye between two opinions? If the Lord be God fol-low Him; but if Baal, then follow him." (1 Kings 18:21.) "Thorough," then, is the law here. Here a call on the whole nature to serv To you Christ must be all; let Topic-Present-day applications of

Make the best of yourself, that you may be the better able to sarve and glorify Him. Bring to Him your power of thought, your acuteness of reasoning, your wealth of imagina-tion, your play of fancy, as well as all the fervor of your soul. Jesus is your Saviour and your God; then follow Him with your whole soul-always, in all things, at all cost. With both hands—that is, with all your might; earnestly—that is, with all your soul, serve Him who has given Himself for you. With the heart believe, and with the mouth confess, With the heart that Jesus is Saviour and Lord .- Dr. Guinness Rogers.

# "At the Last."

It is right to seek the good-will of all men, and to desire that they speak well of us, but when we lie down to die it will be an empty pillow if this is all that we can rest When we are through with life and all its applause, and are awaiting the final call, we want some-thing more substantial than a Chautauqua salute. When the faces we love grow dim to our vision, and we are lying in the twillight of two worlds, there are voices we would much rather hear than the plaudits and the acclaim of our countrymen, and one of them is. "Well done, good and faithful servant; enter thou in-to the joy of thy Lord."

# Spiritual Helps.

To him who walks in the Spirit all outward things are spiritual helps, and the spirit of God makes itself felt not only from within us, but also by things that border our paths, that meet us in our walks, that are with us in our homes, through words spoken by friends and brough the ongoing of time as it enlightens and changes us .- Mount-

# Adorned With Holy Meditations,

Thou must keep thy memory clean and pure, as it were a wedlock chamand pure, as it were a wedlock cham-ber, from all strange thoughts, fan-cies and imaginations; and it must be trimmed and adorned with holy meditations and virtues of Christ's life and passion, that God may con-tinually and ever rest therein.—Rob-art Leighton. art Leighton.

# BLUEJACKETS MASCOT.

Bluejsckets of the Monitor Nevada inve turned their backs on the billy goat and game cock as mascots and are now devoting their loving atten tions to a kingsnuke, which has become the pet of the ship's crew.

It is asserted that the new mascot cats out of the hands of the sailors and can brave the roughest seas without getting consick, just as though it were a hardened old salt. The Nevada was recently placed in reserve at Annapolis, and the sailors during one of their jaunts down along the Severn discovered the snake and taking a fancy to him took him aboard in captivity. The snake is said greatly to enjoy his new life on shipboard .- Washington Star.

# THE UNEXPECTED.

Travers-"Hullo, Hixby, I've been looking for you. I want to speak to you about that new book of yours."

Bixby (delighted) -- "Well?" Travers—"I wanted to ask you where you had your binding done.
IVe very neat." — Cleveland Plain-

# EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, JULY 21.

Poverty In Spirit. Matt. 5: 4.

Passages for reference: Psa. 51 17; Prov. 16: 19; Matt. 23: 12; Luke 18: 28-30; 1 Pet. 5: 5. The Jewish Church had long been trained for the victorious Messiah. The teachings had been colored by materialism, and so the leaders look-ed for a temporal king. Jesus at the start attempted to win and use this splendid organization. Their jealousy. opposition to his teaching, and as final occasion their bitterness at the healing of the withered hand on the Sabbath, led Jesus to recognize necessity of a new church. He then selected the twelve disciples and gave them the Sermon on the Mount as the constitution of the new organization, the basis for the kingdo which he was to rule. It dealt with the character (Matt. 5; 1-12) and influence (Matt. 5: 13-16) of the citizens, the new law (Matt. 5: 17-48) and the new life (Matt. 6: 7-29) of the kingdom. Luke's shorter account (Luke 6: 20-49) was either an ab breviation, another discourse, the points that impressed his mind, on the subject-matter he deemed necessary

