Subject: "Patriotic Manhood."

Brooklyn, N. Y .- Preaching at the Square Presbyterian Church, avenue and street, on the above theme, the pas-tor, Rev. Ira Wemmell Henderson, took as his text II Sam. 10:12, "Let us show ourselves men for the sake of our people and for the cities of our God." He said: The history of the world is rich

with the record of the achievements of patriotic manhood. In no untrue sense we may say that the fairest his tory of humanity is inseparably linked with the deeds of its heroes. Whether in war or peace, it has been ever so. The valorous of all ages have made the enduring story of world's advance.

Not otherwise is it with America. he story of the States is the story of heroic living both in war and in peace. No nation under the sun has prouder list of valiant warriors than have we. No country can boast a more unblemished record—despite our acknowledged sins—than ours. The memory of the men who braved the wilds of an unknown land, of the souls who dared at Valley Forge, on the waters of Lake Erie, at Gettysburg, at Santiago, that a new land might be discovered to a waiting world, that a nation might be born and saved, that liberty might be enlarged, will never be forgotten remembrance of such muhood is imperishable. Of such a manhood America has her share. By the de-votion of such a manhood our heritage of freedom was procured, and by it the priceless liberties of a free people have been conserved to us all

militant America, greater still is her pre-eminence as a nation that is be-ing perfected under God in the arts Delightful as are the deeds warriors, still more entrancing are the peaceful achievements of The Puritans, as stern and unrelenting warriors, are not naif the picture that they present as the architects and builders of a govsrament founded deep in the ever-lasting principles of individual and social righteousness. Washington as a general is eclipsed by the first President of an united people. The Southerner as a fighter is supreme, but the fruits of a rehabilitated Southland tell to-day in tones that are thunderous of the patriotism, the chivalry, the indomitable persever-ance of the manhood of the South Some day we shall elevate Edison above Grant and the heroes of the moral warfares we have waged above the valorous upon the field of strife. For, in the last analysis, the heroes of peace are, from every point of view, more masterful, more inspiring than the mighty men of war. easier, when once the fever of the battle has gotten hold upon a man, to go to death to the mingled roar of music and of musketry than to live and struggle in the face of over-whelming odds, without a cheer and without the fanfare of the field of battle, for the civic welfare of a nation and for abstract right many a man who has served with devotion under the stimulus of the common call to arms has been traitor and a coward and has sold his country and his soul because he lacked the courage to risk all and to dare and to attack against moral and spiritual wickedness and exalted sin in the quiet hours for the common

America needs more men to live for her-men who will dare to show themselves men "for the sake of our people and for the cities of our God." For it would appear that this is a land of promise, that Immanuel is with us, that this country is His country, that the municipalities of this united commonwealth are the ssension of Divinity In the face of national weakness of civic unrighteousness, in the face of the unquestioned exploitation of the people for the benefit of the few, we need men who have a call to live for the general good, and who will heed and serve.

The problems of America are as stupendous as her sins. The situa-tion demands, however, not revolu-tion but solution. The land cries out for men who can solve—solve large problems in a large way. We must have solution, and that soon delayed for long we shall have "the delayed." The rose of our present prosperity is fragrant, but every live man knows that it has its thorns. The body politic is the most cultured that the world has seen, but every careful diagnosis proclaims it sick with a low fever that must be elim-inated. We need saviors to-day, men who have power with men; men who will be straight; men who will be honest; men who will value rectitude above riches and the popular welfare above personal reward.

America needs manhood. first of all she needs a broad-minded manhood. The Puritan was sturdy but he was narrow. The manhood of day must combine the sturdings and integrity of the Pilgrim Fathers, with the intellectual breath of an enlightened member of a twentieth century society. It must not be row, it must not be shallow. sessing the chical capacity of a man of God, it must have that ca-pacity for sound and proficient judg-ment that shall command and retain

the confidence of men.

America needs a moral manhood.

