Subject: Life.

Mr Brooklyn, N. Y.—Preaching at the of Theing Square Presbyterian Church, in townburg avenue and Weirfield pat, on the above theme, the pasDel Rev. Ira Wemmell Henderson, ok as his text John 1:4. He said:
Tast Lord's Day we discussed in outside measure and manner the fact death. To-day we shall discuss the moments that we are together said at fact of life. The reality with $\times M_0$ Sold at fact of life. The reality with we have more presently and Miss Platrly to deal.
Wednesd is among the mightlest reality to the mightlest reality to the mightlest reality in the mightlest re

friends Is and suffuses every living time cus. It energizes all that is Hu e and moving and sentient and about us. It is at the source of hat about us. It is at the sentre of all crea-ba ion. It is divine, for it is of God and rig uparted from Him. It is real and rig are one thing in all the world of hich we are conscious. For we see hich we are conscious.

catworking itself into the pulsat-der ag, throbbing universe about it.
If nature sings the praise and mani-at Laus the force of life as it chants the y and the might of God. In it we and move and have our being. atl is at the centre of humanity's ex-

All of which is trite and obvious and old. There is not much that is new that we can tell about concernWing life. For the primal man knew while in its fullness and its beauty as to we. He heard the songs of the Usaka host and witnessed the nifestations of the majesty of Jeovah as He revealed it in the heavy the salaries and averaged it in the ily galaxies and expressed it in the aried forms and the diverse beauties f nature. The primal man may not ave been so familiar with so many higi , we are. He may not have been so shee asclous of the subtler forms of life t modern scientific investigation are revealed to the world of to-ay. But taking in the broad we say safely say that there is not much

Sip lat is new that we can say about town in fact, life is so intangible that it u reality properly indefinable mot define life exactly. We We may kulmpropriate a definition, but we cansech the ruliness of life itself. For is finite and circumscribed in its cope and possibilities. Life knows bounds. Language is confined. pr. no bounds. Language is confined.

Affe is the creation of God and is cowhich with Him. Language is
bring method of human intercommuniton, and as such it is hemmed
stora! In the horizons of humanity.

Ing r per se is intangible. It is as ingible as it is ultimately indefingible as it is ultimately indefin-

de. We may touch a man's hand at is sentient with life; we may the ok into his eye that is alive with the; we may hear the sound of his ce and witness the exhibition of tra a strength; we may see the various ful appressions of the life that vitalizes m. But we do not see his life. We ay roam the fields and sail the seas le and climb the hills and till the pas-tures till God calls us home. We may free the evidences of life, but life it-real we do not see. Life is intangible. We may know it in its manifestations F nd though them. But we shall not be know life—that mysterious, wonderworking energy that enlivens us-until we enter into the presence of lvinity hereafter. For life is as in-

ne life in the terms of life's expres-ins. Whether we see life in cloud tree or drop or bud, this is ever so. we the beauty of the cloud is not the vi infe that brings the beauty into being.

The grace and dignity and charm that is manifest in humanity is not the willife that animates humanity. We Development of the Divine. nay define human life in the terms of life's self-expression, through the medium of humanity as we may describe its manifestations in the nat-tral world about us. But when all said and done, to define life in the rms of its manifestations is not entirely to define life. For life is more than its manifestations, as is God. Life is more than what we see and know of the expressions of life.

Life is indefinable. We may de-

And yet, for the sake of definition and in the interest of the culture of the moral and spiritual life of man it is not really necessary that we shall be able to do more to-day than define life in the terms of its expres-gions and relations. For it is not mions and relations. necessary to know all about the con-stitution of the world in order to live happily within it. It is not need-ful that we shall know all about the friner and hidden laws of electricity in order to ride on an electric car of to enjoy the illuminating power of the electric light. It is not necessary that we shall be able to define God with comprehension and finality in order to draw near to Him and to the pleasures of communion with Him or enter into the realization of the potency of His love. Not otherwise is it with life. We may not understand it all, we may not be able define it with finality, we may not competent to penetrate its mysery, but we know that it is, that it central in ourselves and in our ociety; we are aware that we are in ie midst of it; we view its mani-stations and experience its expres-We may state our experiences