for his purpose in presenting a brief complete life of Jesus. The rich man has so many interesta and can command so many pleasures and comforts that he often neg lects or forgets his spiritual life. The hunger is nevertheless there, will arouse at the sight of God's man na. We too generally neglect him There are plenty of wealthy cheuses who will as gladly welcome Jesus to their house and heart as the first one, if they are shown where they may find him. But the poor hear him gladly, because they many deprivations and felt needs. The independent, self-sufficient spirit is, when people are poor, not so bolstered and fed by material things. Such ones feel their dependence— hence the word "poor," "needy," "des-titute of wealth or influence,' is used. So we must feel poor, be hungry of spirit, if God is enabled to supply us with that which will make us blessed We must recognize and cultivate our spiritual hunger, which only God can satisfy, if we are to get heaven's blessings. Then, however, the promhunger and thirst after righteousness; for they shall be filled,' is ours. This filling makes possible and natural the fruits of the Spirit. "Love, peace" are for personal satisfaction. Longauffering" and "gentleness" enable us to win, harmonize with and help others. "Goodness, faith, meekness and temperance" are jewel-like traits that crown our character. Spiritual teachableness and searching bring us heaven's marks and joys.

# CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

JULY TWENTY-FIRST.

the last six Commandments.

Ex. 20: 12-17. Jesus on filial regard. Matt. 15;

Murder in the heart. Matt. 5-Lust is adultery. Matt. 5; 27-32. "Defraud his brother." 1 Thess. 4:

No liar in heaven. Rev. 22: 11-15. Covotousneza. Eph. 5: 1-7 Long life is not to be the object our honoring of father and mother; If it is, it will not be the result

The wish that another were dead is murder in the eyes of God. Sometimes one can bear false wit-ness against one's neighbor by sil-

e as well as speech No commandment so enters the secret places of one's heart as commandment not to covet. This is the most interior of the Command. year.

Of all the practices of Christian nations the hardest to reconcile with the Commandments is the defended and glorifled practice of war.

The eighth Commandment con-demns the theft of time, and happiness, and good name, as well as of

Doubtless the Commandment that is most often broken is the last

Man's law can forbid idolatry, pro fanity and other sins, but only God's law can forbid covetousness. Illustrations.

Place poison in a spring to-day nd expect to gather it up to-morrow,

but do not expect to follow gather up the poison of a malicious Covetousness is Idolatry: the thing

oveted is the idol, and self is always the pedestal. Stealing on a large scale is called enterprise, as murder on a large

scale is called war. We are our parents' life insurance companies; and shall we default payment in their old age?

Next to God, thy parents; them, the magistrate.-William

I pray Thee, O God, that I may be autiful within. Socrates. Prefer loss before unjust gain; for

that brings grief but once, this for-

The covetous person lives as if the world were made altogether for him and not he for the world; to take in everything, and part with nothing .-

# Hunter and Hawk After Rabbit.

The other day as George E. Crookwas rabbit hunting with his dog North Bath woods and was about to shot a rabbit that his dog was chasing, a big hawk, which had been soaring overhead in search of dinner, swooped down and struck its talons into the hare and was flying off with t, when Crooker fired at the bawk oringing down both rabbit and bird. The hawk was a goshawk, a rare bird in these parts.-Kennebec Journal.

#### CONCESSIONS. "Don't you think the railways

ought to make some concessions

"We do make concessions," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "Some of us railway men are rich enough to run our trains entirely for our own pleasure and convenience. Yet we let the public ride on the cars."---Washington Star.



Do not keep hogs in a little, confined place where they will get no exercise. The hog does want soll, but not filth, and they need a bedroom, a place to exercise and plenty of sunlight. If they have sunlight, exercise and good treatment there is every reason to believe that they will make a profit for their owner.-Weekly Witness,

A Poultry Pointer. The principal breeds to be considered as strictly market and broiler birds are the Brahms, Cochin and Langshans, as they attain the greatest size either as brollers or as matured fowls, but there is no half way ground, if not slaughtered at broiler age, nine or ten weeks, they will not be again fit for the block until nearmatured, as from broiler age to near maturity they grow a large frame without putting on much of any meat or fat. In fact, while growing it is almost impossible to fatten them .- Weekly Witness.

