

it is terrible. And it ought to be, bad man ought to be afraid to die.

man whose whole life has contra-vened God's law, whose continued and cumulative effort has been to fol-

low the lasts of his own heart and the dictates of his own will, who has sought not to please God, but to find favor with men, who has construct-ively planned and effected overt sin,

has dented the call of consci-

and deified Satan daily, ought to be

afraid to die. Death ought to be ter-rible to him. In his last hours such a man could best evidence that he was a man and not a heast by elevat-

ing the fear of God to supreme prom-inence in his mind. A man whose whole life as a consciously active free moral agent has been dedicated to the stukingation of the mandates

of the Almighty and to the evalta-

ought to be anxious to reverse the

He ought to want another chance in this life to fit him for the next life. It would be strange if bad men were

not afraid to die. It would be curious if they could ace eternity unabhashed. For death to a sinful soul must be terrible. To go forth into a new life unprepared, to enter into the presence of eternity at enuity with God, what could be more aw-

with God; what could be more aw-

men there are who, obsying the dic-tates of God as they hear them and

His laws as they read them, have at-

inconsiderable; but who, as they stand in the presence of the usual but inscrutable mystery of death, confess that they await its power without hope and with simply a scientific spirit of inquisitiveness. There is for them no certainty of a future life. They do not never that death

life. They do not protest that death necessarily ends alt. They simply express the opinion that, so far as they are concerned, death is a locked gate, a scaled portal, a boiled, barred, impenetrable door. They declare that while there may be a life beyond this

they have no valid ground for expressed hope therein, no reason to stay their souls in the expectation of eternal existence. They know not. Theirs is the philosophy of agnostic-

ism. Still others deny that there is another life in another world. Theirs

is the negative philosophy of atheism. And neither is scientific or satisfying

n the largest or most enduring way

For we need and desire and demand as rational and expectant human

beings something more than inde-cision and negation. The soul re-quires a true soul food. It does not thrive on agnosticism or infidelity.

Death may be beautiful, it may be welcome, it may be an inspiration.

It is so to godly men, men of faith

and of vision, men who are versed in the philosophy of heaven and who

are acquainted with the scientific for-muine of the discipline of the soul.

It is beautiful and gracious to those who are God's in Christ—supremely so. For the Christian knows that

death is not only inevitable and na-tural, but that it is simply transi-

tional, that it is a portal. The Christian is certain that eternal life

conscious experience in the fact of

God. He hopes, not without reason, for eternal life and eternal blossed-ness within God in heaven. For has

not Christ assumed him that God and heaven are? Has He not said: "I

And

go to prepare a place for you. An if I go and prepare a place for you

will come again and receive you unto Myself?" And Christ not only has

medium of the Scriptures. He has also spoken these words of comfort

presently to the buman hearts of Christian believers. And God has ceaselessly thundered the truth of

immortality through the recesses of human souls. "Blessed are the pure

n heart, for they shall see God" eter-

welcomed, whensoever it may come,

with a holy awe, without fear. For

death is sublime. It is the cap of the climax of the Christian earthly

life. It is our illumination, our in-apiration, our reward. It enlarges

should await it in the spirit of that

man of God whom the other day, in

the presence of a multitude of men, as he stood upon the eminence of

four score years and upon the bor-derland of eternity, I heard say, "I

await death with joy. To me the thought that I shall die is sublime. For I know that if I die I shall live

again." His hearers were electrified. His tones thrilled. His hope was con-

The Color of Life.

The world is not made up to the eye of figures, that is, only half; it is

also made of color, wrote Emersor How that element washes the un verse with its enchanting waves! The

sculptor has ended his work, and be

hold a new world of dream-like glory

yond color she cannot go. In like

manner life is made up, not of knowl-edge only, but of love also. If

thought is form, sentiment is color

It clothes the skeleton world with

space, variety and glow. The hues of sunset make life great; so the af-

fections make some little web of cot-tage and fireside populous, important

and filling the main space in our his-

Evil Companionship Destroys a Child.

that can come into the life of a child low, vile association. We doubt

if any human being ever got beyond the influence of evil associates for the first ten years of life. Such associa-

tion will produce an insanity of na-ture against which the victim will

years that remain to him.-Western

necessary to fight for all the

We put down as the worst thing

tory .- Home Herald.

