## Subject: Personality.

Williamstown, Mass .- The Rev. F. Boyd Edwards, assistant paster of the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, who graduated from the college here seven years ago, was the college preacher Sunday. His subject was: "Personality—Its Influ-ence and Secret." The text was from I Thessalonians, 5:23: "And the very God of peace sanctify you whelly; and I pray God your whole spirit and soul and hody be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ." Mr. Edwards said

Huxley declared that if some great power would guarantee to enable him always to speak what is true and do what is right, on condition of his being turned into a sort of clock and wound up every morning, he would instantly close with the offer. Would I think not one man in a hundred would. Why not? Because we have instinctive aversion to doing violence to the greatest thing in the world. And what is that? Drummond said "Love." Let us look at it

Consider Helen Kellar, born to imprisonment in the dungeon of her own mere selfhood — deaf, blind, mute. Miss Sullivan, by patient and inspired service, released her from that imprisonment, led her slowly out into the light and glory of life. The something which made Miss Sul-livan eager and able to render this beautiful service was love. But in point of greatness even that high and beneficent quality is absolutely incomparable with Helen Kellar her-self. The greatest thing in the world it supplementing and crowning its of the spersonality. Love is but a part of it, supplementing and crowning its other parts, all beauty and majosty of physique, all vigor and grit and courage, all mental keenness, reach, grasp and decision, all the subtle graces of mind and heart, high spiritual vision and decourage, its particular spiritual vision and decourage. ual vision and deep insight, all puri-ty, dignity and serene polse of spirit. These combine to make what

name personality. Look about you in a railway carriage, a hotel lobby, a great college grandstand. Your eye passes lightly over 100 men. The one hundred and first holds it. You may not know who he is, nor ever have seen him be fore. But straightway you say to yourself, he is somebody. Something about him distinguishes him, gives him a manifest significance, like the evident value of a gold coin. That something is personality and it is self-revealing. Take Webster, for instance. ling. Take Webster, for They said when he walked in Beacon street the houses looked smaller. Sidney Smith called him the greatest living lie, because no-body could possibly be so great as he looked. Edward Everett declared that when he was earnestly speaking sparks of fire leaped in his eyes. A bust of him, exhibited by a European sculptor, was mistaken for a head of Jove. Or note how Emerson says that "William of Orange won a subject away from the King of France every time he put off his hat," so noble was his bearing. A Boston news-paper reported that on a certain day Washington street was dark and gloomy, until Phillips Brooks passed, whereupon the brightness returned. One might have profited almost as much by a look into Emerson's face as by reading his books. Just a glimpse of Napoleon s the hour of battle doubled the fighting force of those who saw him. Often one can tell by the author's likeness in the frontispiece of a book whether it's worth while to go any further. The halo in art is far more than a me-chanical contrivance to denote saint-It witnesses to the fact that true men carry an atmosphere; they are fairly luminous. The captain of an athletic team, if well chosen, takes rank not by virtue of superior play-ing or technical knowledge of the game, but because there is about him a quality which makes his vim and

spirit contagious. Church committees looking for a new minister pass by a score of pos-sible eligibles and choose the twenty-The others were as good schers, as thorough scholars, as faithful pastors, but the elect one es this rare and compelling something we call magnetism which The speaker who possesses it often influences his audience al-most as much, while he stands silent before them for a moment, as during the hour of his speaking. This is the quality which accounts for the say after you have met him. ality!-no other creation equals or approaches it. Indeed, when Jehovah accerdited Moses as His ambas-sador to the court of Pharaoh, He commanded as the chief authority: Tell him I Am sent you.