### A Ration For Sitters.

Feed the sitting hens once a day, compelling them to leave their nests so as to dust their bodies and make preparation for another day's stay. It is not necessary that sitting hens be given as much as they can consume, as their inactivity does not conduce to a great demand for food: but a ration consisting of one part ground meat, one part cornmeal and three parts cracked corn should supply their wants until the chicks are hatched, when the hens should then be given a variety.—Farmers' Home

#### Bran Beneficial to Fowls.

A mess of bran is always beneficial to fowls. Bran contains more in regulating the bowels. This is attention. true especially when a quantity of linseed meal is given with it, but in the warm season a mess three times week is sufficient. It may be fed don't like it, because it is cheap. by scalding it and feeding it in a trough, or by sprinkling it dry on a clean board or over cooked potatoes be given if bran is allowed during the summer season, especially if the fowls have a large range. In fact, no grain is necessary at all during a warm season, but should such food she was very much surprised, and be given, let it be dry bran .- Farmers' Home Journal.

### Foreign Wool For America.

Word comes from Australia that at the closing wool trade for the season in that country, active buying was noticed for all grades of wool for this country. The Australian production during the season has been the largest on record, and all ing the past ten years the sales in or lime-both quite fresh. tralian sales reached a total of protecting from birds, if need be. 1,441,625 bales, an increase of 157,-000 bales as compared with last

This is one indication of the detry when ready for the market.

# Top Grafting.

colons for top grafting should be cue at once, if not already done, and kept from drying. Select the large sticks of last year's growth, having prominent buds. The best part to use is the centre of the scion; the tips may be too pithy and the bottom end deficient in good buds. Cherries must be grafted early-long before the sap flows in March; plums soon after. The best time to graft apples and pears is just as the sap starts, but this may be done before and is successful until the leaf buds begin to open, if the sun is not hot enough to cause the way to run and open the cuts to the air. Thrifty branches from one to two inches in diameter are the most satisfactory to top graft. Two scions should be set into each stub, and where the scion is not pinched in tight the stock must be lashed with cotton string or raffia. In grafting a tree of bearing size, not over one-half of the top should be cut away the first year, but all the top of a young tree may be removed. All cut surfaces, including the upper end the present prices of subscriptions. of the seion and the cracks in the atock, must be covered with wax to prevent exposture to air and drying. A good wax is made of one pound of rendered tallow, two pounds of beeswax and four pounds of resin melted together, and while hot poured into cold water and then pulled, as candy is pulled, until smooth and free from grain. The hands should be greased with tallow to prevent sticking .-Country Gentleman.

# Turnips Killed Witch Grass.

One of the worst pests, if you do not know how to get rid of it, but one of the easiest to get rid of if you know how. I had a piece of one acre that caused me a good deal of trouble and expense. I had heard that raising a crop of turnips would kill it out. I hardly believed it, but thought I would try a small part of it.

So in one corner where the gra was the thickest I sowed in drills of Sweet Gorman turnips. The result was that the next year, although the other parts of the field were full of it, on that spot it was killed out. I took more of the field for turnipe the next year and kept adding until I cleared the field of it. Now, was not that a better way than your correspondent suggested of digging it seven pounds.

have had the same results with cab-

If the land is a sandy soil put in turnip, if clayey put in cabbage. The beauty of this plan is that we have no extra work to kill it out. Simply hoe the turnip and cabbage properly and you get rid of the grass.

My theory is that hoeing these crops the last time in August, if it is properly done, cuts off the grass at a time when it kills it. At any rate, I know that if farmers will do as I have done they will get rid

of it at no extra cost. The acre that I speak of is now the easiest to work of any on the farm. Of course we have some of It left on the headlands, and we have to watch or the plow will take some of it into the field. I think if farmers will try my plan they will thank me for this advice .- H. A. Turner, in the American Cultivator.

## Helps in Farm Work.

I have handled horses all my life and never yet had to give one a beating to make him act as I wanted him to. If I found I had that kind of a horse on my hands I always sold

If you know a boy in your neighborhood who is having a particularly lonely and hard life, says a writer in the Richmond Times-Dispatch, have your own boys bring him over occasionally. Good company, a good dinner and a friendly look puts a heap heart in a boy.

We are all receiving letters and circulars about wonderful wheat, corn and other seeds at monstrous prices. If you haven't saved your own seed, buy them from the dealer you know to be honest.