Methodist.

We, too, should await death

Death, for the Christian, is to be

nelly

with a cheer.

said that to the Christian through

The Christian believes from a

Death may be doubtful. Many

Subject: Death.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Preaching at the Irving Square Presbyterian Church, Hamburg avenue and Webne 1 Hamburg avenue and Weighell street, on the theme, "Death" the Rev. Ira Wemmell Henderson, pastor, took as his text those words which are found so frequently in the earlier part of the Old Testament scriptures, "And he died." He said: Death is a subject of which we do not like to speak. It is a subject we avoid. The most of us endeavor to forget that there is such a fact for us. Many of us live as though we

had eliminated it from our lives.

It is the fashion in the church nowadays not to preach about death with any frequency. For the people quite largely do not desire sermons on that theme. Ministers forbear to press home its consideration. They do not care to urge men to come to Christ by playing on the element of

fear in their characters. And strangecorrelative terms for generations. Death used to be a forceful and popular subject for pulpit presenta-tion. The divines of a century and more ago made their lasting reputations because of their masterly expo-sitions of the scriptures about death Many a soul was swung into obedience to God by the impulse of an in-tense and vivid sermon on death.

However unwise it may be to lead men to God and to Christ through fear of death, it is much more un-wise never to bring this fact to their attention. For the life after death is the major part of our existence. The days that God aliots to us here are but a minute fraction of the ages we shall live, if we be righteous. within Him forever. This life is not all of life. Nor does death end all However difficult and distasteful a

subject death may be to discuss, repays investigation and considera-We may not care to study it, to face it, to analyze it. But we For death is inevitable. It is cor-

For death is inevitable. It is certain that as we have come into this world we shall, in all human probability, go out of it. We cannot escape death. We cannot avoid it. We ought not to hasten it. We must give it consideration. For it is sure to come. We do not know the day or the hour. We cannot forecast the time. No man can tail the coder in No man can tell the order which we shall go hence, you and I. But the last day will dawn upon earth for each of us. The chimes will ring a last farewell upon our ears. The call of relentless death will ring through every soul We may not be to forecast death's coming, but he will arrive. We may not be able to enumerate the order of our going.
but we shall go. For death is inevitable. His coming is inescapable.
He stands waiting at the terminus of every life. And we should not fear

For death is natural. It is as natural as it is inevitable. It is as nat-ural as birth. There is nothing unusual about it however mysterious its processes may be. It is as natural to die as it is to be born. Men talk of death as though it were a hiatus. Death is not a break. It is a method of procession. They speak of death as something that ought not to be. We shall not discuss that to-day. But we shall assert without fear of contradiction that in the world as it at present constituted death is a valuable asset to humanity

For death is not final but transitional. It is not a goal. It is but an incident in the life of the soul as it flies through life into eternity. Death is not ultimate. It is not ter-minal. Death is not an end itself. It is not the last of life though it es at the end of this life. For if death is final it is at least question-able whether it were any use to live at all. If death is absolute and ultilife, then in the words of Paul, "of all men most miserable. There may be use and there may b wisdom in living simply for the sake of living and then dying, with no hope of eternity, with no expectation of a life beyond, with no promise of immortality. But such a philosophy, however sound it may be for so minds, does not appeal to me. I I am persuaded that we live to som greater purpose than just to die, and go back into the dust and be forever forgotten-forever. I am persuaded that we are more than the flower of the field or the grass theraof, which to-day is and to-morrow is const by the quenchable fire. For God has written in my heart, and I hope He has in yours, a promise of another and of a nobler and a fairer id. I look for a land and a life that is eternal, a heavenly country. For, to me, death is a portal