Now, then, since personality is the greatest thing in the world, what is the chief duty of man? I answer, deliberately: To honor, develop, express and invest that personality This is not egotistic and selfish gave man this personality as his tool, the finest, noblest, chief implement with which to make his mark on the world, serve his kind and honor his Maker. When the old bishop of the Methodist Church was examining a group of candidates for the ministry he asked them: "Are you willing to be a nobody in Christ's service?" And every last one of them piously (as he thought) answered yes.
"Then you're a poor lot!" exciaimed,
the bishop. And so they were. That
is a kind of burnifity which is not Christian, because it is not only un-productive, but contemptible. Christ's man should be willing to take any humble station, but wherever he may be, always determined by God's grace so to live, to labor, to fight, and to pray that as the servant of the Most High he shall weigh every ounce he can, strike blows that hit hard, and mean to his time all that he can pos-

bly signify. Being a Christian man is being all man can be. Holiness is near kin haleness, which means health, and haleness close kin to wholeness, which means integrity, soundness, completeness. Christian life is not giving up, but growing up; not op-ping off, but looming up. Its true note is not ascetic, but athletic, and when Christ announced that He came that men might have life more abun dantly, He did not mean longer life, but life overflowing, rich in content and extent, with far horizons and wide outlook. Just this Browning emphasizes when he says:

d gives each man one life, like a lamb, en gives that lamp due measure of oil; ap lighted, hold high, wave wide.

All very tine, you say, for the man the happens to have been endowed the personality! But how about the padred men who do not strike an

observer as being somebody, who haven't the gift of personal magne-CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES ism? Well, my answer is that per-onality is not all endowment; it may be acquired, or more accurately yet, developed. When the spring comes and the sun's rays fall more warmly,

The sun might shine a mil-

lion years, hot as midsummer, and without those seeds lying there wait-ing, no fair garment of verdure

would ever clothe the bare, brown body of earth. And vice versa. Just

so, we notice now and again a former stenographer and private secretary to presidents becomes a Cabinet offi-

cer. Partly it is from native endow-ment, and partly from the wakening influence of association with great men. Character is not taught, but

caught; not fully inborn, nor spring-ing, full armed, like Minerva from

Jove's head, but wakened, roused, kindled by the contagious touch of

another of a little longer develop-ment, and maybe, of larger growth. Yet after all, this is the fine funda-

mental truth of life. Every man is

of unique value, has a rare gleam of

his individual work and message

which no other man can have bad. His business in life is to live that

ut, build it up, utter it, make it ef-

out where the sun can strike down

to those seeds that are waiting in him: that means: make helpful friendships, listen to wise teachers, keep high company with men who

of peace sanctify you wholly (set you

apart, distinguish you in every great

way), and I pray God your whole body, soul and spirit be kept without

blemish even in the presence of Christ. Faithful is he who hath promised, who also will do it." Just

where you go men shall think they walk in hallowed

walk in hallowed cathedrals." Phil-lips Brooks puts it: "The influence of a man whose heart God hath touched

is like a breeze of fresh air let into

a heated and stiffing room." You are a lamp of three wicks—body, soul (mind) and spirit. Let God light them (most likely He has already);

now you turn them up; keep them trimmed, let them blaze wherever

you are, throwing out your cheer,

your light, your beacon message in your time. Then, "as one flame kin-

dieth another nor groweth less there-by," so shall your life kindle, waken,

In every-day terms, what does it mean? My body; honor it, build it up, keep it undishonored. By noble

tises, make it to become a sanctuary

Build thee more stately mansions, oh my

While the swift sensons roll, Leave thy low-vaulted past. Let each new temple nobler than the last, Shut thee from beaven by a dome more

My mind; meditate, store it with

love of beauty and truth and good-ness; every hatred of weakness and

wrong, every fine portrait of mem-ory and ideal! Oh, match this spirit

with all the best about you; open it to Him who knows what is in man,

and who alone has grace to bestow

and loving power of mastery to de-

he yearnings, the unuttered and un-

All instincts immature, all purposes un

That weighed not as his work, yet swelled

Thoughts hardly to be packed into a single

Fancies that broke through language and

All I could never be, all men ignored in

Special Anointings.

If Jesus was anointed to preach

the gospel, how much more do we in these modern times need a special

touch of the Spirit of God for this

teach a Sunday-school lesson, or sing

song, much less preach a sermon

without waiting for a special anointing of the Holy Spirit of God. It is

this experience which has made men and women great in the past. It was

the secret of Finney's power, and it will be the secret of the power of

anyone who lives to-day. Each day's needs, writes J. Wilbur Chapman, re-

guire the daily infilling which the

When Every Man Must Stand Alone.