A dozen grape vines of the right kind will in three years provide the family with all the grapes they can phosphates and mineral unatter eat. You can plant them in two than ground grain, and also assists hours, and they require very little You may think you are a pretty

good farmer, but do not be too lib-

eral with your advice. Most people My father gave me a rebuke once which I have never forgotten. He noticed me standing talking to a and turnips. No other grain should lady with my hat on and hands in my pockets. He said nothing at the time, but at the dinner table casually told mother that he had seen a box doing just these things. Mother said

> that was enough. If you can possibly afford it, keen one horse for your wife's use, and let nobody else ride or drive it.

Sulphate of Iron For Moss. Many persons are perplexed by the appearance of moss in their lawns Usually this appears when the lawn gets very little sun. Moss also forms when the soil is sour and badly round prices have ruled high, says drained, and then when this has been the London Live Stock Journal. Dur- done, apply heavy dressings of soot Do this Australia, apart from the wool ex- in showery weather, so that they will ported for sale in England and the soon be washed in. The lime and continent, have increased from 775, soot should kill the moss, which 600 to 1,288,000 bales. Apart from should be raked off with an iron the wool sold in New Zealand, which rake. Spread some fine soil over all, imounted to 153,000 bales, the Aus- and then sow some fine grass seed,

You might also try the following remedy, which has been found very efficacious in the destruction of moss: Get some sulphate of iron and mix it mand for the new clip in this coun- in the proportion of one pound of sulphate to two gallons of water. The solution should be made in a wooden sack, putting the plain water into the cask first, and then adding the solution. Then get a rosed watering pot and apply the mixture to to the lawn over a space of fifteen square yards. It should be applied as soon as made, as it loses strength by keeping. It should also be made with soft or rain water, avoiding, it you can, water in which there is lime. The sulphate is known to be acting when the moss turns black, after which it withers away and crumbles into powder. If it has been too weak, the moss will only turn red, and another application is necessary. As moss generally indicates poorness of soil, it will be requisite after the moss is destroyed to apply a top dressing of loamy soil, manure and wood-ashes.—Indianapolis News.

Treat All Alike. Advertising space in a newspape: is the principal source of a newspaper's revenue. Without the money derived from advertising but few papers could exist and none of them at In all communities there are those

who both think and act as though a publisher should donate this advertis ing space for this and that "most worthy and commendable object."

There are some publishers who, for the sake of obtaining a transient popularity with this or that person, will discriminate by giving away advertising. A bank could with the same con-

sistency give to this and that person a special bonus for his business, or a merchant charging more for an article than it is worth in order to get pay for articles he gives away to special favorite customers A newspaper is bound to have some

set rates for advertising, and then treat all patrons alike. Any other rule is unfair, unjust and dishonest to both customers and publisher

# A Lucky Widower.

There are some men whose luck ever entirely deserts them. Sultan of Morocco was severely defeated by the rebels, who captured force of 300 of his wives.—Washington at work.

A watch made for Emperor Charles V. in 1530 was recently examined in England and found to weigh twenty-

### Dressmaking.

By EDWARD WILLISTON FRENTZ

It is a curious fact that in a trade so old as the making of women's gar-ments, and a trade in which women are so deeply interested, the best work should be done and the highest prices received by men. No one dis putes the fact, but various explanaof it, which carries most weight, is the unwillingness of women, or their lack of foresight and ambition, to learn all branches of the trade as

thoroughly as men them. For the really first class dress maker or ladies' tailor work is always abundant and earnings are large. For the poor one there are sure to be "dull seasons" and small wages. The girl who has this trade in mind should therefore resolve to master it or let it alone. The foundation of dressmaking is

sewing. One should acquire a reasonable skill with the needle and at least some knowledge of running a sewing muchine before one attempts to learn dressmaking. These rudiments mastered, the next step will depend somewhat on the girl's realdence and means,

The easiest and shortest road is through attendance at some good school of cutting and fitting. The time required for this will vary both with the school and with the individual pupil. Some institutions advertise that they graduate their pupils in six weeks, some take six months.