ft is a gate. It is a boon, a gift of God, a blessing. To my mind it writes "to be continued" after the last word of the last chapter record of every soul's earthly life has been inscribed upon the pages of human history. For death is more beginning than an ending. It is a door through which we enter into the undiscovered country. It affords us a vision of another world the view of which is withholden from our mor It releases us from the cireumscriptions of earth. It unlocks the mystery of eternity. It unfolds future existence Through it we achieve a knowledge of he unknown. To those of us who have endeavored sincerely, however partially we have succeeded, to do the will of God and to submit ourselves to His divine control, death comes as a friend over whom we may rejoice. Not that we should desire to die. For this is a good life. Not that we should regret that we have days ahead that we must fill full of action and of holy living. Not that we should pray for death as a surcease from care and from pain and from disciplines. But we welcome and expect death, if we be in Christ, as a friend, because it augments days, and expands our opportunities, and clarifies our vision, and intensiand clarifies our vision, and intensi-fies our knowledge. And that is

This death, which is inevitable and natural in the career of every man, whether he be rich or poor, wise or ignerate, gird or bad, may be terrible, doubtful or beautiful, according to the manner of our lives and the quality of our characters. For death cannot be bought off by riches. Neither does he pass the hovel. He is no respecter of intelligence. His is no respecter of intelligence. His hand is heavy and his arm is long to seize and to project into eternity that which is immortal in good and evil men alike. And it simply depends upon the kind of man you are whether death will be terrible, doubtful or beautiful to you.

To a bad man death must be terrible. That is to say, if he possesses the least spark of moral consciousness or apiritual susceptibility. Aye,

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM-MENTS FOR SEPT. 8 BY THE REV. I. W. HENDERSON.

Subject: The Brazen Serpent, Numbers 21:1-9-Golden Text, John 3:14. 15-Memory Verse, 9-

Commentary. Doubting, trustless Israel is con-When the Canaanitish king hears that they are coming his way he sets that they are coming his way he sets forth against the Israelites and takes many of them prisoners. Having no faith in God Israel falls an easy victim to his prowess as a warrior. The calamity sends Israel back to God for consolation and for Misfortune is the dynamic that impels many a man and people Godward. A trial of her unaided and unenthused fighting ability displays Israel's weakness to herself. Strength is found in communion with God. Israel prays. And petition brings power. Israel's prayer is a confession and a dedication. It is a confession of human incapacity and of hu-man reliance on God. It is a dedica-tion of the divinely empowered milltary energy of Israel to the service of All prayer ought to have these elements. effect results that are beneficial to humanity and well pleasing to God. Many a man who is battling with little success might do wonders for God if he would apply to God for strength. Self-reliance that discounts the power of God is egotism. Self-reliance that comes from the consciousness of God's favor is glorious. The effectiveness of each is illustrated in some measure in the first four verses in the lesson for the day.

The circumstances surrounding the raising of the brazen serpent are suggestive. Thirty-eight years have passed since the ten spies advised against doing the will of God and obeying the call of Jehovah implicitly. The years of wandering in the wilderness are nearly over. Another generation has grown to manhood. God has cared for them all the years in spite of their weakness and sin. And yet Israel has not gained that spiritual consciousness that she should possess. The way, though comes beset with difficulties And the people, discouraged with the obstacles along the way, revile against God and against Moses. Moses had labored with them and for them for nearly forty years of desert wandering. God had fed them. And yet they forgot all that. They cursed God. They cursed Moses. With Cansan just in sight they looked back through the long perspective of the years of sorrow that they had orought upon themselves, upon the pots of Egypt. And, as always happens, leaving their faith in God they were assailed by worse terrors. The

serpents wrought havor among them.
The results of their sin brought them back to their senses and to a realization of the enormity of their sin. They prayed Moses for aid. And Moses prayed for them. tience went out to them and the fiery rpent was given as a cure for their ills and a sign of the interest and the

The method of salvation from the serpents' bites was simple and efficient. It is worthy of note. Out of the midst of their trouble Israel cried unto God and He heard them. And He afforded them a way of escape from their afflictions. As soon as they cried in sincerity and humble-ness with a sense of their own sin, God answered them. His method of relief was simple. They had but to look upon the brazen serpent and they were delivered. But they had to look. The salvation became effective when they accepted it. is to say, it became active when they looked.