She needs a race of men who will have more respect for the right than respect for law. The reason so many men have not proper respect for law is that they have no comprehension of the mandatory qualities of that which is right. The man who loves the right rarely has to ask what is the sanction of the law. The man who is chiefly concerned with squarwho is chiefly concerned with squaring his actions to his "sense of oughtness" will never land in jail or be a subject for investigation. We want first a larger love for the right. Then we shall secure a due respect for iew. Our multi-millionaires who flaunt their defiance to the civic law in the lace of an outraged public sentiment would never think to do so had they any decent regard for the dictates of the right. Morality the dictates of the right. Morality alone can secure the law the sano-tion from each soul it should receive.

tion from each soul it should receive.

America needs a religious manhood. From the point of view of a minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, I am bound to eay that we need a Christian manhood. For without religion merals cannot exist Morality and religions are so related that a man's religious capacity will surely be an indication of his morality. Religion and ecclesiasticism are not one. Fine phrasing and fine Itving likewise are not necessarily coterminous. We want no subserviency to systems and to creeds and to authorities of human construction sim-

ply for the sake of systems and creeds and authorities. But we do want a full blooded, whole-hearted, soulful manhood whose understand ing of the character and sovereignty of God shall be comprehensive and exact, and whose lives shall be lived. exact, and whose lives shall be lived, and purposes controlled, and plans promulgated under the conscious-ness of divine leading and of a judg-ment day. We do not want long speeches on what we ought to be, we do want long lives full of the spirit of God and dominated by desire to realize in action the con-cepts of inspired minds. Such men and such lives will be

self-sacrificing. And America de-mands a self-sacrificing manhood. Too long have we taught our young men to prepare to take care of them-selves. We need to teach them in future to learn to take care of oth Humanity needs guidance. Let us raise up leaders. The country needs saviors; let us educate them under God. For the joy of living in giving self out in ser-Self-culture is attained through self-sacrifice

There is no joy in solitary pro gress. The loneliest life is the life that looks largest toward the satis-faction of self. We must carry others on with us if we would be happy We must labor for humanity if we would find eternal peace. A nation of self-sacrificing manhood is invincible, its history will be amaranthine, its giory will perdure unto the eter-

nitles of eternity. We must have the sort of man-hood that will take our text as its motto if America is to endure. It is not popular to state the evils that afflict the American social system; it is unwise to magnify thom. But they do exist and they must be curbed. They cannot be cured by avoiding them. They cannot be dingnosed by evading them. They can only be rectified by a patriotic man-hood; a manhood of broad and deep and sensitive intelligence, of superl moral capacity, of religious convic-tion, of self-sacrificing loyalty to the interests of the people and the com monwealths of God. It would be monwealths of God. It would be idle to deny the need. To refrain to declare it is reprehensible. Already the money-changers are in the temples; the thieves are in the treasury, those who despoil the widows, the orphans, and those who are without guile, are at work. Already men are devising iniquity upon their beds. Already they are carrying out in the daylight the evil they design at night. The wind is being sowed. The holo-caust is being kindled. God forbid we should await the whiriwind and the flames with silent tonguez.

America must have a consecrated, patriotic manhood of a larger build, of a wider vision, of a more divinely inspired energy then any she has ye Such a manhood alone can quench the smoldering fires and combat with prevailing force the gathering storm. With su hood we shall be secure. With such a man have It. We shall have it.

The church of the living Christ, as the possessor of the most enduring revelation of the truth of God given unto men to-day, will not fail to steme her opportunity to exercise her capacity for social service. In her hands lies the solution of America's perplexities, for under her dominion are the flower of American manhood for her to enthuse her lalty with an increased sense of civic re sponsibility. It is the duty of her ministry to give the call to all the hosts of God, "let us show ourselves men for the sake of our people and for the cities of our God."

Rejoicing Always, The Rev. John F. Cowan says that "One way to rejoice always is to pray always; to give thanks for little ta. I defy anyone to begin the by thanking God for the light that breaks into the bed-chamber and for the fresh morning air, and for eight hours of rest, and for wa ter to wash in, and keep that up, and go down to breakfast doleful and discouraged. Spirit-filled people are always sunny people. Peter and John rejoiced over stripes. Paul and Si filled with the Spirit, and I will show groun and sigh and complaint and doubt and unfaithfulness is a bucke of ice-water thrown on the spirit of

God's promises are ever on the as cending scale. One leads up to an other fuller and more blessed than itself. In Mesopotamia, God said "I will show thee the land." In Ca-naan, "I will give thee all the land, and children innumerable as the

It is thus that God allures us to saintliness. Not giving us anything till we have dared to act, that Ho Not giving everything at first, that He may overwhelm us, and always keeping in hand an infinite reserve of blessing. Oh, the unexplored remainders of God! Who

A Waking Thought.

1 will this day try to live a simple, sincere, and serene life, repelling romptly every thought of discontent discouragement. impurity and solf-seeking; cultivating cheer-fulness, magnanimity, charity and the habit of holy silence; exercising economy in expenditure, carefulness in conversation, diligence in appoint ed service, fidelity to every trust, and a childlike trust in God.—Bishop John H. Vincent.

No Faith in Their Fellows. It is strange that those who talk most of faith in Providence often have least in people.

In Hawaii.

Recently on one of the King street cars a Japanese woman got off backwards and hit the pavement with a distinct chug. The car was stopped with a jerk and the conductor got off frontwards, note-book in hand, to ask the usual questions. The aston-ishment of the woman over so much attention was grotesque, but when the meaning of it all finally dawned upon her, she bowed very low to the conductor and said humbly, "Excoose me, I not know." The ripple of laughter in the car unnerved her, and shaking a kimonoed arm at the motorman, she added, "You go 'long As there was a shyster on board who showed signs of getting off to interview the woman on the subject of a damage suit, the car was sent full speed shead. Unhappily, the shyster did not try to jump off backwards .- Hawaiian Gazette.

An electric station nearby threat-

## EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, AUGUST 25.

Bearing False Repreach-Matt. 5: 11, 12, Pasages for reference: Acts 5: 41; 52; 1 Thess. 2: 13-15; Heb. 10:

34-36; 1 Pet. 3; 14-18. The term "Christian" was first applied to Christ's followers in Antioch was used as a term of derision. An old Roman picture shows a man with a donkey's head banging on a cross. This represented the common estimate of Christ. Galatians (3: 13) repents the common charge of the Jews. "Cursed is every one that hangeth on tree," to show the false suspicion Jesus was willing to bear. Pau admits to the Corinthians (1 Cor. 1: 26) that "not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble, are called," Even the term "Methodist" was a spurning, shurring sickname given by fellow college stu dents to John Wesley's Oxford "Holy George Ellot's writings reveal the low estimate which the higher classes had for the poor, servile, illit erate Methodists. Those days looked on Methodists much as others did on the Salvation Army 20 years ago. was not always so popular to be a Christian

Persecutors stoop to lowest plans and company. The self-righteous Pharisees hired Judas to become a traitor. The royalists bought over a Repedict Arnold with dollars. An early circuit rider had his saddlebags filled with property stolen by his ene mies, so that they might throw him into jail as a thief and so discountenance him. Never use any method that makes you stoop as a man. will degrade and weaken the best in you. It will never be necessary to ad vance righteousness, and this is all you are interested in. A low enemy will eventually reveal his animus and character. Don't worry. He will eventually hang himself. When the sun shines on a rat-hole the rats forsake it. Sun human rats with truth and they will come into the open or run away

We need to think closely if we are meeting no opposition or criticism. Either we do not count for much or else we are going down hill. unto you when all men shall speak

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

AUGUST TWENTY-FIFTH.

Foreign missions: Christ in Mexico and South America. Ex 20: 1-6.

A promise to givers, Prov. 11: 25-31. A good example. 2 Cor. 8: 1-5. Willing offerings. Ex. 35: 24-29. Lay missionarles. Rom. 16: 3-9. Prayer for missions. Col. 4: 1-4. Mission schools. Ps. 34: 11-22.

The requirement to worship God alone implies also a command that we educate ourselves religiously, that we may know this God whom we are to

A graven image is not merely carved statue; a man breaks the Commandment when he worships a pic ture, or a relic of a saint (v. 4)

Those that "bow down unto" grav en images are breaking the Command ment, though they do regard them as merely symbols of deity, as they pretend (v. 5)

In Latin America.

Missions have existed in Mexico for only a little more than a generation and already there are nearly 25,000 that have been gathered into Protestant churches.

More than 200 missnoaries are at work in Mexico, with about 600 Mexican assistants.

After the Bible distribution of the American Bible Society, the first mis sionary to Mexico was a woman, Melinda Rankin, who for more than 20 years raised money for the noble

"BE YE HOLY."

Alternate Topic for August 25: The holiness that God requires. Ps. 24: 3-5; Eph. 4; 20-24. Men that require are seldom men

that give, but God freely furnishes everything that he requires. Holiness is not an unpractical quality; boliness is purity in action.

God does not require perfection; He offers it; His requirement is that we reach out after it

Mon speak of holiness as negation; rather, it is the white light in which all other qualities are best seen. Christianity is the reception of the Holy Spirit; holiness, therefore, is a necessary result of Christianity.

HOW TO CATCH FISH.

"Now now are you to increase the sport of the catching? Of course you want the largest fish, and these are usually the oldest and most wary This wariness you do not expect to change, but you hope to defeat it Study the habits of the fish, where and when and upon what it feeds or what it seeks. Let your fishing be governed by your discoveries. And while you are offering him what he wants and when and where he wants it, remember these old fellows are fussy about their table-service. They do not feel hungry if a boy throws his shadow across their table, shakes it by rushing up to it. Stalk your fish then as quietly as you are able, and if you have alarmed it in any way stay out of sight and remain as quiet as possible for a long time until your clumsiness is forgotten, and let your lure, whether bait or fly. drift into the fish's sight as if you had nothing to do with it. And re-member that the finer your tackle the more likely this pretence will be

to succeed. "You want alse as good a fight as you can get. Remember that the fighting qualities of fish are, as a rule, best developed in those which live in rapid and turbulent water, and in those which pursue their prey and catch it by their own nimble But any fish will fight better if you make the struggle more even by using delicate tackle. You win then only by dexterity of handling, which is one of the great charms of angling and about the only one, as regards the mere catching of fish, on which the experienced angler sets much The secret of success with delicate tackle may be told in two words—care and coolness. Care in the preparation of the tackle, cool-ness in handling it."—From "Har-per's Outdoor Books for Boys."

## The Larm

Treating San Jose Scale

L. O. Howard, of the United States Bureau of Entomology, in speaking of the treatment of the San Jose scale, says: "In our experimental work looking to the control of the San Jose scale we have found that a at the rate of two pounds to the gallon of water, was one of the best (though not the cheapest) remedies for this scale pest. Any good washing soap, home-made or otherwise, will answer the same purpose.'

Breaking With Kindness

Long before sundown I have my wild horse not broken, but educated, so that if he is not afterward abused and spotled in the handling, he is safe, gentle, kind and a pleasant and mal to ride or drive, a true friend in time of need and a faithful servant whom you can love and trust. He has never had a blow, he is not broken-spirited, winded, jaded, discour aged and worn out, but comes away from his first day of education fresh, pleased and proud, with confidence and affection established between himself and mankind, and a long and useful career before him .- Century

Bagging Grapes. A French experimenter, O. Opoly, has found that it is profitable to bag the cluster before the flowers open, in order to protect the blossoms from the vicissitudes of the weather. Bagged at this stage, he leaves the bottom of the bag open. But for the best results he bags them after thinning the bunches. He found that the advantages were that the bagged grapes were twelve to fifteen days earlier than those left open, and that the skin was thinner and more trans parent, resembling hothouse grapes in appearance. The bags also were the most efficient protection against insects.

Spraying Potatoes.

E. J. Butler, in the India Agricultural Journal, gives an account of experiments made in spraying potatoes. Three plats were sprayed in duplicate with Bordeaux mixture. plat was sprayed with plain Bordeaux mixture, the second with Bordeaux mixture to which a small quantity of resin-soda solution was added, and the third with Bordeaux mixture containing unrefined sugar. Sixty gallons per acre were applied at the first spraying, and 120 gallons at each of two other sprayings. It was shown that the spraying resulted in a substantial profit. The largest returns were from the plats sprayed with the Bordeaux mixture to which resin and soda had been added, followed by the Bordeaux mixture with sugar and the

How Weeds Get Scattered.

The importance of the invasion of new weed pests into lowa with seeds brought from other States is fully explained in bulletin No. 83 published by the Iowa station. During the year 1906 about four hundred samples of clover, alfalfa and timothy seed were sent in to the station by to be tested for adulteration, impurities and vitality. Seeds of dodder, Canada thistle, fox-tail, sheep sorrel, dock and plantain were some of the on the market shows that the status have to scratch and of this seed is very low also, the per centage of plump-appearing being close to sixty-four per cent. Of 130 samples of clover examined only two per cent, were found to be about two per cent.-Weekly Witness.

Farming by Book.

A. L. Baldwin, of Richmond, Ind. has demonstrated that it is possible to "farm by book," thereby proving erroneous some of the most stubborn contentions of veteran tillers of the schools at Webster. He owns a farm difference whether you are feeding of eighty acres which, at the time of his purchase, was considered "indif- for incubation. Lack of fertility in ferent" land and not capable of good the eggs and chicks dead in the shell results. scientifically, according to rules down by agricultural scientists. He worked when he was not teaching and he saw to it that everything done was a tendency to take on fat at the apdone at the proper time, and that no duty to the soil was neglected.

Baldwin says his farm ledger shows that his farm profits off eighty acres amount to \$1053.59 since Jan uary 1, and by the time the year is up he says the profits will be \$2000. His neighbors admit that the little farm is a wonderful producer. Baldwin's general idea of farming is to utilize every foot of a small farm, rather than to own a big farm much of which is in idleness year after year. Baldwin also believes in using plenty of fertilizer. It is an investhandsomely.-Indianapolis News.

Reports on Rats.

The Department of Agriculture is That is, they are telling us some wonderful tales about rats and the way they increase. The experts of the Department tell us that a single pair of rats, breeding without restraint or losses by death, would in three years very exact as to the figures. When we reflect that uncounted millions of pairs are breeding in the country, all the peats of the farm sink into insigniffcance as compared with rats. But there is no evidence that any one pair ever did increase in this way in three years, or the country could not hold the crop which the whole army would have produced. Farmers al over the country know that rate are a plague, and they are all the time having to fight the increase. There must be a lull in the Department if the "experts" have nothing to do better than figuring up estimates of the rat increase. If they know of any way that has not already been tried for exterminating rats it would be of

more use than any number of estimates of increase .-- W. F. Massey, in the Country Gentleman

Usefulness in Horses. A Manchester (N. Y.) letter in the Rochester Herald says that considergood fish-oil soap of any brand, used able attention has recently been given there by horsemen to the difference in years of the life of usefulness of horses. Many horses well advanced in years have been discovered which are in a healthler condition than other horses not half their age. Dr. George A. Shaw, veterinary surgeon of that place, states that in most cases conditions of this kind are owing to the horses' teeth.

Many horses, it is said, reach the age of thirty-five years, constantly doing hard work, and on examination are all found to have a second set of teeth, while others that often require veterinary skill and are not half the age of the older horses are all found to have bad teeth. Daniel Record, of Farmington, has a horse thirtythree years of age that has a set of sound teeth. Mrs. Record has used the animal for a road horse for the past seventeen years, and only a few days ago it showed youthful traits

by trying to run away with its owner. Dr. Shaw states that certain breeds of horses are the most apt to have good teeth and naturally a long life, and that in most cases the horses that excel in fleetness have better teeth than those bred for endurance and draft. Whether it is the ponderous dray horse or the diminutive Shetland pony, it is the teeth of the anithat enable him to travel the road of old age in a graceful manner.

Start Young Farmers Right.

Many young men will begin farming operation on their "own hook" this year, says Indiana Farmer. Their success or failure depends upon how well they put into practice the lessons which science and practice both have demonstrated during the past decade. The tendency often is to turn one's attention to the biggest money crop, without planning for the maximum profit of the ground for years to come. One of the first things to learn is that live stock will keep up the fertility of farms. If lands are fertile now, by proper management and by rearing and feeding live stock, we may be sure that our land is not going back; for it will be kept in fit condition to grow profitable crops for many years. The kind of stock to keep and their management must be worked out by each individual, but generally one does best with the kind of stock he likes best. Then grow good crops. Land well cultivated and enriched year after year by all the manure made upon the farm, supplemented with legume crops, will give maximum yields, under skillful tillage. In other words, be a first-rate farmer. There are enough of the second-rate kind.

Feeding Poultry.

A little study along this line will go a great way toward bringing success. By combining in your bill of fare for the hens green rye, clover, farmers from all parts of the State little beef scrap or animal meal, as these will take the place of the grass and bugs that the fowls would obtaln when at liberty in the natural impurities revealed. The average ger- will usually be obtained. This diet laying season, the desired results mination of the alfalfa samples was should be fed in the proper form, fifty-seven per cent. Timothy seed which means that the fowls should most of their food. The soft food -should you desire to feed mashshould be mixed in a crumbly state and fed in troughs, but the birds pure, the average impurity being should isfy their appetites. Grain should be well scattered in their litter, so as to induce exercise. Here hang the results in cold weather, as the nutriment that is extracted from the food must first be taken up by the blood before it can be distributed to the different parts of the body, and a surplus must be obtained to draw on before a satisfactory egg yield Baldwin is principal of the can be expected. It makes quite a for market eggs or are wanting eggs Baldwin began farming are more often due to overfeeding of hens than to the male bird, which is usually considered at fault. In handling the breeds that have

proach of warm weather, excellent results have been obtained by feeding a light breakfast followed by as much green food as can be eaten at noon. For this I prefer green rye or alfalfa. The latter is one of the best egg producing foods available to poultry. A small patch of ground sown to alfalfa, will make a big saving, in your feed bill, as it comes early, is a rapid grower, can be cut many times during the season, and will be found green and fresh when most other stuff has become tough ment, he says, which always pays This can be followed by a liberal feeding of grain at night, but the fowls should not have more than will be well worked out of the litter. See that they are very hungry now bending its energies on the rats. for the light breakfast. Excellent results have been obtained in feeding grain mixed in the following proportions by measure: Two parts corn, shelled or cracked; one part wheat and one part oats. Less corn and more wheat can be used, but at be represented by ten generations the present price of wheat I have numbering 20,155,292. They are found the two parts of corn the most satisfactory. It is not alone a question of how many eggs I can get, but also at what profit they can be produced .- Correspondence of the Ohio Poultry Journal.

Better Off Merely Waiting.

A stock broker had fallen upon evil times, and one day drifted into a fourth-rate chophouse. To his surprise he discovered in the waiter an old city friend and one-time colleague. "You don't mean to say that you've come down to this?" said the stock broker. "Come down?" replied the waiter. "I don't dine here, I merely wait."—London Chronicie.

Executive Places in Large Stores

onstrated that she has ability above

salesgirl, and still sells goods, but in

notes of those styles or qualities

which sell best, keeps the buyer for

that department informed, and, in

general, pushes the sales. For this

she receives a slight increase of wages, so that she is usually the best

If she shows ability she next be-

comes "clerical assirtant" to the buy-

equipment in the way of education,

she has now fought her way up to the

position, referred to in the preceding

paper, which the college girl took

In this position she gets the point

of view of the buyer of goods, in ad-

dition to that of the seller, which she

acquired at the counter down stairs.

She keeps the stock sheets, which re-

cord the transactions in all the va-

rious lines. She learns where the

buyer gets the \$15 suits which sold

so well last month, and what lines

In some stores the position of cler-

ical assistant does not exist by that

name. In such places the successful

head of stock becomes assistant buyer.

scribed, she will visit the wholesale

markets with the buyer, and will be

responsible for the stock in her do

partment, once it is in the store. She

must watch it closely, and know

when to push a "dull" line by judi-

clous advertising or by special mark-

down sales. Her wages will be from

\$15 to \$40 a week, and she may also

every ambitious department store

greater in the matter of money, but

there are trips to the great wholesale

markets, as New York in the East,

Chicago and St. Louis in the West,

New Orleans in the South and San

Francisco on the Pacific coast. In

many departments there ore also

yearly or semi-yearly trips to London

or Paris. This gives variety and adds

The requirements are energy, good

laste, executive ability to handle sub-

ordinates, and above all, and rarest

of all, the "buying instinct"-the

ability to make a good trade. Rare

as this quality is, it shows itself as

often in women as in men, and it al-

ways commands a high figure. The

salaries of buyers depend both on

their ability and on the department

which they represent. The buyer for the smallest department would hard-

ly receive less than \$20 a week, and

in the more important departments

the salaries of women sometimes

been mentioned there are other well

paid places for capable girls in the

department store. Store guides re-

ceive from \$15 to \$25 a week; secre-

taries to the higher officers from \$15

to \$30. It sometimes happens that a

girl who begins at the lower rounds

of the ladder may show small ability

for climbing by the regular and usual

steps, and yet may develop qualities

which push her into one of these

Every one who has noticed tha "intended occupations" of

that the

the graduating classes of men's col-

those who enter the professions has

decreased, while the number of those

who select a business career has in-

The reason is plain. College mea

The growing and coming changes

in the character of department store

work are beginning to have a similar

effect upon the minds of intelligent

girls. With the raising of the stand

ard of ability, business life is tempt

ing them more and more, and fore

most among business opportunities

stands the department store. - Youth's

Undiplomatic.

emergency ward at the Little Palace

Judge Cook by his ranch in Sonoma

"Und may be you break it, eh?"

"Den I bay you what it's worth."
"Pay me \$2?"

"You pay me noding. I donn lend that hat."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Horse Ate Love Letters.

A certain Stamford horse, that un-

til yesterday was never suspected of

being anything but a staid, sober old

steady-goer, has worried the Stam-ford girls by breaking open a letter

oox and feeding on the love notes

contained therein. Business letters

were not molested. The owner is

keeping a close watch on the animal to see what effect the love letters may

The postoffice people are pointing to the case as an example of what is likely to happen if people continue hitching their horses to letter boxes.

The horse is suffering nothing more serious than what a veterinary called the "ecutacles."—Stamford Dispatch

to the New York American.

have on his system.

you wear it. I pay you \$1, Gus."

"Oh, no; it's second-hand hat after

new straw hat.

County.

It was a quiet afternoon in the

have learned that the money rewards

of success in business are greater.

higher places of another sort.

creased.

Besides the positions that have

range as high as \$7000 or \$8000.

charm to the work.

The buyer's position is the goal of

Not only are the emoluments

have a commission on sales.

girl.

In addition to those duties just de-

have netted the largest profits.

when she entered the store.

Thus, starting with a poorer

paid salesgirl in her department.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM-By EDWARD WILLISTON FRENTZ. MENTS FOR AUG. 25 BY THE When a salesgiri in a particular REV. I. W. BENDERSON. department of a large store has dem-

her fellows in that department she is Subject: Israel Journeying Toward advanced to the position of "head of stock." She still keeps her place as a Canaan, Num. 10:11-13, 29-36-Golden Text, Ex. 18:21-Mem addition she exercises a general over-sight over the goods, watches for de-pletion in any particular line, makes

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

ory Verses, 85, 86.

After a season of preparation in the wilderness at Sinai the Lord led Israel along the way to the promised land as far as Paran.

The period of preparation that God required before He led them farther along the way is worthy of attention. God promised to deliver the children of Israel out of the hands of Pharaoh and out of the land and bondage of Egypt. But He did not deliver them into the possession of the full promise that He made to them until He had prepared them to receive it. And that was wise.

that was wise.

Another noticeable feature is that
so soon as Israel had made ready according to the commands of Jehovah He led them on. God never lets us stand still if we do His will. The man who moves ahead for God always finds God ready to lead him into a larger life and into a fuller realiza-tion of His promises and Himself. If Israel had not obeyed at Sinai Israel would never have gotten as far as Paran. And the reason why so many people do not get any further along in life, spiritually, mentally and materially, than the Shai period is because they do not use Shai to prepare themselves for the journey through Paran and for entrance into the provised land. the promised land. It is not God's fault that so many people fall to ex-perience the fulness of realized prom-ise in the Christian life. The fault is theirs. If they are content, as so many are content, with the lesser and the smaller things that are relative to Christian experience and do not use their earlier relationships with God and His truth to prepare for a larger knowledge of His truth and of Himself they cannot blame God if they do not move on. For God is ready to reveal larger mes-sages to those who prove themselves

fit to receive them.

