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Subject: Heroism.

Brooklyn, N. Y .- Preaching at the Irving Square Presbyterian Church, Hamburg avenue and Weirfield street, on the above them, the Rev. Ira Wemmell Henderson, pastor, took as his text, Daniel, 3:18. He said:

The courage of these men was sublime. Their herolsm was remarkable. The story of their strength of character is not an ordinary one. They might easily have played the king false by bowing down to his idols while still serving their God in their hearts. In all likelihood Nebu-chadnermar would have been satisfied had they simply bent the knee to his gods. And how could a mere man, even though he were a king, divine the devotions of their inmost hearts? gods. Here was a place where most men would have considered discretion the better part of valor. Here was a chance for compromise in externals for the sake of saving one's life. Here was the supreme test of their characters. They might have made excuses for themselves to their own ohnracters. minds and to God, and have wor shiped the golden image. They did neither. They were true Jews. They served the God of Israel, who had said unto His people by the mouth of Moses the deliverer and law-giver, "Thou shalt not bow down unto them nor serve them." Therefore, they stood erect when the sound of "all kinds of music" made the multitude fall down. And standing, they are monuments to moral herolam

Herolsm has great value in life and varied. Without it we could not make much, if any progress. A man may be as a prophet in his perception and comprehension of divine truth, but if he lack heroism his powers are largely unavailable to society. Conviction needs courage to become a living force. It is one thing to have vision, and another to declare is one thing to have knowledge, and another to expound it. It is one thing to have a valid and substantiat-M opinion, and another to state it. It is one thing to detect sham and sin, and quite another to unmask them

shrift

The world is full of men who could do evil to the death in many a place did they only dare. But it is so mani-festly one thing to know the truth and another to stand up for it and to proclaim it.

The value of heroism cannot be de-With it Moses faced the terrors and the torments of the desort and the threatenings of the wandering people of God. With it Isaiah and the prophets assalled mighty sin in the name of Almighty God. With it Columbus sailed the wide, uncharted seas, and discovered America to a ready world. With it Luther hurled defiance to the machinations of Roman ecclesiasticism and marked an spoch in the majestic march of manhood toward our present liberty of thought. With it the heroes of Valley Forge kept the faith for civil lib-erty and under the impulse of its spirit the slave was freed. Without Jesus would never have become our aviour.

Valuable as heroism is, it is not less varied. For heroism is individual and social, physical and moral, lustrous and humble.

The men of Lexington and Santi-to, of Trafalgar and of Waterloo, the heroes of Hebrew history and of the Crusades, the hosts who followed Napoleon or Wellington or Washing or Stonewall Jackson or any of the famous captains of armies, ancient or modern, are examples of what we may term physical social herotam. Many were the instances of humble, individual moral courage dis-

That mother, with her cleanly brood of six, the sole manager and dispenser of a princely, gross salary of \$10 a week, up with, or before, the first streaks of the earliest day, resting only when all are sleeping, cooking, washing, nursing, caring for them, with smiles for each and tenderness for all, staggering beneath a burden more than man has dared to bear, who shall deny her preise? That widowed mother, with a flock and a pittance; that child who alone sup-ports a home; that maiden who is pure and sweet upon wages that are That mother, with her cleanly brood pure and sweet upon wages that are criminal before the living God, who shall deny the sublimity of their humble heroism?

To my mind the heroism of the plain people, who have little but who so much, to whom life offers such a meager portion but who make It go so far, is a most sublime, as it is a most compelling, fact of human life, I can conceive of nothing harder, day by day, to arise to face the impenetrable wall of hardship and of approxi-mate poverty which dominates the horizon of so many lives. I can pic-ture nothing more unutterably un-bearable than, day by day, to be com-pelled to undergo the refined slavery that is unquestionably characteristic of so much of our modern life. To desire to live in the face of it, to decide to struggle against it, to hope even against hope, to live and to love, to get a little and to give a little, to retain and to augment the diviner characteristics that alone differentiate humanity from the beast, to plan for posterity and to have faith in God in the midst of the relative riches that constitute the poverty of our times, is heroic. We should thank God for the heroism of those among us who have so little and who live so largely, in proportion as they have capacity and opportunity, for the common weal. We should thank God that they are faithful, that they know how to live simply, that they are moral. For if ever the men and women who are the burden-bearers In the world's work become saturated with the vices, the follies and the fallacies concerning life that infest the minds of those who constitute the topmost and the nethermost strata of fociety, the world will have short