Not otherwise do we experience salvation in the Christian economy. Out of the depths of his sin and shame man calls upon God for aid Christ holds Himself up as the gift of God to the age for the healing of the sins of the individual and of the nations. But the salvation does not become effective until the man tooks and accepts. And it becomes effective then. The moment that a man takes Christ as the active truth of God in his life and renders himself subject to the control of God as He reveals Himself in the person of Jesus Christ and mediates His truth to men to-day tisough the person of the Hol; that moment the man is a saved man. His salvation begins Then he is born anew. He starts a new existence. He is a new creature. He matures in another

We are bitten with sin that is more harmful than the bite of any serpent. For the sin that destroys us is the and to utterly confound unaided man But even as the serpent of brass saved the men who were poisoned with the venom of the desert snakes so the crucified Christ saves us from that body of the living death that men call sin.

Israel always made a mistake when she forgot God or attempted to progress without him. And there is a lesson there for us. Many men to-day, as we march toward better and divine things, are prone to curse God and the better leaders of the time. Many a philosophy of social regeneration leaves God out of account entirely. Religion as an active force is mini-mized. This is a mistake. The surest foundation of success is that which is built upon the religious consciousness of a people. If we pro-ceed without God-that is to say, without a proper religious motive— we shall be bitten with the serpent.

Bullding of Petrified Wood.

A building at New England, Hettinger County, N. D., is made of petrifled wood. The building belongs to Charles Mead, a rancher. It was constructed for a residence but is no longer used for that purpose. It has been used for a private school the last year. It stands on the edge of a bluff at the foot of which runs the Cannonball River. The various col-ors of the petrified wood glisten in the sunshine. The wall is left unpointed, thus exposing the uneven projecting specimens of the wood that have become, through nature's mys-

terious influence, beautiful stones. Here and there scattered over a wide area on the Missouri slope are groups of specimens, usually one or two wagonloads in a place. But there is a field in the western part of Hettinger County where these petrifac-tions are thick over two or three scres, -- Glen Ullin Correspondence Minneapolis Journal.

Glasses For Weak Eyes.

Blue or else smoky glasses have long been considered the best possible things for weak eyes. Recent investigations, however, have altered the views of oculists on this subject an amber colored glass being found preferable in many instances.

It seems that the rays of light that are trying to the eyes are at and about the upper end of the spectrum -that is to say, in the region of the violet and ultra-violet. These rays penetrate blue or smoky glass to greater or less extent, but are entire ly stopped by amber glass.

The discovery in question seems to have been first made by mountain climbers in the Swiss Alps, who, for a protection against the glare of the snow, are obliged to wear some sort of colored spectacles. It became the fashion not long ago, on such excursions in that part of the world to use amber.-Saturday Evening Post.

An Iowa correspondent in Wallace's Farmer says that he has found a teaspoonful of soda put in a sow's slop before feeding once a day for two or three days to be an effective cure for ordinary cases of scours in young pigs,

Value in Disposition. Disposition is indicated very large ly in the brain development, and disposition means lots of money in s When I was a boy we didn't horse. think half as much about the disposition of a horse as we do to-day. Millionaires, people who are looking for fancy teams, are willing to pay for disposition, because they don't want to have their families, their children's lives endangered by having rattle-brained horses, and other men are looking for good dispositioned horses because they don't care to have their fine turnouts, their fancy wagons broken up by a horse that will get rattle-brained, -- George Mc-Cultivator.

Milk and Cream. Recent investigations among the herds which supply the Pennsylvania State College creamery with milk and cream, show that on some farms it requires nine cows to produce as much net profit as produced by five average cows in the herd of grade dairy cows kept by the college. Some men receive as little as ninety-nine cents, \$1.05 and \$1.20 for each dollar's worth of feed consumed, while others receive from \$1.50 to \$1.80 for each dollar invested in pasture, hay, grain, etc. As a result of this work twelve farmers are now keeping records to determine which are the least profitable cows. Samples of each cow's milk are tested by the college creamery.

Early Cutting of Alfalfa.

Many start out with the erroneous impressions about cutting alfalfa They have been induced to put in the crop because of its great feeding value and that some three or four cuttings may be taken from the field during one season. If you want a strong, vigorous stand of alfalfa. don't be in too big a hurry to clip it to get rid of weeds, or don't cut the crop from a newly seeded field too soon. The crop should be pretty well matured before it is cut. portant that the plant be well established and the crown buds set for subsequent crops, before the first crop is taken off. After the first year three or four cuttings may be made, providing each one is done at the right time.-Indiana Farmer,

Light in the Stable. To the absence of proper light in the stable may be attributed many of the diseases to which the eyes of horses are liable. It is easy to imagine how the animal must feel and the consequences which are likely to be the result, from our own painful sensations on issuing from a dark place to the full blaze of the sun. A repetition of this several times during the day would be inevitably attended with most injurious consequences. A may be avoided and also that any want of cleanliness may be readily. Some fowls are better adapted to detected. In stables which have a cold than to warm weather. Corn is the animals have fed properly and He down to sleep. Many animals stand too long and this subdued light is more apt to produce drowsiness, inclining him to repose, during which time the food is well known to have the most salutary effect in increasing the muscular fiber and the cellular and adipose substances .- W. R Gilbert, in The Epitomist.

Selling Fertility.

Every time a farmer sells a ton of wheat he sells \$11.62 in fertility; in a ton of clover hay he sells \$8.62 fertility; in a ton of alfalfa hay he sells \$8.63 in fertility; in a ton of oats he sells \$7.81 in fertility, and in a ton of corn he sells \$6.47 in fertility. If these products be fed on the farm under proper conditions, and the resulting manure be returned to the soil, there is a very slight loss of fertility, for the following products may be sold instead:

In selling a ton of finished beef on the hoof the farmer sells but \$5.37 in fertility; in a ton of live hogs he sells but \$3.70 in fertility; in a ton of milk he sells but \$1.48 in fertility; in a ton of cheese h sells but sixty-nine cents in fertility. and in a ton of butter he sells twenty-seven cents in fertility. The best policy for the farmer to adopt is that system of corn and crop rotation which will embrace not only the growing of grain, but the breeding and feeding of stock, either for sale in the form of beef or pork, or for the production, whether for milk, cheese and butter,-Professor Holden.

Growing Good Tomators.

Any ground that will grow potatoes is good for tomatoes. Plow the ground, harrow, and drag till it is well pulvarized, lay off in rows about four feet apart and set plants about four feet in row.

When setting, cover all the stem up to the leaves. This has a threefold purpose. It protects the plant from drouth, keeps them from breaking down during a wind and gives them more room for roots.

Cultivate as for corn or potatoes until vines cover ground and there is danger of breaking them. vines are pruned and tied up to stake the fruit will be larger and more uniform in size, but vines do not yield as many tomatoes as those left to spread on ground or on a rack

We find they do splendidly and the

fruit keeps clean if they are mulched with straw after they are cultivated the last time. If potato bugs get on vines when

they are small, use paris green, but do not use it after fruit sets, as there is danger of poisoning the fruit. The sia guided his actions by the advice best way to keep clear of bugs is to of an American spirit medium. is danger of poisoning the fruit. The

-then they cannot travel to the to-

matoes If growing for a cannery, the early fruit pays best as the vines make more fruit per plant and the cannery will not pay any more for the very late ones than for those grown when tomatoes are plentiful.

Hints on Breeding Sheep

As the result of several years of experience, the Wisconsin station publishes the following conclusion:

From the breeding records 514 ewes at this station we conclude that, for such animals and conditions as ours, the normal period of gestation ranges from 144 to 150 days after the date of service, and that more ewes will lamb 146 days after service than at any other time.

There is no appreciable difference in the period of gestation for male and female offspring in sheep. There is an apparent relation be-

tween the duration of the period of Kerrow, Madison, Wis., in The gestation and the period required for Quick-maturing breeds maturity. appear to carry their young for a shorter period than those breeds requiring more time to mature.

Large lambs are on the average carried in the utero for an appreciably longer period than small or medium lambs. Lambs dropped before the 144th

and after the 149th day of pregnancy are lacking in strength and vitality at birth. Shropshire ewes are more prolific than any of the other breeds and

crosses, except the fourth cross of

Shropshire rams on a Merino ewe

foundation. From the data presented it is apparent that twins are the normal increase for ewes of the mutton

Farm Notes.

type.

Decaying food and stagnant water will injure the health of the cow, and the quality of the milk.

The hours of milking should be regular, and each cow should be milked in regular order. A good maxim for the farmer is

Always be on the alert for ideas that will serve to better your condition." A surplus rooster is an expensive ornament in the poultry yard. Eat

or kill the surplus roosters before they eat double their value. When cows teats are tender and they are sensitive and inclined to be irritable when being milked, apply

linseed oil after each milking. A dairy cow should not be allowed to wander over a very large field, as the energy spent in walking about will show in a reduction in quality of milk.

Unsanitary surroundings cause more disease, puny and unhealthy birds, and more general loss in the poultry yard than all other causes combined.

We agree thoroughly with any proper scheme that may be introduced on the farm that will be pleasant, helpful or entertaining to the women folk.

Fowls do not require so much care as an inexperienced person stable ought to be as well lighted as might think, but the care must be a house, so that this source of injury intelligent and given regularly and at the right time.

Some fowls are better adapted to proper quantity of light, the shut- a cold weather food. Feed more oats ters may be partially closed when and wheat and less corn as the weath-

Set your hens in movable nests. One advantage in movable nests is that they may be removed, sprinkled with oil and burned off, if mites become troublesome.

The best possible time to separate ream from milk is when first drawn, and while the animal heat is still retained. The farm separator takes out the cream before the milk cools or becomes sour.

No matter how successful you might be, it is a good plan to never feel really satisfied. The man without some high aim in view is more than likely to lose a great deal of ambition which is unworthy of any-

They Had Lost Track of Him.

In a town of a few thousand inhabitants in the interior of Pennaylvania there resided an ambitious oung man, David Simpson, who, as soon as he was well out of his teens, removed to New York City and went into business. He was successful. and when he became a middle-aged man, went into politics. In this also he succeeded, and at last rose to dis-

tinguished official position in the city.

Then a longing to revisit the old

home of his boyhood, which he had

not seen for a quarter of a century

or more, came over him. It would be pleasant, he thought, to witness the look of surprise and gratification on the faces of his former townsmen when he made his appearance among them again, un spoiled by fame and prosperity. Without communicating his intentions to any one, he went aboard a westbound train one night and arrived at

his destination the next morning. The first man he saw as he stepped out on the platform of the rallway station was one of his old playmates, with whom he had grown up. walked up to him and grasped him by the hand.

"Charley Bennett, how are you?" he said. "I'm pretty well, thank you," answered the other, "but you've got a little the advantage of me.'

"I'm Dave Simpson," "Why, hello, Dave! Where have you been all this time?"

"In New York, of course, "Well, I'm mighty glad to see you. Dave. What are you doing for a living now? Clerking in a drug-store, as you used to?"

Mr. Simpson spent several days in his old home town, and enjoyed his visit, but he did not do any more posing .- Youth's Companion.

The father of Nicholas II. of Rus-



In the Chicago fire department are two engines each capable of throwing ten tons of water a minute.

There are said to be at present 250,000 miles of cable in all at the bottom of the sea, representing \$250, 000,000. This works out at about \$1000 per mile to make and lay.

The unique floating fee barrier pushed out from the mysterious Antarctle land was found by Captain Scott's expedition to extend five hundred miles westward from the volcanoes Erebus and Terror, and more than four hundred miles toward the Pole, reaching beyond eighty-two degrees seventeen minutes south latitude. The front rises ten to 280 feet above the water.