and observations in the terms of humanly understandable speech. And possible enough, We shall know more. ch trge, at is enough for now. Blsh we may, therefore, define life i

pasto, erms of opportunity, responsibil-ple Life is definable and to be grasped in the terms of opportunity. To be alive to have a chance. A chance to be a man, to do a man's work, to follow in the footmarks of the Almighty as we tread through life, to be kind, to be gentle, to be noble and be kind, to be gentle, to be noble and pure and holy. Existence correlates opportunity. To be a live man is to be a man divinely gifted. For the whole world is the field of living humanity. And opportunity is not only within the reach of every living soul. It forces itself, whether we will or no, upon us. It is insistent It is inescapable. It is employeeent It is inescapable. It is emploresent. Whether our position be high or low, our labor great or inconsequential, our capacity much or small, opportunity enters into the sphere of our activities. It dominates our vision. He is a duil man who cannot hear the insistent call of opportunity to the soul. We may in our willulness close our ears and shut our eyes to the entreaties of opportunity. But we shall be held to account by God.

Life is determined in the terms of responsibility. To be alive with resing and eager opportunity at and is to invested with responsibility for the opportunity implies our

TOWED HOME.

ability to use it. For God never sends opportunities to men that they are unable totally to use. For God never jests with men. And to call never jests with men. And to call a man to a hopeless task is to Jest with him, to make light of him. But upon every man to whom the golden opportunity comes is laid the responsibility to utilize that chance to the glory of God and to the best of his own ability. The church, not otherwise than man, is under compelling responsibility to make use of the opportunities that are hers. Si not still the appeal of those tunities; she ought not to deny them; she ought not to endeavor to avoid or evade them. She should gather the opportunities to herself with joy and welcome the responsibilities thereto attendant with happiness un-

feigned.
Life is determined in the terms possibility. That is to say, that life is hope. "While there is life there is is hope. "While there is life there hope," is no mere catch phrase, is profound philosophy in a senten For live men who are really living are expectant. They look ahead. Their faces front the future. They are interested in that which is un-attained, that which may be achieved, attained, that was a star that which is not yet realized. For that which is not yet realized. For life is full of possibilities. And possible is realized a progress possible. To be alive is to progress. But where there are no possibilities there is no progress. Life is delightful because of its possibilities; possibilities for self-culture, for moral and spiritual advancement, for constructive service, for the doing of deeds both doughty and glorious for man and for God. This is the salt of life This lends life gost and gives it

flavor, Life is determined in the terms of divinity. For life is of God. And every soul that lives may partake of the character and of the beauty of the personality of God. Whatever you and I are not, of this we may be sure, we are the children of God, we are divinely born. Our life is the Father's gift. Therefore, if we are children we should be obedient. We should enter into such filial relation-ships with God that our divinity shall

be manifest, that we shall show forth the heirship with Christ that is ours. Let us, then, be alive to our op-portunities, glorying in our responsibility, augmenting our forcefulness in the achievement of our possibilities, maturing the divine life of God that indwells us. For this is life.

Filled With the Fulness of God. This is how the Rev. Dr. Dixon illustrates the thought of being filled with the fulness of God:

"Standing on the deck of a ship in midocean, you see the sur reflected from its depths. From a litt! boat on a mountain lake you see the sun reflected from its shallow waters. Looking into the mountain spring not more than six inches in diameter, you see the same great sun.

"Look into the dewdrop of the morning and there it is again. The sun has a way of adapting itself to its reflections. The ocean is not too large to hold it, nor the dewdron too small. So God can fill any man whether his capacity be like the ocean, like the mountain lake, like the spring, or like the dewdrop, Whatever, therefore, be the capacity there is opened up the possibility of being 'filled with the fulness of God.' "-Methodist Recorder.