The tuition, which, in nearly all the schools, must be fully paid in advance, varies from \$50 to \$250, and to this must be added the cost of living, which, in the large cities, where such schools are usually situated, will hardly be less than \$5 a week.

If a girl decides to take such a course she should exercise great care in choosing her school. There are good ones, honestly managed and equipped with competent teachers, but there are others-and some of them advertise extensively - which are merely screens for robbery.

The girl who cannot afford a term at any dressmaking school should seek a position as sewing woman in some good dressmaking establish-

The payment will be, small at first -\$5 or \$6 a week—but it will soon adjust itself to her ability. She should do all she can to learn from the more skilled workers about her, watch what is done, and try to discover why. Then, at the first opportunity, she should try to find some cutter who, for a reasonable consideration, is willing to give her private lessons in some department of cut-

ting, as, for example, skirts or shirt

waists When she has mastered either of these branches of her trade she will find opportunities to utilize her skill, either at doing the work in the establishment where she is employed or in some other place where an assistant cutter is needed. Her wages for that work should be from \$12 a week up-

ward. The cutting of coats is a branch by itself, almost the highest on the dressmaking tree. If it cannot be learned in a regular school course of instruction it should at least be learned from a man. This can usually be done in private lessons, by arrangement with some working cutter. The wager paid to a competent wom an cutter who is able to draft and fit an entire suit are seldom less than \$25 a week, and are often as much as

\$35. The really ambitious girl will manage somehow to find a place for herself in a good ladies' tailoring establishment before she rests content in the confidence that she has complete-

ly mastered her trade. Women themselves are the first to admit that workers of their own sex are generally unable to give the style to a garment which is imparted by a first-class "man tailor." This matter of style touches not merely the cutting, but the "balance," the pressing, and all those little details which differentiate the distinctive gown from the commonplace.

There is no reason why a woman should not master these details as well as man. Those who do will have no need to worry about success. -Youth's Companion.

# Mississippl's Main Outlet.

It is announced that the titanic public works in progress of construction by the United States Government at the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River are in a most favorable state of progress. This is the main mouth or outlet of the great river, and is being treated with jetties in the same way as was the South Pass some thirty years ago. It was then proposed to open Southwest Pass, but the Government would not consent to it, and required that the experiment be tried on South Pass, the least important of three The plan of operations was to narrow the pass by jetty walls and thus force the current to carry out the mud and dig out the channel by its increased velocity and force. 'Complete success crowned the work, which was undertaken and carried out under heavy forfeits by the great engineer, James B. Ends. The success South Pass, where a channel of thirty feet was secured, has encouraged the operations at Southwest Pass, where from thirty-five to forty feet of water is expected. It is reported that all the submarine work has been completed and the superstructure only remains to be done. . This will make New Orleans equal in depth of water to any of the world's greatest ports.-New Orleans Picayune.

# Biggest Cranberry Bog.

The largest cranberry bog in the world is being established just out side this village. When completed it will cover 500 acres, of which 300 will be under cultivation by July 1. The work of laying out and cultivation the bog was begun more than two years ago, and since then a force of more than 100 men has been

The bog is located on what is to the most part a natural swamp bor dering on a pond from which water is distributed over the swamp by oumping station. pondence Boston Herald.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM-MENTS FOR JULY 21 BY THE REV. I. W. HENDERSON.

Subject: The Ten Commandments, Duties Toward Men. Ex. 20:12-17-Golden Text: Lev. 10:18-Memory Verses, 12-17.

The commandments that impress upon us our duties toward humanity are the corollaries of the commandments that tell us of our obligations toward God. We are ordered to have a lasting love and reverence for God not only because it is a good thing to love God for His own sake, but also because it is necessary that we shall be ready to learn from Him how He because it is necessary that we shall be ready to learn from Him how He desires His children to be treated. This lesson deals with out relation-ships to men, individually and col-lectively, in the light of our alle-giance to God.