Consul Frank Hannah of Madgeburg sends information of a new German composition to take the place of cedar in lead pencils. The principal ingredient of the substitute is potatoes. The pencils are now being manufactured and soon will be on the market. It is estimated that to manufacture these pencils will take about half of the time required to make cedar pencils.

The loss of many English fishing boats is now believed to have been due to the fact that the man at the wheel carried in his pocket a specially forged fisherman's knife. These knives possess strong magnetic properties sufficient to deflect the compass two or three points. Many wrecks have occurred while steering an apparently true course, and the discovery of the knives is now believed to account for many wrecks.

Probably no substance is adapted to a greater variety of uses than rubber, but its applications are restricted by the limited supply and high cost. Among the purposes for which it has great advantages but is not likely to be extensively employed, is that of paving roadways. A rubber pave-ment laid at a London railway station was in 1902 worn down to fiveeighths of an inch in its thinnest place. Notwithstanding the scarcity of the material, the cost was less than three times as great as that of wood, and its life has been more than twenty years instead of four years which the wood or asphalt would have endured.

The recent increase in the use of electricity in Spain has been so rapid that an official report states that to-day very few localities exist where the electric light is not employed. This is particularly true of places situated near swiftly running streams. The consumption of electric lamps, even in the smallest villages, is described as being enormous. Everywhere electric motors are found taking the place of steam-power. Yet the construction of electric apparatus in Spain has not kept step with the growth in its employment, eighty per cent, of the dynamos and motors being imported from Germany. Most of the remainder come from France and Switzerland.

COST OF POLICE.

It Totals Over Five Million Sterling

For England and Wales. It costs just under 5,750,000 sterling to maintain for a year the 46,000 who guard the interests of citizens of England and Wales, £4,195,000 being absorbed it salaries and pay. The most expensive of all the forces in proportion to its size is the City of London, in which the cost of the individual constable works out to £112 a year. This leaves considerable margin over the £93 which is the average of the provincial forces, and is even appreciably higher than the upkeep of a constable in the Metropolitan force, which is £105.

There are in the city 1,006 policemen of all ranks, and as the population is only 26,923, every twentyseven inhabitants can claim to have constable to themselves. The calculation is, of course, somewhat illusory, for the census is taken at night, and when Suburbia pours its thousands into the city streets in the early working hours of the morning the police are quickly lost in the throng. The same destructive factor does not apply to a similar calculation in regard to other areas, and according to a Blue Book lasued recently, from which these figures are taken, there was a constable every 470 people residing in the Metropolitan district and one for every 942 persons on the average of the rest of England and Wales. 1905 there has been a total addition of some 600 men to the police forces of the country, while in twenty-five years the strength has risen from 30,000 to 46,000-an increase of over fifty per cent .- Tit Bits.

Concrete in Steamer Repairs.

A British trade newspaper states that concrete has come into use in connection with steamship repairs. The Iron Age declares that it was successfully employed to patch up the hull of a steamer. She struck on a jagged rock, and several holes were made in the iron bull of the vessel. The largest one was about eighty feet from the bow, and it measured about thirty-five feet in each direction, and through this great gap came the rock, projecting for nealy eleven feet into the hold. Those responsible for the salvage operations managed to patch up the breach by means of concrete, and although leaks developed, the water was pumped out of the hold and ship was towed forty miles to a drydock.

Ways of Reading.

Reading without purpos tering, not exercise. More is got from one book on which the thought settles for definite end than from libraries skimmed over by a wandering eye. A cottage flower gives honey to the bee, a king's garden none to the hu* terfly .- Lord Lytton.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

SEPTEMBER EIGHTH.

God's omnioresence. Par 139: 1-12. God Greater than all. 1 Kings 8: 22-27.

Maker of all. Isa. 66: 1, 2.

"A Cod at hand." Jer. 23: 23-32.

"In Him we live." Acts 17: 22-28.