Better Than Ten Thousand Pounds. Give me ten thousand pounds, and one reverse of fortune may scatter t away. But let me have a spiritual hold of this divine assurance hold of this divine assurance, 'ib's Lord is My Shepherd, I shall no want." and then I am all right, am set up for life. I cannot breat with such stock as this in hand I never can be a bankrupt, for hold this security, "The Lord is My Shepherd, I shall not want," Do not give me read, money now; give me a check book and let me draw what I like. This is what God do with the believer. He does not in ediately transfer his tuberitance to

The highest aim is the develop-ment of the divine in man. Those who have the keen sight of love detect its presence in every one. T know that as the slime bides the lily root and blossom, as the hard rock holds the precious ore, es the acorn encompasses the oak, so every human life contains the potentiality of the divine. They are not deceived by the external slime and hardness and meanness, but perceive and have faith in the inherent and the ulti-To be aware of the divinity of the soul and of every soul is to know the sublimest truth disclosed to the human mind .- Paragraph Pul-

How Divers Escape Drowning. "The diver at the sea's bottom lives still, though in a foreign elewith its air-tube reaching up above the waves, keeps him surrounded with another and finer element suited to sustaining life; otherwise he would be speedily suffocated by the briny waters. And so the Christian, immersed in the world's choking waters, can preserve his spiritual life only by fencing them away from him by "the armor of righteousness on the right hand and on the left." and by keeping up constant communion by faith with the heavenly world.-

There is no less sunlight because my lense is full; there is no less di-vine power and love because my heart

is full; you cannot subtract from the

FOOLING THE INFANT. "Well," remarked Nupop, in rather loud tone of voice, "it's pleasant to think that we can remain comfortably at home this evening-" "Why, George," began Mrs. Nupop,

you know we've got tickets for " 'Sh! Can't you see the baby's listening? I said that for his benefit."-Catholic Standard and Timer

FOR LIFE. "Young man," said the stern father, "you have married against my wishes. Now take the consequences. "What do you mean by conse-quences?"

"Why that you'll dig up the costs of the divorce suit yourself." Then the groom realized that he was tied for keeps. - Philadelphia

Ted-"What kind of an auto has

Ned-Twenty horse-power going out and one horse coming back."- Statesman.

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

Instruction in God's Word-2 Tim-3: 14-17. Bible Study Day.

Passages for reference: Deut. 5-10; 2 Chron. 34; 29-33; Acts 17; 11, 12; Rom. 1; 16; 16; 25-27. Permanent personal growth is imfor the kingdom are usually fruitless without seed-sowing from the Bible

granary. A successful missionary in Korea writes, "Nine-tenths of our successes are the result of Hible So-ciety work." "The husbandman that laboreth must be first partaker of the fruits" (2 Tim. 2: 6). We cannot recommend or prescribe something know nothing about. The Bible is understandable to the honest searcher or else it is no revelation t man. A clear, concentrated mind must be used on it, as we remember that the books have a definite pose and that logic is not ignored. Teachers and helps of the same sort are absolutely indispensable, if fully grip Bible truths and become equipped as the Master's builders Class work is valuable because ques tions, answers and suggestions tonic the brain, and oven side paths for re search. The Bible is to profit build us, furnish us. If we neglect it we lose size for heaven, the joy of usefulness and stars for our crown Everyone may get truths that fit his personality out of it. Study it as the miner does mineralogy, as the doctor does materia medica, as the musician does the masters, and it will furnish you to recognize paying mines, to effeet cures for sick souls, and to put music in all reachable lives. Study

to mee. A study of the American Bible So ciety work will show the value of the Table and thus the necessity of knowing it and really owning it is emphasized. A gold mine is value-less if the owner of the ground does not know that gold is hidden there The British and Foreign Bible So fety was organized in 1804, and 101 years it has issued 192,537,746 copies of the Scriptures complete, or The American Bible ciety from its organization in 1816 to January 1, 1906, lasued 78,509,529 Dibles. Testaments and portions, in creasing from 6,410 in 1816 to 2,238, 755 volumes last year. It is comput ed that in the same time other Bible Societies and private publishers have issued at least 175,000,000 copies

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

SEPTEMBER FIFTEENTH.