The fifth command, which enjoins proper respect to our earthly parents, is the basis upon which all social life is reared. The sense of authority in the home and of obedience to parental control supplies the ground upon which all same and sound civil row. which all sane and sound civil governments rests. It rests, to be sure, on other principles. But it rests hard on this. And the willingness upon the part of the child to yield obedience to the authority of the parent implies that the parent shall be worthy of reconstitutions. worthy of recognition and that the authority of the parent shall be wise and sensible and intelligent, a control fashioned after the sovereignty which God exercises in the world and over humanity. An obedient child presupposes a parent who is worthy to be obeyed. And many times parents lose sight of this utterly. A child cannot be expected to obey an unrea-sonable parent. We are under no obligation to have respect for parents who have no respect for themselves. God does not call upon a child to have love for a parent, in filial fashion, who renders no meed of love to the child that parent has brought into this world. A child is not called upon to stifle its own individuality and conform itself to the parental pattern in every minute detail of its life. And yet some people seem to think that their children are not honthink that their children are not hon-oring them simply because they re-fuse to be run into a prearranged family mold. Honoring one's par-ents does not consist in allowing them to order one to do wrong, or in allowing them to force one to do unreasonable things. Honor to one's parents consists in giving them due parents consists in giving them due and careful obedience along every line that properly belongs to a parent's rights. And most of all it entails upon the part of the parent that he or she, as the case may be, shall be worthy of honor and wise and intelligent in the matter of commandment and control. ment and control.

Thou shalt not kill" enjoins the sixth commandment. And you must not only not kill your brother, but also you must not take your own life. It further means that the nations shall cease international murder and shall cease international murder and that civil government shall cease to execute human beings, no matter what their crimes may have been. It means also that it is murder to sell adulterated medicine, to sell whisky or any other poison, to work men and women and children to death, or

to be a party to any form of murder, be it long or short in its action, be it refined or vicious.

The seventh commandment is especially in need of enforcement. No one who is at all solicitous about the welfare of this country can contempt. welfare of this country can contemplate the marital infelicities that are widespread and numerous in so widespread and numerous in America without a feeling of profound fear for the hirvest that sooner or later we shall reap as a nation except we are able to put a stop to the criminality that is rampant in our midst. Humanity cannot long trifle with the highest and holiest relations of human life without reaping the whirlwind. The divorce record of America is America's disgrace. Her record of remarriages of men and women who, in the eyes of God and a decent society, are not entitled to remarriage is America's shame. And these twin evils are a menace to the

health and perpetuity of the nation. Some very eminent gentlemen—some of whom rent pews in high-toned churches and who are among the officiary of the organized church of Jesus Christ — are to-day under the condemnation of the eighth com-mandment. For stealing may be variously committed. It is not neces-sary to become a common pickpocked in order to be a common thief. It is not necessary to lay one's self oper to conviction under the provisions of the penal code in order to be a robber of the vilest type. The worst criminals in this land to-day are the ones who are out of jail.

who are out of fail.

The ninth word of God to Moses and Israel hits the liars. And the liars are among the meanest people in the world and among those who are denied entrance into the new Jerusalem of God. The liar is one of the hardest problems with which humanity is called upon to deal. You may count on an honest man, but silar is an unknown quantity. And lying is a habit, Rather I should say it tends to become a habit. One lie invites another. And the worst

say it tends to become a habit. One lie invites another. And the worst of the lie is that sconer or later it so destroys the integrity of the liar that he doesn't know what he honestly thinks or what the truth really is composed of.

The people who are indicated by the tenth commandment are among the world's unfortunates very often. They merit our pity. Jesiousy is as unmitigated curse to the man whe falls into its grasp. God help the people who are bitten with the venon falls into its grasp. God help the people who are bitten with the venous sting of jealousy. They are indeed

Wonderful South American Cataract.

The falls of Iguazu, near the meeting-place of Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay, seldom visited by foreign ers, are among the most wonderful cataracts in the world. They are particularly interesting on account of their greater extent and far more varied character than those of Ningara. They are also much higher than Niagara, their first plunge being 210 feet, followed by two others of 100 feet each, while between the two series of falls there are cataracts and rapids covering a vast expanse and surrounding slands. It is estimated that the horse-power represented by the falls is no less than 14,000,000.—Youth's Companion.

# ENDURANCE.

Ethel—"How long can a human being live without food?" Jack—"I don't know about hu-man beings, but I know poets who have been writing for years."—