"In the midst of them." Matt. 18:

Ever present. Matt. 28; 19, 20. It is a comfort as well as a terror to know that God knows us wholly. God knows not only the words on our tongues, but the words in our tongues, that have not yet gone out

Even before studying about God, one could be sure that the study would be beyond our powers; other wise. God would not be God Since one cannot flee from God, the only wise life is to learn the de-

sire to flee toward God. Suggestions.

Take Jeremy Taylor's noble thought, and "practice the presence of God," so that you can realize His

nearness at all times. You are a spiritual being so far as the existence and presence of spiritual beings are real to your mind. Remind yourself continually, "God is here." No thought will so serve to dignify and purify your daily

You will be helped to realize God's omnipresence by studying the lives of those to whom it was a reality, and above all the life of our Lord.

Illustrations.

The best illustration of God's omnipresence is the physical concep-tion of the ether, that wonderful unknown element which is the bond of the physical universe.

If a child's hand is laid in the boean, we know that the level of the great sea everywhere is raised to correspond. So God responds everywhere to the hand of a child.

Try to understand how there can be anywhere an end to space, and you will see how impossible it is to conceive any limit to God. Questions.

Am I trying to escape this omnipresent God? Is the source of God's presence a

delight to me, or a fear?
Is my life such that I welcome God in every part of it?

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

Receiving the Word-Luke 8: 11-15

Passages for reference: Josh. 1: 8; Psa. 1; 2; Isa. 55; 10, 11; Mark 13: 31; John 5; 24; 8; 31, 32; Heb. 2: 1-3.

Christ's gospel requires mental at tention and can fully and profitably occupy the largest brains. Thought fulness, spiritual stupidity, sleepy listening causes us to miss richest truths dropped in public address, private conversation, and buried in read words. Looking for and demanding truth we find it. Inconsiderate impulsiveness and misunder stood and overemphasized feelings often cause one to take a weakly for tifled or shallowly investigated position. Religion will meet windstorms and droughts. Follow one truth to the end rather than merely snatch up a dozen. Double mindedness will lead to the overgrowth of the material thing and the choking of the spirit-We must make riches and plea sure feed the spiritual. If put on a the material, growing more easily and rapidly, will eat up the

smaller, the spiritual. sponge does water. We must "seek" to find, and "knock" to have it open Our bodies are big with The Spirit speaks with a mands. 'still small voice." We must be quiet and hear it. We must put it in the seat of power in spite of the clamorings of "old man" flesh. Good health, good food, good surroundings make us ess conscious of the body than the old monk's plan of abusing it. Kind treatment makes a better servant than rough. But the body must be kept in its place, it is man's servant. The spiritual is king. Insist on it ruling. Heed its demands. Feed it and care for it as you do the heart of the growing babe. Give thoughtful attention to the spiritual. We must "think on these things." We must "study to show eurselves ap-proved unto God." We must "medi-tate on thy law." This is the day of splendid spiritual opportunity. Truth is thick around us. We must beware else it will find poor soil in our Plow, mellow, fertilize, uproot weeds, care for the soil in every way, so that it will be good and the harvest be large enough to honor God and bless the world.

Some American Rascals.

It has been a good many years since we left the practice of the law for other things we like much better, but it used to be a criminal offence for a man or syndicate to buy up all -or a large portion-of the wheat. coal, corn, pork or other products of the country necessary to sustain life, for the purpose of raising the price and compelling the poor to pay a profit of a million or millions to the man or syndicate that does it.

If the old laws do not apply, then one of the first things which ought to be done is for all our State legislatures and Congress to pass new ones, making such offences punishable by imprisonment.-Our Dumb Animals.

For testing the power of lamps a Mayence optician has devised a novel photometer based upon the varying electrical resistance of sclenium un-der different illuminiation. The apparatus includes two mirrors lighted respectively by a standard lamp and the lamp to be tested, while a selenium cell rapidly oscillating between two given positions is alternately lighted by either. The electric oscillations set up are shown by an amneter. One lamp is moved until these oscillations cease, and the re-spective distances from the photometer will then give, according to a well-known rule, the light intensity of the lamp under test as compared with that of the standard lamp.