God's omniscience. Isa. 40: 12-31. The deep things Job. 12: 22-25. No hiding from Him. Job. 24: 18

"Looketh from heaven." Ps. 33:

"In every place," Prov. 15; 1-3, Gives Wisdom, Dan. 2; 19-22. No escape. Amos 9: 1-4. A true student of nature will at-

ways be reverent and humble. God is alone at the origin of all things: If He is not wise, there is no We sometimes commune God with

some part of His creation, but more by way of contrast, as that the one is weak and the other buffritely strong Suggestions. reasonable that Ha

It is indeed reasonable that He who created the human brain should be beyond the reach of the human brain to understand. There is no one spectacle than

which no greater absurdity is pos-sible—a man criticising God! all to us engerly, as soon as we can

receive it. Illustrations. There is still ringing in the air somewhere every word that was ever spoken. This fact helps us to under-

stand God's omniscience How marvelous would the mind of a man seem to the consciousness of a grass blade! Is it any wonder that the mind of man cannot comprehend the mind of God?

Questions Is the thought of God's omniscione the comfort to me that it should be Am I putting my mind more more into harmony with the mind of

Do I dare to find fault with God?

MARY'S FISHING

The other day little Mary, aged four, was having a most exciting time fishing from the nursery window. She had a long string that reached to the top of a tall rosebush in the gar-

"Now I have caught a whale!" laughed she. And up she hauled a whale that weighed several tons at least judging by the tugs and grunts that Mary gave. This monster was safely landed on the nursery floor, and the line again lowered. Next come a swordfish, which was fol lowed by other terrible creatures that caused Mary a fresh shout of joy each time. Suddenly her mirth was changed to a horrible groan, and then a cry of blood curdling fright. Mother ran to her and looked out the window to see what had happened.

Coming up the string-possibly to see what had become of all the sea monsters-was a pretty little black and yellow spider. Nearer and nearer it was crawling, and closer and loser Mary held the string. "Save me!" she sobbed.

awful thing will eat me up!"
"Let go!" laughed the mother. Mary had never once thought of that solution. The right hand relaxed, and all danger was past.

"Dear me!" said Mary later from the cozy harbor of mother's arm. "A really, truly spider is a lot worser than a make-believe alligator why, mother, why?"-Washington Star.

NO FICTION.

The Father-"What is that book you are reading, my son?" The Son-"It's the story of a man who invested his money in a Western gold mine, and lost every cent of it."
The Father—"Oh, that's all right,
my boy, I was afraid you'd get a hold work of fiction!"-Yonkers

Popular Science

Dynamos have been successfully and economically driven by gas engines in Boston.

A new invention has been introduced in Newcastle by which it is feared the lamplighters of the city will lose their vocation. A German inventor has placed a machine at the local gas works which will enable the gas company to light and extinguish all the street lamps simultaneously.

Coalite is the latest novelty in the fuel line. As made in Newcastle, by a process similar to that employed by the gas companies for the production of coke, it makes no smoke and gives off, it is claimed, about twice the heat of coal, while a coalite fire lasts forty per cent, longer than an ordinary fire.

A Cleveland skyscraper twenty stories high will be topped by a Goddess of Liberty holding a torch, from which a leaping flame of gas will be burning at all times. The exact hour of the day and night will be indicated by causing the flame to shoot high into the air during the minute preceding each hour.

Dr. Fortin, of Paris, has reported to the Academy of Science a new contrivance which he believes is to be of great service in eve diagnosis. The physicians found that the light from mercury vapor lamp passing through two sheets of blue glass and reflected into the eye of a large lens reveals the internal condition infinitely better than the ordinary white light. By placing a screen with a pinhole between the light and the eye a magnified image of the vessele at the back of the retina, which have hitherto been almost invisible, has been obtained.

Tinfoil, which is extensively used for wrapping tobacco and other articles of commerce, is a combination of lead with a thin coating of tin on each side. It is manufactured in the following way: First, a tin pipe is made. This pipe is then filled with molten lead and rolled or beaten to the thinness required. In this process the tin coating spreads simultaneously with the lead core and continuously maintains a thin, even coating of tin on each side of the sheet of lead, even though it may be reduced to a thickness of only onethousandth of an inch or less.

AMERICAN GARDENS

A Japanese Woman Thinks Them Pretentious and Characteristic.