Whosoever will go to heaven must have faith of his own. In Gideon's

camp every soldier had his own pit-cher; among Solomon's men of valor

these were they that got the victor-

one oil in her lamp; and only these

other's eating of dainty meat makes thee none the fatter.—T. Adams.

Johnny Was a Sport.

None of the children had studied

their lessons, apparently, and as for

Johnny, the new boy, he wasn't sup

posed to know much about it, any-

"I dun'no," siggled Willie,
"Bobbie, can you tell me who
swallowed Jonah?" continued the

"who was it swallowed Jonah?"

'Now, Willie," said the teacher,

You can search me," said Bobbie.

"Please, ma'am," whimpered Tom-

"Tommy, who swallowed Jonah?"

asked the teacher, a little severely

my, "it wasn't me."
"Well, I declare!" ejaculated the

teacher. Then turning to the new

boy, she asked, "Johnny, who swal-

the answer?"-Harper's Weekly.

"I'll bite," said Johnny. "What's

Major Charles E. Woodruff, sur-

geon, U. S. A., is promulgating again his celebrated theory that sunshine

lowed Jonah?"

It happened in Sunday-school.

went in with the bridegroom

The five wiss virgins had every

I believe one ought not to

lways remember how He reckons

strendle aspirations there:

me. This I was worth to him. Whose whod the pitcher shaped.

Till thou at length art free. Leaving thine outgrown shell By life's unresting sea.

ouse others

this point was Emerson speaking

How shall be do it? By getting

the grass and leaves begin to grow. There are seeds in the ground and life-dormant and waiting to be The consecration of our bodies. 1 Cor. 6; 19, 20; Rom. 12; 1, 2,

AUGUST FOURTH.

Do not mar the body. Lev. 19: body for God. 1 Cor. 6: 12, 13.

Temples of the Spirit. 1 Cor. 3; To be kept clean. 2 Cor. 6: 16:18. To be glorified. 1 Cor. 15: 35-44. To bear God's image. 1 John 3:

How precious is the home in which our dear ones dwell, or anything made by their hands! And our Father in heaven made our bodies and would dwell in them (1 Cor. 6: 19). 'Phink of Christ's body tortured on

the cross, and then the very thought of annulling in your own body that great sacrifiee for you will fill you with shame (1 Cor. 6: 20). In return for Christ's sacrificed body, oursacrificed body! Reasonable,

certainly, though infinitely less! All sins of the body are first sins of the mind, and the body is to be

kept pure only by transforming the mind to purity (Rom 12: 2). All possible health is a Christian duty, because all other Christian du-

A healthful body helps to make a healthful mind, and a healthful mind have deeps and heights about them. Read Paul's prayer written to the men in Thessalonica: "The very God helps to make a healthful body. No Christian is safe while there is part of his body, in its condition and use, that is not consecrated to

> A consecrated face is the only beau tiful face; all else is but blood and

## Illustrations.

The soul is the painting and the body is the frame; but we use the best frames for the best pictures,

A beautiful body is like a globe of Favrile glass, which needs within It the electric light of a lovely soul, to disclose its beautles.

The more nearly perfect the statue, the more it is spolled by any imperfection. So with God's highest work in nature, the human body. Vacation times are meaningless un less they look forward to times of The fallow field is a mere desc

lation unless it is in preparation for

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, AUGUST 4.

Desiring Rightcourness-Matt. 5: 6,

Passages for reference: Psu 42: 1, 84: 2; lsu, 55: 1; John, 4: 13, 14: 35: Rev. 21: 6; 22: 17.

Every heart has the deep hunger to do right. The normal man hangs his head after wrongdoing, as does true thoughts, pure thoughts, thoughts fit to treasure up; let it keep company with the noblest men flower after the blighting touch of the frost. No man is proud of meanness of spirit, ugliness of action, or immorof the ages, whose wisdom, vision and profitable experience may be ality of life. Many a man rushes to drink or to deeper sin to forget his made my own by an hour's reading every day; let me prepare myself to shame or to deaden his desire goodness. It is even more difficult to recognize, appreciate, respond to and succeed the truest, most devoted and helpful spirits of all the days past grow a beautiful character than it is to bring a rose to rarest bloom. must eagerly desire it. The promise then, is plain. We will be so filled and present, and finally keep my eyes on the stainless peaks where with God that the outcoming words My spirit; how great a word it is! and deeds will be approved by the All generous impulses, all chivalrous motives, all noble aspirations, all word as righteous.

Cultivate the desire for righteous ness. Listen to its voice. Answer its Build on its rock foundations. It is capable of growth. As it in-creases bad impulses, lacking food. Evil hungers if allowed root and air will thrive like worthless weeds. Their life is as short and useless. Free pawers, full growth, finest manness. Happiness, hearty living, help ful words and deeds, grow on branches as naturally as the luscious Jonathan apple on Colorado trees when watered and sunned by God. "Godliness is profitable for all things." He will stumble in darkness who does not store up God's truths. He indeed is wealthy who is rich in good works. Convince yourself of the value, the indispensableness, the joybringing power of righteousness. Then desire it as the money-seeker does material riches, the miner does gold, the politician office. Folk driven by those ambitions seek for the means of attaining their ends. Do the same with righteousness. Long for it; let the heart pant after it; make the brain to search for it; train the will o demand it. Then ways and means for attaining it will open. If the desire for righteousness dominates, God will see to it that you will not go far wrong in doctrine. Such a desire he can and will fill, until the heart and life are "blessed."

GEESE IN SHOES.

They shoe geese in the country round about Warsaw, in the Vilna district, because the geese have a long annual journey to make-a

journey to the goose market. You see, in the late fall and early winter, a goose market is held at Warsaw, and geese to the number of 5,000,000 congregate in the town. The geese march to market on foot. Some come from 100 and 150 miles The average distance they come from is sixty miles, and to protect the feet on this long journey

they are shod. To shoe the geese the geoseherd first makes them walk back and forth in melted tar. With a cost of tar on their feet they then walk through fine sand. The result is that they are shod with a good, strong shoe of mixed tar and sand, that protects them well on their journey to the Warsaw goose market.-Philippine

The Turkey's Real Name.

The original name of the turkey was occoccoo, by which it was known by the native Cherokee Indians. It is supposed that our pligrim fathers. roaming through the woods in search of game for their first Thanksgiving spread, heard the occocco calling in the familiar tones of our domesticated fowl. "Turk, turk, turk." These first Yankee huntsmen, mistaking this frightened cry of the bird for its real song, immediately labeled "turkey," and turkey H is to this day. Much more beautiful and musical was the Indian name occoocco, the notes peculiar to the flock when sunning themselves in perfect content on the river beaches.



All soils are formed from disintegrated rocks and organic matter. Of more than seventy per cent.; It is, however, only in bogs or beds of peat that the amount last named is ever present. The best wheat lands contain only from four to six per cent of organic matter: oats and rve will grow in soils containing only one or The intelligent farmer should endeavor to ascertain what is wanting in the soil and supply it, remembering that he can make no possible mistake with barnyard manure.

Do Justice to Poultry.

Poultry should now be filling the egg basket, and will, if they have justice done them. It is not enough that they are well fed; other conditions are required. Their houses should be well cleansed, their nest boxes thoroughly washed and a little quicklime sprinkled in them. The floors of their houses should also be well sprinkled with quicklime, and the roosting poles whitewashed. All these are necessary to purify the atmosphere and destroy the vermin that infest these places. The cleaning process should also be applied to the horse, cow and sheep stables.

The Increase in Silos. According to figures published by the Department of Agriculture, there were in 1898 but ninety-one farmers in the United States so far as known who were using the silo as an adjunct to their agricultural operations. Now they number nearly 500,000. While the first silos were only used by men engaged in the dairy business on a large scale, they are to-day prized just as highly by those who are engaged in stock raising of any kind. In fact, wherever corn will grow and stock of any kind is raised there is a

Don't Overcrowd the Hens. Filling a poultry house with hens, and crowding them together, will not conduce to eggs production. It is not the one with the largest flocks one who manages properly. Food may be given bountifully and liberally, but it will not make the hens lay if the other conditions are not observed. It requires more capital to provide plenty of room for a flock but the capital will be better invested than if buildings are used in which the hens are too numerous and in

place for the silo.