Another sort of heroism that we must never fail to remember and con-sider and to which we pwe much, is that moral heroism among the polit-ical and religious leaders of the country that is increasingly obvious and actively at work. For that heroism is The forces of unrighteousness renl. are intrenched. The army of greed at any price is already in the field. The plunderers of the public are as busy as the vultures that prey upon the dead. The camp followers who are out for petty graft are busily at work. The aleek, self-satisfied captains of political and commercial piracy are at political and commercial piracy are at the front. They are all the more dangerous because they have per-suaded themselves that they are sin-care, that the benefits they have un-doubtedly been instrumental in bring-tratic policy. ing to society excuse and justify the rapacity of which they have been and to-day are guilty. They scorn gov-ernment, they laugh at law, they would

at the rising tide of popular disap-proval. Their special pleaders are hired, their subsidized papers are already bought, many of their books are burnt. They invite the test and even dare to threaten. In pulpit and in pew, on the forum and in halls of learning, wherever there is an itching paim or a callous heart there their champions may be found. It is need-less for me to expand the story by telling you of the governments, mu-nicipal and state, that they may almost be said to own, the legislatures that they have bought or have tried to buy, of the deflance that they throw into the very teeth of administrative officers who with honesty and singleness of purpose attempt to bring them to account.

We are face to face with no theory. We are confronted with the most unpalatable facts, when everything is considered, with which any nation as ever had to deal. waiting for a declaration of hostilities. The war is already on. The enemy is in the field. Herolam is required to go up against him for "the sake of our cities and for the people of our God." Heroism has already been shown. It has already cost some men dear. The dictum is to pulpit and press, to politician and statesman, to the financial and the business world, to labor and to capital, to the world at largs: We have erected our golden Image, it suit us, bow down or be con-sumed. And woe betide the man with the information and the heroism necensury to refuse to bow. Men have re-They have been consumed. The threat to-day is bow down or be ruined. Touch us not lest tho country die. Forsooth we shall refrain to eradicate the vermiform appendix of financial and commercial and political indecency and disease because of the shock to the patient. Thank God we have men of heroism at hand, men who have wisdom, who have the hand and the nerve and the experience and the wisdom to disobey our modern Nebuchadnezzars and to operate. And they will not be burnt. Their herolam will not spell their death. It will not invite disaster. It will save the patient from uglier fils

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM-MENTS FOR OCT. 13 BY THE REV. I. W. HENDERSON.

Subject: Israel Enters the Land of Promise, Josh. 3:5-17-Golden Text, Ps. 107:7-Memory Verse, 17-Commentary.

In accordance with the promise of God, Israel enters the land of promtise. Under the direct and marvelous manifestation of God's providence they cross the Jordan and stand within sight of the walls of Jericho.

within sight of the walls of Jericho. Joshua's words, as given in the fifth verse of our lesson, compel our, attention. "Sanctify yourselves, for to-morrow the Lord will do wonders among you." It is a call to conse-cration because God is to work won-de-s among them and because God will not manifest Himself, and can-net executive the and second

will not manifest Himseir, and can-not, except they are prepared. The dedication of themselves was followed as we see by a transcendant manifestation of the providence and potency of God. The rite of sanctifi-cation was fitting.

cation was fitting. Israel was upon the threshold of a new experience. She was about to enter into a new life. The hopes of generations, the promises of centu-ries were about to be consummated. It was a solemn time. The day was momentous, History was in the mak-ing Joshus was aware of it. The ing. Joshua was aware of it. The wandering multitude must have been wandering multitude must have been Impressed by it. A new epoch was about to begin. A nation was com-ing to its own. To-day, the wilder-ness, its memories, its hardships, its discouragements, the vision of a promised linheritance! To-morrow, Lordan massed honor realised more Jordan passed, hopes realized, promises fulfilled, memories translated in to hopes. It was a mighty moment.