"We see in every human production a touch of individuality peculiar to the worker, and so it is with American gardens," says a Japanese newcomer to this country. "When I first saw those smooth lawns, with only some gorgeous flowerbeds and well grown trees bordering them. I believed that they were merely the front grounds, as we call them in Japan, and that there surely extended behind the house gardens of more individual taste and design. But as time went on it became evident to me that no such cultivated part existed in any back grounds, and that simple, plain green was the only and universal style of garden in America. Now, as I pass along the country roads looking at the gardens, all God has no knowledge that Ho much the same in appearance, the wishes to hide from us. He gives it striking display of national characmuch the same in appearance, the teristics appeals to my interest.

"First of all, the exposure of a private garden to the public enjoyment-cultivating it in front of the house, along the street, with no high barriers to seclude it-seems to reveal a spirit of co-operation and friendly open-heartedness. What a boundless benefit it is for the public to have the roadside thus brightened and beautified with various flowers and greens, which man adores by nature! A wretched beggar may enjoy the smile of spring as much as the owner of a garden; poor tenement house children may be as familiar with nature as any favorites of fortune. Here continental magnanimity is exhibited, in decided contrast to our self-seeking seclusion, natural to all islanders.

"But I have a slight discontent in this full decoration of front grounds, for, besides its lack of artistic design. see in it-perhaps because of prejudice-the same motive displayed as in making an array of dishes on din ing room walls or in having all one's ceautiful pictures in sight at one time, the exhibition of all one's choicest possessions, which does not secord with the Japanese idea of liking to use silk lining for cotton clothes.

"On the whole, however, there are greater advantages here than I see in Japan. And, moreover, only such a form of garden could keep harmony with these commanding American houses and their practical inhabitants. How incongruous it would be if miniature rocky mountains, artificial ponds, with log bridges and antique stone lanterns, were settled upon these sunny, open grounds be fore enormous, colored buildings! Nor would a flowery American woman prove to be a fitting figure in those quiet colored, shady scenes of a Japanese garden.

"It is to be hoped for Japan that the practical gardens of America will' be more frequently adopted, and, on the other hand, our imaginative gar dens, together with our lowly thatche cottages, may furnish some pleasure ground suggestions to this country.

Long Elephant Tusks.

From the finding of an extraordinary pair of elephant tusks in East Africa it is believed that two races of elephants exist in that land. tusks are each a little more than leven feet long, are extremely slender, and altogether weigh but 293 pounds. The ends are not worn, sh ing that the elephant did not dig for roots, thus differing from the species familiar to ivory hunters.-Philadel-

贯 Good Roads. 賞

Roads and Automobiles.

The recent remarks of Mr. Herrman, the Commissioner of Parks, about the desirability of excluding automobiles from Central Park have a wider and more important suggestion than that concerning this city's great pleasure ground. Taken literally, his plan is, of course, incapable of fulfilment. The automobile has unquestionably "come to stay," and it is now in so general use and is a vehicle of utility and pleasure to so large a part of the community that there can be no restriction of its employment within the limits prescribed in comparable circumstances for other vehicles. In some cases it is no doubt offensive, as when it is driven carelessly or viciously, at a dangerous speed, without giving a due share of the road to other vehicles, or accompanied with an ear distressing racket, a cloud of smoke or a stench of gasolene. But then horses are also offensive when they run away or get blind staggers or are driven by raucous voiced and hog mannered "sports," We must trust to the progress of civilization and the vigilant energies of the police to minimize such evils, whether in motoring, horse driving, bicycling or walking.

The impairment of roads by automobiles is, however, a pertinent and highly important consideration, not only in Central Park but all over the country, for there is scarcely an "improved" road anywhere which is much traveled that has not suffered from the extraordinary wear and tear of automobiles. The reason is perfectly plain. The roads were not built for such traffic. Telford and macadam roads were not designed for automobiles. They were designed for vehicles which would be light if swift and slow if heavy, and which in ei-ther case would move upon wheels with smooth tires. They were and are admirably adapted to the use of buggy weighing two hundred pounds, even at a 2.30 pace, or of a load of, hay at a foot pace, even if it weighs a couple of tons. But here are vehicles as heavy as the load of hay moving as swiftly as the buggy. Worse than that, the automobile has, instead of smooth tires, which would serve as rollers to smooth the road, wheels shod with chains or spikes designed expressly to cut into and tear the surface of the road.