You Cannot Afford It.

which they do not thrive.

No farmer can afford to do without a good garden. It is not to be expected that every one will be a fancy as to produce all staple vegetables grapes and dwarf pears.

Good Males Demand Good Care. We should not "give a rap," as not gallant enough to give his mates first privileges when it comes to eat-

The rooster that is always ready "lick" another one that happens to cross his path, the rooster that does not hesitate to show his vocal capabilities by frequently crowing, in the winter, as the foods, tho manand the rooster that is courteous ure heap, the repairs of buildings enough to believe in "ladies first," and implements and other indoor and stands and calls his mates and work are then the most important then steps aside while they eat the matters. dainty morsel he has found-that ro-ster is one after our own heart. Show us that kind of a rooster and we will show you a rooster that is capable of strongly fertilizing eggs from a maximum number of females. But-here, dear friend, is often the "rub"—a male bird of this kind must secure in some way just as much if not a little more to eat than does his less gallant brother and, unless fed separately, he will become so run down in condition in two or three weeks of breeding service that he will begin to be seriously lacking in sexual strength; therefore, it becomes necessary to remove him from fail to be of valuable assistance, not the females every day or two and give him a generous feed of corn and ment of some kind, that is, green cut bone or ground beef scraps. That is the only gallant way for you to trent gallant rooster, and you will find at the same time that it is the only profitable way .- Poultry Editor, The Epitomist.

Feeding a Horse.

The Journal of Agriculture gives some figures of the cost of feeding a horse in the West. How do they compare with the cost of keeping one in this State?

What does it cost to feed the work horse during the year? It is claimed that when timothy is worth \$18 per ton; wheat bran, \$17.50; corn, \$22; dried brewers' grass, \$17, and gluten meal, \$29 per ton, that a horse can be fed during the six months when the hardest work is done for \$31 During the remaining six months the cost of feed is put at \$24.70.

It will be noticed that the cost of timothy is figured at about double the price it sells for on the average farm. This is because the authorities who made the estimates live near the large centres, where prices of feeds able.

are higher than in the outlying sec-Where mixed hay retails for tions. \$8 to \$9 per ton, corn for fifty cents the latter, soils contain from one to and oats thirty-five cents per bushel, it is safe to say that the average work horse, weighing 1400 or less, can be fed the entire year and kept

in good flesh for \$40. In the first estimate made above it will be noticed that the price on gluten feed is quoted. It has been found that this material can be fed to horses with excellent results, especially in the spring, when the animals need a variety. A ration composed of one part gluten feed, one part oats and two parts corn make almost the ideal mixture for the work horse. The animal should have enough of mixture to maintain his condition, however. About one pound per day for each 100 pounds the animal weighs is considered the proper amount.

Fertile vs. Infertile Eggs. The Country Gentleman referring to the statement of a Montreal woman in a poultry journal that she has been able to distinguish between eggs that will produce males and those producing females by locating the air cells, those having the cell directly across the large and hatching cocke rels, while those having the cells slanting slightly contributed pullets, thinks scientists might well devote some time to experimenting to devise some easy method of distinguishing fertile from infertile eggs before they are placed in the incubator or placed under the hen-in fact before they leave the hands of the seller if they are boughten. This would save a lot of disappointment. The common custom is to test eggs after four or five days, removing those not showing indications of fertillty. These are not in the least injured by the few days' heating. But this latter business, while it saves a part of the hatch, does not do away with the disappointment at paying well for valuable eggs only to have too large a percentage prove infertile. Incidentally it is worth mention that even the experimenting Montreal dame does not explain how she arrives at the conclusion that the who derives the best results, but the straight across air cell produces the cockerel, since the hatch of fourteen simply showed them equally divided in sex as the air cells indicated

they would be. Variety and Profit. The farmers should make stock raising more profitable by growing a variety of crops, instead of depending mostly upon grain and hay, for variety gives the farmer more advantages. If he grows turnips he secures them late in the season (usually after liablity of dry weather has passed), and a large supply of roots gardener, but every one should give will enable him to economize with sufficient attention to the subject so the grain and hay. He can also grow late corn fodder, cow peas and rape, earlier than can be produced in the the latter affording excellent pas It is not only essential to the turage for sheep and swine when health and proper enjoyment of the grass may not be abundant. But it family, but it is actually a matter of is not so much the growing of various profit. Could your whole farm be crops for use at all seasons that the made as smooth, dry, rich and as well farmer should consider so much as cultivated as a good garden, the in- the full bins and storehouses of succreased product would pay a large culent food for winter use. It is in per cent. of profit upon the outlay. In the garden, or in a separate apart- has the advantage of using the crops ment, may be cultivated strawberries, he has grown, and increasing their raspherries, blackberries, currants, value by adding thereto his labor. They can Many farmers object to certain methall be had at a very small cost of ods of feeding because they claim money or labor, and will add im- that the thorough preparations of mensely to the enjoyment of the foods are too laborious, but if all farmers will consider that the more labor they can sell in the form of some product the greater their in crease, they will not hesitate to give the saying is, for a "rooster" that is more attention to food preparation, Lost time is really lost labor, and the farmer who is not employed every day is losing something. If he can save food and make targer profits he will be more than recompensed for his labor, and the best time when one can be well paid for the work-is

> Dry Foods. In winter many animals are com-

pelled to subsist largely on dry rations, the sameness of diet being such as to some times cause loss of petite. In fact, in many cases of live stock being "off their feed," as it is termed, the cause is due to lack of sufficient food, or insufficient variety from the regular routine. With the supply of ensilage this difficulty is not so largely met, but some farmers will not build silos, preferring to adhere closely to old methods. A few acres of beets, carrots or turnips will not because such articles are highly nutritious (which is not the case, as they are composed largely of water), but rather because they contain a large per cent, of water, are easily digested, and provide an agreeable change of diet-from dry food to some thing more palatable-thereby increasing the flow of milk because they stimulate the appetite, promote digestion and induce the animals to eat more. Invention has also less ened the cost of preparing foods, as cutters and slicers rapidly reduce carrots and other roots to a condition in which they can be fed to the ani male without danger of choking them. The corn fodder supply, if well cured, and cut down in the field at the proper time, will also be more highly relished if cut into shorts lengths. Farmers depend upon hay, but they use too much hay, because they either waste other valuable foods, or do not prepare such for the stock. If a bushel of carrots can be reduced almost as fast as they can be ted into the chopper, as may be done, the labor of cutting them is very inexpensive, and the benefit of ding a variety will be very notice-

As it Was (Type-) Written. | THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

By J. W. M.

"The secret of success, Miss Robinson," said Mr. Blivers to his stenographer one morning, "is to keep abreast of the times. Now, the phonograph is certain, sooner or later, to come in general use for business dictation purposes, and I propose to adopt it. The phonograph company have sent me a machine on trial and I shall begin at once. I am going to dictate a letter into it now and you will typewrite it directly from the machine, just as you hear it-every word-you can make it repeat as slowly as you want to-and bring it to me to sign or correct it if necessary. You see, it avoids all mistakes in reading your shorthand notes."

Miss, Robinson welcomed the idea with enthusiasm and Mr. Blivers retired into his inner office and with his new and beautiful instrument on the desk before him began his dictation. His office boy and head clerk were obliged to interrupt him occasionally, but in a comparatively short time he had finished his letter and soon afterward Miss Robinson laid the type-written copy on his desk. This is what he read:

"Briggs & Briggs Co., Riverdale, Michigan:

"Dear Sirs-Um! Um! Er-Yours of the 14th inst. received and contents noted. Come in! Hold on a moment till I shut this machine off -received and contents noted. In regard to your claim for allowance for goods damaged-Come in! No, won't see him! I've told you I don't want any 'Libraries of Literature.'-Well, you ought to know-Clear out!-er-er-goods damaged -Oh, the devil! Come in! Make him the same price as the last. -to those Briggs & Briggs people. They're trying to skin us, of course, but I've got to-Gee! I haven't stopped it-Er-Umph! Claims for damaged goods-Come in! Hullo, Charlie! Glad to see you! Yes, it's a phonograph—sure enough—Sure! Well, I guess it does work! The salesman said-By um! It's going now! Wait till I shut-Leave out that last when Mr. Smithers came in, Miss Robinson, if you please. Now we're off!-In regard to your claims for goods damaged in transit, we shall of course make the proper Come in! What the deuce do you mean by butting in here all the time? You want to go to the ball game? Well, you can't! Durn it! I didn't -We shall of course allow you shuta proper-Da-Come in! Yes. of course! Hold on till I shut-Hello! Hello! Are you there, Miss Robinson? Ha! ha! I was thinking it was a telephone. Leave that out. Well-um-Wasn't that all? Anyhow, we can add anything afterwards-leave a space-Yours very truly-bring it to me to sign, of course. Now, how did he say to take it out? Oh! I haven't stop-"

"Miss Robinson," said Mr. Blivers, "I have no doubt we shall do admirable after a little practice, but for the present—have you your shorthand book with you? Well, take this let-

ter: "Briggs & Briggs Co., -From Puck

WORDS OF WISDOM.

When you fight a man you watch his eye, not his hands or his feet .-Ram's Horn.

Conscience is the main shaft of mind, and love is the gear that belts us to the eternal .- Ram's Horn.

To do our true duty in life, it must ever be done with the aid of all that is highest in our souls, highest in the temple was to be washed truth that is ours.—Maeterlinck.

Life is a long lesson in humility Every day is a teacher of the lesson. Ask yourself each night whether you have learned it .- J. M. Barrie.

Good manners is the art of making those people easy with whom we con-Whoever makes the fewest persons uneasy is the best bred in the company .- Swift.

I can conceive no difference comparable to that between a smooth and rough sea, except that which is between a mind calmed by the love of God and one torn up by the storms of earthly passions,-John Wesley,

Fill your memory with "words of eternal life." You will need them in the dark and lonesome hours of life. Then they will shine out like stars. They will speak in the solitudes with infinite sweetness and power .- Guth-

"As a man thinketh in his heart, so he is," and the more his vital undertakings are hitched to the second hand of temporary clockwork, the more feebly he goes and the more fiable he is to get out of order .-Home Herald.

Very sincere people are always accused of standing on their heads and things of that kind-of talking for effect. I have come to the conclusion that people who never stand on their heads are the people who have no heads to stand on .- G. K. Chesterton.

Farms of Several Stories.

Not long ago, the writer visited a poultry farm in Attleboro, Mass., where the poultry had the run of a large orchard, and blackberries were grown extensively among the trees thus giving three distinct products of the poultry, blackberries and the The owners call it a three story farm. But a Missourl farmer according to all accounts, goes one better with a four story farm. He has a fine clover field; beneath the clover is one of the richest beds of coal and below the coal is a fine bed of shale, from which excellent building brick is made. In and above the clover is an apple orchard from which there is an abundant crop of fruit. This makes a four story farm, coal, shale, clover and apples. For the sake of making a record, he might keep poultry and raise cane fruits on the same let, adding a couple of les to the farm.—Boston Cultiva-

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM-MENTS FOR AUG. 4 BY THE REV. I. W. HENDERSON.

Subject: The Tabernacle, Ex. 40:1. 13, 34-38-Golden Text, Ex. 40:34—Memory Verses, 31-35— Commentary.

The tabernacle that Moses set up in the midst of the journeying peo-ple of Israel after the commands of ple of Israel after the commands of Jehovah concretely and vividly expresses and exemplifies the conception of the relation between God and Israel that was dominant at, the time. It may perhaps be difficult for many to become very acutely interested in the study of the fashion of the tent and its furnishings. But that will be largely because we fail to grasp the underlying and unito grasp the underlying and universal religious needs and experiences of which the atructure in all its parts is an objective representation. The tabernacle represents in outward fashion the central and controlling religious fact of all the controlling religio trolling religious fact of all the ages that God is in the midst of His people. It represents the outworking of subjective religious experiences into outward and material expressions. It symbolizes in its furnishings many lasting and precious spiritual truths. We shall be foolish if we do not learn spiritual lessons and perceive spiritual meaning and precious spiritual lessons and perceive spiritual meaning and perceives spiritual meaning and perceives spiritual lessons and perceives ceive spiritual meanings and secure spiritual instruction and comfort as we study this Scripture. The ark, the vail, the incense, the burnt offering, the oil, the consecration of the priest, surely the mention of each should