It was proper that they should be peculiarly prepared. It was right that they should be impressed by the greatness of the occasion. The event was too tremendous not to be solemnized and signalized by a special ceremony. The God who had led them so far, so patiently, so decisive-ly, was entitled to the dedication and the thanks of all Israel. They had to consecrate themselves because God was about to exalt them, because the manifestation of Jehovah's power was impossible without their submis-sion entirely to His will.

So it has ever been. So will it ever be. No man and no nation has enjoyed the revelation of the pleni-tude of the power of God except the individual or actions. individual or national will has been subordinated to the dictates of Di vinity. And no person or people will ever experience a satisfactory knowl-edge of the inspiring providence of God except the personal or popular volition be subjected to the mandates of the mind of God. Whenever and wherever persons or peoples sanctify themselves before God, acknowledging their indebtedness to Him, recog-nizing their obligations under Him, pledging their faith in undivided loy-alty to Him, then and there God has ever manifested Himself and done wonders. And what time men or na-tions in future determine to thank God and to hail Him and to serve Him then will Jehovah manifest Himself mightily. Israel has proved it. America has proved it. It is to be hoped that America will demonstrate the truth again. For along the highway of human

progress America has traveled under the espionage of God to national greatness. We have triumphed over difficulties and been victorious over oppositions and gone through distresses and afflictions and despair. We are now upon the border of a larger progress and of an increased national prestige. No man of vision can fail to discern in the signs of the can fail to discern in the signs of the times limitless opportunities for the development of our national re-sources in money and men, in influ-ence and character. The achieve-ments of America of to-day are but adumbrations of the glories that may be hers in coming years if she will, as she stands on the threshold of nobler things, sanctify her-

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13.

Membership .In the Church (John 15: 1-8.

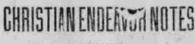
Passages for reference: Rom. 12 5; 1 Cor. 12: 12-28; Rev. 21: 27. The church is not a perfect organ ization of perfect people. Judas, the traitor, Peter, the coward, turncoat, John, the heart-cooled lover, were all members of the first one organized by Jesus. It is composed of people doing their best to follow Jesus, not ashamed of a felt need of his and the encouragement of a brother's as their leader. Joining the church brings us out into a clear stand and thus helps burn the bridges behind, that it is not easy to go back o Christ. It shows the choice of, and identifies personal interests with, good company.

The purpose of the church is to enable us to bear Christ's fruits a vineyard whose Husbandman is definitely known. If we are outside of membership the world may con-clude that the "fruits" are the re-sults of "ethics," "science and sults of "ethics," "science and health." "will power," or what-not. Christ needs us as the vine needs branches; without us he cannot show the world what sort of fruit can be grown in ordinary human lives.

The church of the right sort will have perfect unity. Having a com-mon life, they will have common interests as does the ideal family. 11 selfishness or jealousy comes in, the individual harboring it will suffer There must be love if there is a fruitful life. Worldliness, valueless friendships, over-engrossment in busi-ness, may be useless shoots which the Husbandman may desire to cut

If one does not get along with folk there is something wrong with the personal life. If we are part of the vine we will be joining hands closeand gladly with all the other branches to bear fruit. If one is not interested in the church and its ac tivities, there is a blight at work which will make of that person a withered branch. Search for it as the gardener does for the tomato-

worm that eats off all the blossoms A healthy religious life will manifest itself by interest in all religious things as surely as good health shows itself in the child by a desire to play.



OCTOBER THIRTEENTH

Topic-Remember eternity! 1 John 2: 15-17, 24, 25.

Judgment in eternity, Acts 17: 20 Judged by Christ's word. John 12;

47-50 Separation in eternity, Matt. 13: 47-49

Rewards and punishments. Luke 16: 22-26.

An eternal home, John 14: 14. Life everlasting, Gal. 6: 7, 8. The love of this world may easily pass into an idolatry, taking the lace of the love of God who made this world (v. 15).

Let there be no sadness in this thought that this beautiful world is passing away, for it goes only that a world far more lovely may come (v.

The foundation of all permanence is the word of God, and wheever is built thereon shall never be moved (v 24). M et otornal life were a task to



Not Man's Work.

The Queen of Chess.

such a chess enthusiast as to believe

that problems to stand the public test

share her enthusiasm for chess. She

has other recreations, including arch-

ery, tennis and cycling .--- Kansas City

Moonlit and springtime moods all luckily for the statistician, the same the contrary, the fact remains girl may be seen to-day in Germany, in England, Ireland, Scotland, France, that marriage is not man's work, but Italy, Austria. Northern women are one of his dearest delusions, from of splendid physique. The truth is which he parts begrudgingly. Morethat the feminine movement is worldover, it is not even necessary to him in the accomplishment of those things wide." which are his work. It is generally no more than his dream of prolonging through years a humanly improbable

English Women. I am an American tourist, not of the wealthy variety which comes here condition. Happiness as a husband and father has always been his scarceevery year, but a man who is making ly whispered prayer, his dearest se-cret hope, toward which all his idealthe tour of his life.

m so, after these statements. Un-

The greatest surprise I have ever had in my life is the appearance of ism yearns. That numerous other your women over here. Their beauty, elegance and smartness is a revelation to me.

> Americans are so fed up on a lot of we honestly believe there is nothing worth seeing in that line outside U.

> sively this summer I say without hesitation that London beats the world with her women. The surprise is not so much that they are good looking: it is generally admitted that English women take the palm for regular, delicate features and for good complexions; but it is their dress and general get-up, their style, chic, or whatever you choose to call it. Since I came here I also notice

that the American women have gone can be produced without persistent application, partaking of the nature off on a wrong tack in the matter of of work, and recreation because the dressing. Their style is too stiff, too work has been a pleasure-how great artificial. The finished product, such as reprea pleasure only a problem composer can fully realize." Mrs. Baird's sented by the London women of tofather, mother and two brothers

day, is more attractive than anything that can be seen in any city in Amecica .--- G. F.; a letter evidently written in the office of the London Evenir News.

What Women Do For a Living.

That the 4,000,000 women workers

in the United States are engaged in no less than 292 distinct occupations will be surprising news to some, says Harper's Weekly. No women, naturally, are reported as United States soldiers, sailors or marines; nor were any reported as members of the fire department, or as street car drivers (though two were reported as motormen), or as telegraph or telephone linemen, or as apprentices or helpers to roofers and slaters, or as helpers to steam boller makers or to brass workers. But the reader may note with interest, and perhaps with some astonishment, that five women are employed as pilots; that on steam railroads ten were employed as baggagemen, thirty-one as brakemen, seven as conductors, forty-five as engineers and firemen, and twenty-six as switchmen, yardmen and flagmen;

that forty-three were carriage and hack drivers; that six were reported as ship carpenters, and two as roofers and slaters; that as many as 185 were returned as blacksmiths, and 508 as machinists; that eight were boller makers; that thirty-one were charcoal, coke and lime burners; and that eleven were well borers. Of course these figures have little significance beyond indicating that there are few

For God's Sake, Stop!

From the Reader: The killing of people on railways continues to make a horrible record. Rather more than a death for every hour of the day and ten persons maimed for every sixty minutes is something a people not seared against slaughter should find to trouble sleep until it is remedied. Every ninety minutes there is a collision or detailment. During a year there is one of these accidents for every sixteen miles of track. Of employes or railways one out of every twenty-eight is injured every year, and one out of every 371 is killed. If this is true of railway employes in general, the risk in the more hazardous branches of the business must be terrific. If the people killed and maimed were placed along the trackage of the United States at regular intervals, there would be a fresh grave every twenty-one miles, every year, and a cripple every two or three miles. In twenty-one years the gravestones would become milestones, if the slaughter goes on, and the maimed would be within an ordinary city. block of each other along every mile of right of way. Such battles as Bull Run, Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Gettysburg fill us with horror and consternation, as we hear or read of windrows of slain, streams running red to the sea and the sickening waste of human life. But for the year ending March 31, 1906, the railways of the United States killed and wounded 95,801 people, while the killed, wounded and missing of both Confederates and Federals for the battles of Gettysburg, Shiloh and the first battle of Bull Run all combined amount to the less heart breaking total of 92,300. The worst (or best) of it is

that other nations run their railways without this daily carnage. Why do t wel

WORDS OF WISDOM.

People good enough for self-gorernment have it.

The old world may be wrong, but it cannot be righted in a day.

Independence in men or in nations is an achievement, not a bequest. There is only one thing worth

fighting for, and that is freedom. Humanity enjoys more freedom to-

day than ever before since the world began.

Every government exists by the consent of the governed, and people get about the kind of government they deserve.

If some men had not questioned the justice of the law and defied the law, there would be to-day no such thing as freedom.

The law in America is for the people, of the people, and by the people, and when this is not the case the people are themselves to blame.

We are all just getting rid of our shackles. Listen closely anywhere, even among the honest and intellectual people, and you can detect the rattle of chains.

For the first time in the history, of the world, it is the general feeling of mankind that freedom of thought and speech is a good thing, and that the masses can safely be trusted with it.

No power is great enough to bind the mind-thought forever escapes. Give civil liberty to all, not by approving all religions, but by permitting in patience what Providence al-

cross-saddle or side-saddle? There are advocates of both methods, but the Eastern eye twinkles with humor at some of the incongruities of the Western methods, A young man of Boston took up life in a Colorado town next door to a dear old lady of seventy. She was of the patient, domestic type, with smoothed, parted hair, knitting or darning always in her hands as she peacefully rocked

Mexican saddle and loped off to see

ucated in America will receive a distinguished recruit when Miss May Liang Cheng, the only daughter of Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, the Chinese Minister to the United States, returns to her native land. Miss Cheng is a particularly bright young woman and has attracted much attention in

secretary of the legation.

SBYS:

acience.

The Woman of To-Day.

lantic.

Journal.

the hours away on her front porch. The young Bostonian watched her thus and made sentimental conjectures about the sad inertia of her declining days and the helplessness of old age. But when the morning work was done, knitting laid aside and dinner eaten, this gay girl put on divided skirt and sombrero, called a pony, lightly threw a leg over the

or friends .--- Woman's World. Chinese Girl to Attend College.

Chinese women who have been ed-

kinds of work from which the female sex is absolutely debarred, by either Washington. It is announced that 125 occupations employing over 1000 nature, law or custom. There were

Take Your Choice. Who shall say which is the proper way for a woman to ride a horse,

and very potent motives enter into men's hearts is not in the least overlooked; it is only claimed that to the The fact of the matter is that we average man his future marriage is little more than a very beautiful dream .- Anna A. Roberts, in the At- bunkum in regard to our women that

S. A. After cruising around pretty exten-Mrs. Baird, who has been called 'The Queen of Chess," has published 1200 chess problems, and no woman has eclipsed the position which she holds in the chess world. She possesses about fifty prizes recured in open competitions, and of them she has said: "These are the product of a combination of labor and recreation. I say labor because I am not

played by soldiers serving under all se military geninges. And yet, In the last analysis, their heroism was that of bruts strength let loose and dependent, as much as upon anything, upon the flags, and the fanfare, and the smell and sight of blood, and the crowd moving together to the battle for its inspiration and its sustants. tion. It is not my purpose to insin-uate that even under these conditions it is an easy thing to fare forth try conclusions with fate. But comparison with the pluck needed to do many another deed it is easy.

There is, too, an individualistic, lustrous heroism which is even less trying and exacting. He is a hero, care not who he may be, who will lead a willing army on to a fight where victory is sure, or who will point the way to a moral victory to men who are with him and who sight the same truth that he sees. For many a man has lacked the barden to lead even though the skies were full of portents of success. It is so much easier to relinquish the respon-nibility of leadership to another. Officers are marked men

We must admit a great measure of physical herolam in the action of the man who will test his strength against the wild asimal that would take his life. It takes nerve as well as muscle to meet a bully who richly needs and deserves a thrashing, and make him eat the dust. But in the calegory of heroic virtues these are

the least. At this time I would call your at-tention to the heroisms which we have and need in our daily life, the heroisnis of the humble, moral host who constitute the muinstay of this who constitute the mainstary of this land and wao are the backbone of America, the usen and women and children who it an inconspicuous, but none the less effletent, fashion, give themselves as living sacrifices upon the altar of devotion to God and home and country. I would have you again remember if you have been so un gracious as to forget the offerings of that countless host of simple, homely apeople who daily live for the common good and the public weai. I would call to your attention the leaders of our day who, in the face of sin and of opposition and of militant and im-perious self-satisfaction, are effecting the salvation of America and teaching, her people how to help themselves.

For we have much heroism of this in this land. And 1 more

It is easy in a way to fail into link and to march down to the war which have a summon comes and the musi-physical states of the have and the people cheer and we have that death will carn us death have that death will carn us death have the soldier in the front link of the fierce fight to that of the totier of the fierce fight to that of the totier who and lives that children may be have and lives that children may be have and prepayed for life and the ponder who, from sumrise to sumset, day in and day out, in health and have and insulty, is no not hereit? It is onsy in a way to fall into line

and worse torments. The sort of heroism that can live humbly in the contamplation of such evil with trust in God and confidence in the horoism of the leaders that are called is the sort that has made America a power. The heroism that remains steadfast and faithful in the of reguant wrong is the herolam that illuminates her history. She has much of it. She needs more of it. it should be rewarded. It should have our support. We should have it For it is the heroism of the Christ.

REVIVING A TIRED HONEY BER.

The honey bee is proverbially industrious. When everything goes well with it, no form of animal life has more vigor, works more zealously, nor defends its home more prave-But the bas soon loses its activity when separated from its home so that it cannot raturn, as, for example, when it gets into a room and fails to find its way out. Cold rain or lack of food also soon put it into a feeble or exhausted condition, making it appear as if it were discouraged. But nearly all of its usual activity may he restored by a little sugar of honey. -From "Nature and Science," in St. Nicholas,

ECONOMICS

The Coming Guest-"I understand you charge a dollar and a half a day for a room. When I was here in December you only charged a dollar a

The Landlady-"Ah, but the days are longer now."-Harper's Weekly.

self in spirit and in truth. We cannot be fit for larger usefulness except we are right with God and dedicated to Him. Jehovah cannot utilize us more until we subject ourselves to Him.

In order that we shall be ready for service and prepared for the furtherance of the projects of the Almighty as they concern America we must pay heed to the command of Joshua to Israel as given in the ninth verse of the lesson we are studying: "Come hither and hear the words of the Lord your God." For we cannot build without plans and specifications a building that shall be durable and beautiful. We cannot do God's work

serve efficiently we must hear the captain's orders. If we would labor for God we must listen to God. Much of the leadership of America listens little to God. In the measure that we have a leadership that is deaf to divine directions, we are mis-led, we are handicaped. For progress is only possible when we are in harmony with the will of God. We cannot know God's mind except we listen to God's voice. The task that God has delivered to

America, the future that He has pre-pared for her, is too great to be accomplished without His inspiration His direction, His sustentation. America's future is cut after a divine pattern. Only Divinity can effect its realization. Only that humanity that is surcharged with divinity will ever enjoy the vision of it. Let us there fore listen to the word of the Lord our God and with sanctified souls go on and up until this land shall be in deed God's country and the future of our fatherland shall be secured. "Papers" Room With Oyster Shells,

Among the oyster enthusiasts who patronise a Seventh street establishment is a queer customer, who cats at least three dozen raw primes a day, After satisfying his appetite the mun asks one of the waiters to wrap up the shells for him. The first few times he did this the waiter did not question him, but finally curiosity got the better of the walter; and when the patron next made the request the walter asked, good naturedly, "What in the name of senses do you do with the old oyster shells?" "Why," replied the customer, "I have a mania for queer furnishing, and I use the shells to paper my room. Every wall is shells from floor to ceiling. There are spaces here and there which are filled with pictures of the sea, sailing vessels, and so forth, and my ceiling is almost covered with starfish. The floor of my room is carpeted with tarpaulin, and I have curtains of ship rope. When I was a boy I followed the sea, and I like to have things concerning it constantly around me. Pase the horseradiab, please "-Philadel-

phia Record.

achieved, it would be a honeless task; but it is a promise, to be reecived (v. 25).

Suggestions.

No man can set before himself a loftler ambition than to live worthily of his own immortality.

We show by our reluctance to die how profoundly we value the gift of this temporal life; what, then, should our delight in eternal life? It is a wise plan to set apart a few

minutes at the beginning of every day to think about the endless years, and how the day may help to get ready for them.

There are two comrade thoughts which are the greatest that a man can cherish. One is eternity; the other is Christ.

Illustrations.

If you expected to go to France to-morrow, you would be preparing for your journey. How are you making ready for that sure journey to the next world?

Count every drop in the ocean, and let each of them all represent a cen-tury; still you will not have begun to count the reaches of eternity.

Eternity is like a sun, even now in the sky, but not yet risen over a mountain. We may climb the mountain and see It.

Even a page is important if h and thus the heralds an emperor smallest moment heralds eternity.

Originals.

Tea came originally from India Sugar came from China. Yeas bread was made first in England. Tobacco was a common weed, first grown by the Indians in Virginia. Forks for eating were first used in Italy. They were needed for rolling up macaroni. Gunpowder was used by the Chineze shortly after the death of Christ. Mirrors with silvered backs were invented by Praviteles 228 years before Christ. The backs of our mirrors of to-day are painted with a composition, a miserable cheap stuff that soon peels off. Illuminating gas was invented in England in the eighteenth century. The original waterground corn meal was an invention of Bellsarius when Rome was besieged by the Goths in 555 .- New York Press.

Cheaper Rate Than the Doctor's.

A few years ago, on Sutter street in San Francisco, an ambitious young Japanese had a little store slocked with goods imported from his native land. In his show window was a stack of decorated much bowls, and leaning against their front was a cardboard sign bearing in stencilled letters this announcement: "Fine Bowels, fifty cents a set."-Lippiu-

women each, and sixty-three employwill be educated in Barnard College, ing over 5000. although it is said Wells College Aurora, N. Y., is a possible candidate

The Raking of the Green,

for the honor of instilling the ideas of Western civilization in the pretty Many years ago there was observed Miss Liang's head. Wells College is a unique custom in the little town of the alma mater of Li Hung Chang's Guilford, Connecticut. On one day in granddaughter, Miss Li, now Mrs. the fall of the year the women of the Bien. Miss Cheng is under sweet town assembled on the village green. sixteen and dresses in Oriental style. Each carried a wooden rake, decorated with her favorite color, and each as becomes the daughter of the Chinese representative to this country. was dressed in white, decked out with She speaks English and has shown colored ribbons. It was a day of fete, marked ability in music, says the and it was called "The Raking of the Broadway Magazine. The Minister Green. Then with song and laughter and has a summer home in the diplomatic

colony at Amherst, Massachusetts, al with many a jest this band of women though it is unofficially announced cleaned the village green of all the that he will return to China for a leaves and refuse and dirt of a year's period of mourning prescribed by the accumulation. When the job was, done, they adjourned to the Town customs as a mark of respect for his recently deceased mother. In that event he will be succeeded by Liang Hall, where they were joined by their husbands and brothers and the vil-Tun-Ten, taotal of customs at Tienlage fathers. A public banquet celetsin, a Yale graduate, and Miss Liang brated the occasion. will be left to complete her education While this was not the first charin charge of Mrs. Kwai, wife of the

tered Village Improvement Association in the country, it was probably at that time the most enthusiastic. and had perhaps the largest attend-Writing on the subject, "Is There ance. New Haven, Connecticut, can rightly claim the first effort in vilan American Type of Feminine Beauage improvement, while Stockbridge, ty?" in Everybody's, James Huneker Massachusetts, should be remembered

"Twenty-five years ago blonde women (real blondes) were far from as offering the second. More than a hundred years ago James Hillhouse, of New Haven, orrare; a careless observer can see at ganized what he called the "Public the present that American women in Green Association." He raised \$1500 plymentation are becoming darker for grading the green and for plant-Up in New England, out in certain parts of the West, the thin, nervous, ing elms. One man is said to have donated five gallons of rum for this plain-featured, earnest, underfed and purpose. James Hillhouse was also overworked female was in the ma-United States Senator for twenty jority. Her voice reached us across years. Almost every one had for-gotten what he did at Washington, picket fences, her hand was in every pie. Above all, she sang in church but no one is likely to forget his seron Sundays! When Mr. James and vices in making the city of New Haven classic by the beauty of na-Mr. Howells began to write of her she was already vanishing. Where has ture's Gothic architecture. The whole she gone? You encounter isolated country owes him a debt of gratitude specimens to-day; and her femining that can only be paid by planting elms contemporaries make mock of her in his memory .- H. D. Ward, in queer bonnet and her Puritan con-Woman's Home Companion.

The Cardinal's Wife.

"Every decade is adding its quots of derangement of the normal national woman-as we once saw her. Cardinal Gibbons, the wenerable What has become of this average American woman? Where is the head of the Catholic Church in America, is one of the most demowaist of yester-year? Women's hands and feet are larger; the skelcratic men in the country. He also enjoys a good joke, even when told etal formation is said to be bigger They are not afraid of the winds that at his own expense. He once related how a Baltimore newspaper man who may have been more zealous in jour-nalism than learned in religion called tan, the sun that freekles. They motor and golf; they swim, row, wrestle. They play Chopin, despite all these things-mirabile dictui They stand the straip of college at the cardinal's house one day to asi his eminence for information con-cerning some church matter.

They stand the strain of college study, and there seems to be no marked dimunition in the birth-rate. Whey are tailer, broader of chest, and their eye is as soft as their mother's (for the happy chap, of course). Is there an American type? It would

-From "Thoughts on Liberty." by Elbert Hubbard, in Lippincott's.

Bacteria in Milk

Still more important than the mere carriage of dirt or filth, stands the power of milk to give lodgment and nutrition to the bacterial hosts. These bodies are about us everywhere, lurking in the dust of the window-sill, floating in the sunshine, lying on the ground; they exist in such countless hordes that words like billion or quintillion utterly fail of significance when the number in an area of any size is to be considered. These invisible myriads of the air, moreover, increase with tremendous rapidity once they encounter favorable conditions for growth, such as moisture, warmth and food. All these are furnished by milk. Raise barnyard dust near an open milk pall, and the whirling masses which have been lying in the refuse of the barnyard floor pour down upon the liquid as the destroying Huns of Attila poured down upon Europe .- Hollis Godfrey, in the Atlantic.

Exclusive Privilege."

The late General Shafter used to enjoy telling how, during the Civil War, several wounded officers and a few privates were going up the valley, of Virginia, when a rain came on, forcing all hands to take refuge all night in a school house.

It chanced that during the night a skunk had found its way under the floor, and by and by had announced its presence after its well known effective manner.

The officers all waked up, but, be ing gentlemen and each supposing that the others were still asleep, they, kept silent. At last one of the privates, a German, could restrain himself no longer.

"Mein Gott!" he exclaimed. "Dis is awful! Dey shleeps und I vakes, und I haf got to shmell it all!"----Lippincott's.

A Waste.

Bobby's mother was often dis-tressed by her small son's lapses from correct speech; all the more beuse his reports from school were always so good.

Bobby," she said plaintively, one

Bobby," she said plaintively, one day, "why do you keep telling Major to 'set up' when you know 'sit up' is what you should say?" "Oh, well, mother," Bobby an-swered, hastily, "of course I have lots of grammar, but I don't like to waste it on Major when he doesn't know the difference, being a dog."--Harper's Weekly. Weekly.

In France 4,000,000 tons of pota-cess are annually must in the manu-inclure of starch and alcohol.