Obviously the destruction of the roads by such vehicles is a great evil which cannot be permanently tolerated. We should say, however, that it is most properly to be ahated not by excluding the vehicles from the roads, but by adapting either the vehicles to the roads or the roads to the vehicles. Perhaps, indeed, both these courses should be pursued. In our city parks the vehicles might be required to adapt themselves to the No automobile would materially hurt a well made park road if it were not driven too fast, even if it were shod with chains or spikes. All that is needed, in brief, is that automobiles in the parks shall be reasonably driven, as other vehicles are, to obviate their doing any more harm to the roads than other vehicles do. The great majority of automo biles are, we believe, thus managed. The damage to the roads is chiefly done by a comparatively few careless or lawless drivers.

The other solution of the problem, the adaptation of the roads to the vehicles, may well be applied elsewhere. The work of road improvement is now being extensively performed all over this State. It would be a great mistake to do it now as it was done a score of years ago. road which was good enough for the buggy and the load of hay will not do for a vehicle which carries on chain girt wheels the load of the latter at the speed of the former. These changed conditions of traffic should be realized and the plan of construction of the new roads, at any rate on all "main traveled roads," should be modified as to meet these conditions, and so as to be adapted to the new and far more formidable type of vehicle. That will no doubt an expensive thing, but it will be far less expensive in the end than to have them ruined and need to be rebuilt every year.-Editorial in the New York Tribuno.

Rural Automobiles.

In the counties of northeastern Ohio and the level portions of Pennsylvania north of Pittsburg a move ment has been started for the estab lishment of a rural automobile mail service. Fairly good roads and the absence of many steep hills make an automobile by far the quickest meth od of transportation. Several of the largest distributing centres have already inaugurated the practice and a few machines have been bought. is asserted that in addition to the greater rapidity of the service the first cost of the machines will be more than offset by the greatly reduced number of carriers needed.

Offed Roads in Kansas. So successful did Kansas City's experiments with crude oil prove last year that several Missouri counties will sprinkle the macadam roads this season. Roads which were treated with oil four times during 1906 did not need sprinkling with water the entire season, showing that the oil treatment is an economical one.

Bobbin Boys' Wages.

John B. Lennon, treasurer of the american Federation of Labor, delivered recently in Bloomington an address on strikes.

Turning to the amusing features of the strike question, Mr. Lennon

"I remember a strike of bobbin boys, a just strike, and one that suc ceeded. These boys conducted their ight well, even brilliantly. Thus the day they turned out they posted in the spinning room of their employ ers' mill a great placard inscribed

"The wages of sin is death, but the wages of the bobbin boys is "-Washington Star.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM-MENTS FOR SEPT. 15 BY THE REV. I. W. HENDERSON.

Subject: Moses Pleading With Israel, Deut. 6:1-15-Golden Text, Deut. 6:12 - Memory Verses, 4-7-Commentary.

This speech of Moses to Israel, of which the lesson is only a fraction, is, to the mind of the writer, one of the greatest addresses in literature. Profound in its philosophy and searching in its call for the recognition of the relation of the relation of the recognisearching in its call for the recogni-tion of the rights of God in His re-lationship to humanity it is an im-perishable contribution to the litera-ture of the world. It is majestic.

The whole book of Deuteronomy is as majestic as this speech. Profes-sor Moulton, in his introduction to the book of Deuteronomy, in the Modern Reader's Bible, says: "It is not an exaggeration of literature to

not an exaggeration of literature to say that no work of literature which has ever appeared has produced a greater sensation that the book of Deuteronomy. Everyone knows the romantic episode of its first appearance in history—a discovery or a res-cue from oblivion which would be the equivalent of a discovery. King Josiah with youthful fervor is meditating a repair of the temple; the treasury is cleared out, and in it is found a book. Whether this was Deuteronomy itself or a larger roll including it we have no means of determining; but it was certainly the contents of Deuteronomy which produced the effect that followed this discovery. The book was read before the king; he rent his clothes as he listened; a thrill of horror went through the nation at the denunciations of woe against idelatry coming to light when the idolatry was fully established in the land. There en-sues the most sudden reformation movement in all history. is the great gathering in the temple all the men of Judah and all the inhabitants of Jerusalem, and the priests, and the prophets, and all the people, both small and great.' The book is read before them; they enter into covenant with the Lord, the king leading them from his lofty plat-form. Then they turn to a fury of purging zeal; there is breaking of idolatrous vessels, shattering of obelisks, defiling of high places through out the land and the slaying of their priests. Then with a recovered sense of national purity the people feel able to keep the feast; 'surely there was not kept such a passover from the days of the judges that judged Israel, nor in all the days of the kings of Israel, nor of the kings of Judah.