supply us with suggestive thought.
In verse 2 in the authorized version the Scripture is translated "tent of the congregation." The revised version properly translates these words "tent of the meeting." And the change is as suggestive as it is corrective. Here indeed in a word is given the reason for the tabernacle; here in a word is described the use to which it was to be put and was put by the chosen people of God. "Meeting." Here they met Jehovah in that peculiarly sacred manner that was a distinguishing feature of their religious expression. Here they met Jehovah in the holiest and most satisfying manner. Here they met God. It was indeed a place of meeting. A tent dedicated to meeting from time to time with God Himself. It was also the place where they gathered in the expression of their common religious longings and for the exercise in an especial manner of their spiritual inclinations.

Everything within and about the tabernacle was to be holy. All that went into the service of God was holy. And it was wise that such an emphasis should be laid. The Israelites had long been living in the midst of a people whose religion was not what it might have been. There was every danger as we have seen in previous lessons that they would get to have a shallow conception of religious truth and that they would place a light valuation upon those things that are religiously most essential to humanity. The tabernacle simply humanity. The tabernacle simply exemplified to them what should be the hallowedness of their own lives. It kept constantly before them the value and the beauty of holiness. It emphasized in no uncertain fashion that only that which was pure and undefiled was of highest use to God. It stood as a constant rebuke to personal or national uncleanness and unworthiness of mind or heart or soul. They met the hallowed al-tar of sacrifice as they approached the sacred precincts of the tabernacle. The sacrifice enforced the lesson of personal responsibility before God and the need for personal confession of sin as the primal requisite for entrance into the presence of God. As with the altar of sacrifice so with every other bit of material in and about the tabernacle. By a process of association all was exem-

We note also that the priest who was to officiate in the services of the was a valuable regulation. The priesthood of the surrounding nations were not always men of the deepest spiritual experience or the most consecrated. Judging from the previous lessons Aaron needed the washing and the anointing and the sanctifying to make him properly ap-preciative of the high office to which in God's providence he had been called. A clean priesthood is as necessary to God as a clean people and a clean and holy temple.

It is also noticeable that as soon as God's commands were complied with Israel entered into a new experience of God. Verse 33 tells us that "Moses finished the work." Verse 34 relates that "then the cloud covered the tent of meeting and the covered the tent of meeting and the giory of the Lord filled the taber-nacle." Further comment is unnec-

essary. All that the tabernacle was ought to be ourselves. All that it symbolized we as living temples ought to exemplify. God should find in us the sacrifice of a clean heart and of a contrite spirit and should be able out of us to construct a tem-ple holy to Himself. All that the tabernacle was Christ is to us. May God give us all the vision to see many precious and helpful truths in the lesson for the day. For in that which is usually considered pretty dry reading we may discover much that is helpful and instructive and suggestive. Under the guidance of the Spirit of God we may have unthought of beauties revealed to us.

Rest and Work. While the Master says, "Come and rest," He is sure to also say, "Go

BUSYBODIES.

"I never saw such a rubber-neck," neered Mrs. Gabbie. "Just because sneered Mrs. Gabbie. the doctor stopped at our house yes-terday she immediately wanted to know what was the matter.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Naybor; "I wonder how she'd like the rest of us to be that curious about her. You know the doctor stopped at her house

to-day, too." "You don't say? I wonder what's the matter there?"-Cacholic Stands ard and Times.

THE PROPER LOCATION. Hojax-"I haven't seen you for early a year. Where are you locat-

now? Tomdix-"In New York City."

"What are you doing?"
"Trying to make an honest living.

"Well, you ought to succeed there. You have no opposition worth men-tioning."—Chicago News.