Moses' invitation to Hobab and the circumstances surrounding it afford much suggestive material for study. The tribe to which Hobab belonged was a wandering people. They had no such promise or expectation of fixed territory as God had promised and prepared for Israel. Moses loved Hobab and his people and was there-fore desirous to have him and them enter into the same joys that he was

Dr. Robert Watson well says that Hobab and his followers "may be taken as representing a class in the present day to a certain extent attracted, even fascinated, by the church, who standing are appealed to in terms like those addressed by Moses to Hobab. They feel a certan charm, for in the wide organization and the vast activity of the Christian ohurch, quite apart from the creed on which it is based, there are signs of vigor and of purpose which con-trast favorably with endeavors di-rected to mere material gain. In idea and in much of its effort the church is splendidly humane, and it provides interests enjoyments, both of an ininterests, enjoyments, both of an in-tellectual and artistic kind, in which all can share. Not so much its univer-sality nor its mission of converting saity nor its mission of converting the world, nor its spiritual worship, but rather the social advantages and the culture it offers draw towards it those minds and lives. And to them it extends, too often without avail, the invitation to join its march. It attracts, but is unable to command, because with all its culture of art it does not appear beautiful, with all its claims of spirituality it is not unworldly; because, professing to exist for the redemption of society, its methods and standards are too often human rather than divine. It is not that the outsider shrinks from the religiousness of the church as over-done; rather does he detect a lack of that very quality. He could be-lieve in the divine calling and join the enterprise of the church if he saw it journeying steadily towards a bet-ter country, that is, a heavenly. Its earnestness would then command him, faith would compel faith. But social aims and temporal aims are not subordinated by the members of the church, nor even by its leaders. And whatever is done in the way of providing attractions for the pleasure loving, and schemes of a social kind, these, so far from gaining the undecided, rather make them less disposed to believe. More exciting enjoyments can be found elsewhere. The church offering pleasures and social reconstruction is attempting to catch those outside by what, from

their point of view, must appear to be

Hotel. George, the head nurse, who dispenses first aid to the suffering, Life and Things. The Bible nowhere discourages the possession of things. It says nothing whatever against it. But it does was greeting Gus, who had dropped in from the Fairmount to exhibit his say this, that a man's life does not consist in things—in the abundance of the things which he may possess. He may possess things; that may not be wrong, and may not do the man any harm; but it is very wrong, and war ware the constant of the man any harm; but it is very wrong, "I dink it's a peauty," remarked George approvingly. "Dollar and a "Und more 'an that," replied Gus proudly. "Two dollars." and of very great harm, when the things begin to possess the man, or when the man begins to estimate his life by the abundance of things which "I dell you, Gus, I am a good friend to you; may be some Sunday you lend it to me, eh? I like to call on

lock, D. D.

Don't Drift.

sesseth.—Rev. G. B. F. Hal

To reach the port of Heaven we must sail sometimes with the wind and sometimes against it, but we must sail and not drift or lie at anchor.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

In the last few weeks a series of interesting tests of the vacuum brake on goods trains has been in progress on the Austrian State line across the Ariberg Pass, near the Swiss fron tier, says The Pall Mall Gazette These experiments have been closely watched by representatives of foreign governments. At first the brakes were tried on moderately heavy trains of forty-five wagons or so, which were afterward lengthened to seventy-five wagons, making a train nearly half a mile in length and weight twelve hundred tons. In every case the vacuum brakes proved highly successful; the heavlest trains were readily controlled and stopped, even on steep grades, when traveling at speeds varying from six to twenty-seven miles an

Greece is said to be the

A Postal Stamp Needed.

Under a recent revision of the postal laws newspapers cannot now be sent into Canada at pound rates. A postage stamp must be affixed. The same rules applies to the sending of