The lesson is so full of meat that t is hard to cover it with justice in a column. We shall consider three points that are suggestive: 1. Verse five, Love for God. 2. Verse seven, Teaching Children. 3. Verses ten and eleven, God's Gifts.

Love for God is the one thing that from the human standpoint is necessary to-day. Men will not much desire to do God's will unless they have affection for Him. They will not love their fellow creatures as they should unless they have a thorough-going love for God. They will lend them-selves to all sorts of wickedness and practice every variety of meanness if their souls are not surcharged with such a love for God as shall make them amenable to the control of the divine decrees. Nations need this as much as do individuals. We shall never beat our armaments into agricultural implements until we get the world in an attitude of love toward God. The world knows that God loves it, especially the civilized world. What we need is to secure a reciprocity of affection from the manward side. Without it the world is

It is not sufficient that men shall lovers of God themselves. necessary that they shall teach their children the principles of moral and religious truth that dominate their lives. And the Protestant church has much to learn along this line. The Catholic church, however much we may disagree with its theological tenets, is the greatest success that the world has ever seen in the matter the greatest success that of the direction and control of the child mind. And the Protestant church might well learn a lesson from that success. Proper direction and instruction during the first ten years of the life of a child will, almost invariably, determine the movement of its mind during the rest of its life. Our children are entitled to the most cultivated, intellectual and spiritual nourishment and guidance that the world affords. To-day may direct the destiny of to-morrow

Another thing that we had well remember, especially in this land, is that God has given us the land without any effort of our own. less true of us than it was of Israel. America needs this message of Moses to Israel beyond any nation in the world to-day. We had best be careful not to forget God in this gift-land of our inheritance. The religious heritage of America is her pearl be-rond price. May she not barter ond price. May she not barter either her inheritance or her heritage for a mess of pottage. The danger is that in our prosperity we shall for-get the Providence that four cenget the Providence that four cen-turies ago unveiled this land to the gaze of Christendom. The danger is that we shall let go our grasp on God. The danger is that in the last an-alysis we of to-day shall forget that we did not build the land, or fill the houses with good things, or dig the wells. The danger is that being filled and satisfied we shall become satisfied; that being secured of God in our prosperity we shall become self-sufficient. Let us beware.

Effect of the Weather

Bishop Sanford Olmstead, of Colorado, at a dinner in Denver, said, apropos of Sabbath breaking: "I was talking to an Eastern cleryman the other day about his church

attendance. "I suppose," I said, "that in your district rain affects the attendance

"He smiled faintly. 'Indeed, yes, he said; 'I hardly have a vacant seat when it is too wet for golf or motoring." -- Kansas City Journal.

There is something uncanny about the mother who admits that her boy may have been just as much to blame as her neighbor's child,--Chicago Record-Herald.

BEFORE THE PARTY Host-"Why did you write all our guests that this is to be a very informal affuir?"

Hostess-"So I'd be sure to be the best dressed woman here."--Life.

Marconl's First Wireless.

Marconi's First Wireless.

Marconi's first wireless message was sent from a kile of the Eddy pattern. This remarkable man, now 57 years old, active as a cricket, a man who neither smokes, chews nor drinks, has sent kites into the great empyrean a distance of five miles. One of them showed a pulling or lifting power of nearly 300 pounds. Such a kite, nine feet high, would take a boy to heaven. Eddy on the evening of the Dewey reception, when the hero returned from Manila, sent a kite across the East

nila, sent a kite across the East River, and attached to the string were it glass lanterns, each containing a candle. All New York wondered at the strange spectacle of vari-colored "electric" lights sailing so high above the Brooklyn Bridge. The kite, of course, was invitable. N. V. Press. risible.-N. Y. Press.

Thought The Cat Was Dying. A very pretty girl of nineteen, with tears running down her cheeks. rushed into the Bellevue receiving room last night.

"Oh, doctor, she's dying!" she walled. "Save my darling Tootsie." "Pray be calm, madame," sooth-ed Dr. Howard, "and tell me who in dying.

The weeping girl unloosened a sheet from about the body of a diminutive jet black cat. She had swallowed a needle and two yards of She bad thread. "Oh, I don't want to live if Tootsle dies."

Three difficult operations and the ussistance of two other famous surgeons were required to separate the needle from Tootsie's breathing apparatus, but when the tired doctors finished the kitten was as good as new.-N. Y. American.

THE "YELL-OH" MAN And One of His Ways.

To call a man a liar seems rude, so we will let the reader select his own term.

Some time ago the Manager of "Collier's Weekly" got very cross with us because we would not continue to advertise in his paper.

We have occasionally been attacked by editors who have tried to force us to advertise in their papers at their own prices, and, on their own conditions, failing in which we were to be attacked through their editorial columns. The reader can fit a name to that tribe.

We had understood that the editor of "Collier's" was a wild cat of the Sinclair "jungle bungle" type, a person with curdled gray matter, but it seems strange that the owners would descend to using their editorial columns, yellow as they are, for such rank out and out falsehoods as appear in their issue of July 27th. where the editor goes out of his way to attack us, and the reason will appear tolerably clear to any reader who understands the venom behind it,

We quote in part as follows:-"One widely circulated paragraph labors to induce the impression that Grape-Nuts will obviate the necessity of an operation in appendicitis. This is lying, and, potentially, deadly lying. Similarly, Postum continually makes reference to the endorsements of a 'distinguished physician' or 'a prominent health official,' persons as mythical, doubtless, as they are mysterious.

We do not hesitate to reproduce these mendacious falseboods in order that it may be made clear to the public what the facts are, and to nail the Har up so that people may have a look at him. If this poor clown knew what produced appendicitis, he might have some knowledge of why the usa of Grape-Nuts would prevent it. Let it be understood that appendicitis results from long continued disturbance in the intestines, caused primarily by undigested food, and chiefly by undigested starchy food, such as white bread, potatoes, rice, parily cooked cereals, and such. These lie in the warmth and moisture of the bowels in an undigested state, and decay, generating gases, and irritating the mucous surfaces until, under such conditions, the lower part of the colon and the appendix become involved. Disease sets up, and frequently, of a form known as appendi-

Now then, Grape-Nuts food was made by Mr. C. W. Post, after he had an attack of appendicitis, and required some food in which the starca was predigested. No such food existed; from his knowledge of dietetics he perfected the food; made it primarily for his own use, and afterwards introduced it to the public. In this food the starch is transformed by moisture and long-time cooking into a form of sugar, which is easily digested and does not decay in the intestines. It is a practical certainty that when a man has approaching symptoms of appendicitis, the attack can be avoided by discontinuing all food except Grape-Nuts, and by properly washing out the intestines Most physicians are now acquainted with the facts, and will verify the

statement. Of course, this is all news, and should be an education to the person who writes the editorials for "Collier's," and who should take at least some training before he undertakes to write for the public.

Now as to the references to "a distinguished physician" or "a prominent health official" being "mythical persons." We are here to wager "Collier's Weekly," or any other skeptic or liar, any amount of money they care to name, and which they will cover, that we will produce proof to any Board of Investigators that we have never yet published an advertisement announcing the opinion of a prominent physician or health official on Postum or Grape-Nuts. when we did not have the actual letter in our possessien. It can be easily understood that many prominent physicians dislike to have their names made public in reference to any article whatsoever; they have their own reasons, and we respect those reasons, but we never make mention of endorsements unless we have the actual endorsement, and that statement we will back with any amount of money called for. When a journal wilfully prostitutes

its columns, to try and barm a reputable manufacturer in an effort force him to advertise, it is time the public knew the facts. The owner or editor of Collier's Weekly cannot force money from us by such

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd.