Clean Hog Troughs.

A sprinkling of air-slaked lime with which a small quantity of carbolic acid has been mixed will help in purifying the hog's feeding floors and troughs. One Item in supplying clean food is to have the troughs and feeding floors clean. First give them a good scrubbing and then apply the lime and carbolic acid.-Farmers' Home Journal.

Plants Potatoes in Fall.

A rather interesting plan of potato culture is practiced by an English specialist named Vincent. His most surprising departure is planting the seed in the fall. It is claimed for this method that the crop is earlier and brings a much higher return per acre. A profit of \$200 per acre has claimed for early pointees planted in autumn and otherwise cultivared in the regular way. - Ameriean Cultivator.

Reeping Surplus Eggs.

When eggs are only required to be preserved for two or three months keep very well packed in dry salt or bran. The meat of the egg may shrink and rattle within the up in the feed. The calf should come shell when shaken, but its edibility about with the grass in spring, and is not impaired. Coating the egg always have access to the grass and with vaseline or butter will also keep it for a short time, or any application which effectively seals the pores of the shell and excludes air will prolong the freshness of eggs. If the egg is even momentarily submerged in bolling water, the albumen thereby becomes sufficiently coagulated to prevent the entrance of air. In some of the rural districts in England and Scotland eggs for home consumption overfeed. Good grass is nature's are smutted over with a mixture of sulphur and lampblack, a cheap and effective preservative. But the lime water mixture is best for general purposes. - American Cultivator.

A Quick Pasture.

of our farmers will need something that will come quick. A mixture of insure a good seed bed, and it will be of the first fourteen months. there is nothing better than oats and sown as early as possible. I have used this for hogs several years and intend to sow this year again.

stand of blue grass may be had by two or three year old steers will take sowing in the fall with wheat. Sow at least a bushel of blue grass to the acre if a good stand is wanted. About beginning, which is about nine only seventy-five per cent, of the blue grass seed that is put upon the market will grow, and if a good quick vator, stand of grass is wanted to cover all the ground, sow a bushel to the acre. -C. W. B., in Indiana Farmer.

The Modern Silo,

The allo is doubtless the greatest of motern institutions in connection with dairying. It is simply a modification and elaboration of the old potate or cabbage sit, and in fact the first sites were pits. What has probably deterred the modern site from individual of productions and the individual of production stands litcoming into universal use is the that it requires a great amount of skill and experience to ensure success, and that the allo of to-day is much further removed from the old pit than is the reality. Experience, however, points to the fact that so long as the crap is cut at the right stage and put together with ordinary care, be it in stack, pit, or over ground silo-chaffed or unchaffedsuccess must result, the amount of waste being universally proportionate to the amount of care exercised. It is quite natural that being a new thing to many, and having heard reports of failures, fermers have in the past hesitated in risking their crops by attempting to enalishe them, but now with silos scattered all over the country, in every district, h is easy for them to see for themselves. As ed or and particular structure of allo, enforces are varied. Each, doubtless, he semething to recommend it, and only a man's particular conditions and requirements can determine for him the most suitable plan. The literature on silo construction of the Department of Agriculture which will be sent on application will furnish some useful sungestions. - American

Why Trees Fail to Grow.

It is a noteworthy fact that a very large percentage of the trees planted cess; take pains to scatter a part of each year in different parts of the country fail to grow. That this loss weaker birds will be protected; they is larger than necessary is certain and the causes for it are well worth looking into. Generally the blame is placed on the nurseryman and the quality of the trees. In some cases the blame is rightly placed, but in most instances it lies elsewhere. We may look for the cause in a number of different directions. Trees are subjected to more or less hardship in the nursery rows and the time they are again set in the ground.

"racing the history of the tree through the several steps in its digring and transplanting, we find that it rear have been injured or broken in Claulas. After removal from the ground it may have received more drying wind and hot sun than was good for it. The tree may have been packed too wet or too dry, or the materials used may have decomposed and given off heat to the injury of the The transportation company. heediess of the nature of their cargo may have placed it against hot pines near a smoke-stack, or too near a It may have been delayed in transit, though when there is danger of this, the nurseryman should see to it that the trees are packed to stand elays if they are likely to be encounered. On arrival the purchaser may neglect them, he too may leave the size and vigor.—Bessie L trees exposed to the elements and in the American Cultivator.

planting may have unduly exposed the roots to drying sun and wind.

But by far the greatest cause of oss lies in the work of planting. When the nurseryman dug the tree he left about three-quarters of its roots in the soil. The tops must, therefore, be out back hard. The tree should be set at the same depth as in the nursery row. The tree should not be set in soil that is too wet or too dry. If dry, water should be used in planting, a bucketful or more per tree when the hole is threequarters of the way filled up. Last and most important of all, the earth should be packed tight around the roots by hand. Tight packing is the key to successful planting.-Fruit and Nut Journal.

Marketing Cattle. The best time to market any kind of stock for the most profit to the producer is at the age when it will cost the least per pound to produce it. The steer to be sold at the greatest profit would probably be at about fourteen months old. But in order to make this profitable there should be no time lost in set-backs by letting about all the milk from its dam it will take until at least four months old. In addition it should have a grain ration of some kind, not too much but enough so that it will always be ready for its feed. You can teach a calf to eat shelled corn about the easiest of anything else, but ground oats or wheat bran is a better bone-maker. Be careful to never great producer of cattle. When time for winter feed use clover hay and ground oats through the winter until grass begins to be fit for use; then finish with pure corn meal, ground very fine. About the first of June they should weigh about eight or nine hundred pounds and bring about Pasture is going to be somewhat five cents per pound-that is from of a question this spring, and many forty to fifty dollars per head, without any extra expense of keeping up a large growthy carcass for one whole spring tye and oats makes a good pas- year for a little more gain in weight. ture for milk cows and horses. Sow The keeping alone this second year as early as the growth will properly will require more feed than you have and thoroughly disk, go both ways to used in making the finished product ready for pasture by the middle of sides the price up to the first of June May-almost as soon as any of our when grass cattle begin to go to marclover pastures. For hogs or sheep ket is always good. Now suppose you have been able to make this steer dwarf Essex rape for a catch crop bring you forty-five dollars (which is reasonable), that would be about ninety bushels of corn that he would buy, which of course looks like a The hast results in obtaining a good trade, while to finish one of the about sixty bushels of corn alone, not counting his keep up to the time of months full feed with grass, or hay. -J. G. H., in the American Culti-

A Mixed Flock.

In the mixed flock of the mongrel type especially, and in a greater or less degree in all flocks, is there a difference in size or sustaining qualities among the fowls. Frequently where all are fed together some few will be crowded back and get little individual of under-size stands little chance. As it gets less food, it is every time losing instead of gaining ground over its rivals, and shortly falls prey to seeming disease when it is simply crowded out.

Where more than one rooster is wintered we may think that all is going right because we see no signs f fighting, when the fact is that one s kent away in some inaccessible snot and only steals a little food on penalty of its life. Watch if two or more are kept together, as is usually the case on the farm, that each gets its share. If they cannot live in peace, separate them in some way, even if

one must go to the block. It often happens that the runt pig thrives when removed to quarters where its previous disability is removed, and there are in flocks of varying ages similar cases. This is a most emphatic reason why the flock should be carefully culled and only a uniform rejention of the fittest be llowed. Fowls speedily discover any cakness or defect in a companion, and are equally quick in taking advantage of it. The injuries resulthe from this may not be especially noticeable when the fowls are running at large, but with the confinement necessary at this season it cannot but he damaging to the weaker individuals.

If it is not practicable to make the further separation one would wish, at least stay by during the eating prothe food in some corner where the will soon learn the favored point and avail themselves of the advantage. If there is not room for all at the drinking fountain, enlarge it or provide a second. The feed box should he likewise enlarged

Here the dry mash has the advantage. If the wet mash is fed in the usual way the fastest eaters get more than their share; but with the dry between the time they are standing | feed and the hopper system there is

still room for the later comers. Feather pulling is another abomination which is often forced upon the innocent fowls, more frequently starting through the idleness or rather enforced inactivity of companions than as a positive vice. is an abundance of scratching material provided there will be less inducement for any to sit around, like pupils unemployed, studying mis-

Then there are those which were late moulting their discarded plumage but a nuisance to both owner and the hens that have properly moulted, their rough feathers a temptation to feather pulling. These should have been culled, and it is Keep the better late than never. best for your own use; and for the good of the flock, aim for uniformity not only in breed, but in constitution, turies we gather those same beams size and vigor.—Bessie L. Putnam, in of light to brighten the whole and

THE PULPIT.

A SCHOLARLY SUNDAY SERMON BY DR. JOHN WESLEY HILL

Theme: The Future Life.

New York City.—Sunday morning, t the Metropolitan Temple, the pastor. Dr. John Wesley Hill, preached a sermon on "The Future Life," tak-ing for his text: "If a man die, shall he live again?" Job 14:14. Among other things, he said:

immortality can be

Whether

proved or not depends upon the character of the proof demanded. It canot be proven as you prove a problem in geometry or demonstrate a law in chemistry. This is true not only of our arguments for immortality, but of our reasoning touching all the facts involving the deepest and highest life. You cannot by triangulation prove your mother's love, nor by chemical analysis discover the secret of a tear. You cannot extract music from an organ with a corkscrew, or sweep up sunshine with a broom; you invoke mathematics and logic to justify your sympathies. It is just as impossible to apply these rocesses to the problem of immortal-y. "Ye do always err," said Christ the Sadducces, "not knowing the riptures, neither the power of Yet our belief in immortality more than an emotion, and beyond he assurances of God's Word there re evidences all about us, in facts and experiences which enable us to "This mortal must put on immortality." The idea of immortality is an intuition, voicing itself in universal human nature. Hunger neans food, not in relation to the penniless tramp alone, who gazes into the window where the prosperous man sits at his feast, but in relation the general order and adjustment of the universe. But there is some-thing in man related to immortality even deeper and more potent than desire—something working with a precision beyond the highest efforts of the intellect, and which from the standpoint of reason is simply miraculous. Look at it. The little squirrel carries an almanac in its brain, by which it stores in its nest pro-vision for the coming winter. The sion for the coming winter. The moass that for miles it will fly aight back to its hive; and these ds of passage which are once more isely the right time make their way ver river and forest, over lake and plain, to find here in the North, in summer time, food, and yonder in the South, for the winter time, food. Instinct is thus as unerring as a God inspired prophet, and I have right to say that if instinct in the ower creation works with such undisappoint this inexplicable something within my heart which cries out for light and life, and longs for a better home beyond the grave. This doc-trine of the future life being peculiar Christianity, it has been a favorite object of attack by every school of infidelity since its announcement. It has been condemned as false because it involves a mystery. The objector confounds two things essentially different, mystery as to fact and mystery as to mode. A fact may be plain while the mode of its existance may be mysterious. Take a few illustrations. The fact of gravitation is indisputable, but who understands its original philosophic and executive power? How does it bind all worlds nto unity, maintaining the architectural branches of the universe? Who understands the law of organic growth and development? Whatis moion? How is it communicated from one body to another? We may reaon, we may advance step by step, but the end of these processes are be-yond our power of analysis; so that we are obliged to believe facts, the modes of which derstanding. It is urged again, that this doctrine is contrary to the immutable principles of science. Would not be well for the objector to establish some ultimate system of No science is perfect. been the business of one age modify and improve the science of the preceding age. A future age will excose the learned follies of this Science has been snall-like in its pro-With all its boasted ability. required nearly six thousand years for science to discover so simple a thing as the circulation of the human blood. With the earth and the sky full of electricity, science was five thousand years in bringing that immeasurable force to light. Turn back a few pages of history and telwas not scientific; science laughed at the possibility of the telescience joined with commerce in deciling the validity and value of the Marconi system of wireless tel egraphy. The fact is, science is still it is scarcely out of waddling clothes: it can barely stand alone. Is it entitled to more cre-dence than the Bible? Must this old olume, hoary with the age of cen turies, written by the finger of inspiration, born at Sinal, completed amid the splendors of the Apocalypse whose footprints are seen in the crumbled dust of earth's wrecked and ruined greatness, whose teachings are Godlike, whose precepts are thun der-given, whose promises are the hope of the world-fly the track before the gorgeous diction and sacrience or ungodly philosophy? But I fail to see any relevancy in the objection. In what department of rea! science are those principles found that conflict with the doctrine of im-mortality? I appeal to all the dis-

overies in the wide range of scien-

Science is not a textbook of revela-tion, nor is it the essential foundation

of religious faith.

f religious faith. Yet we are able o cite some of its fundamental prin-

ples as corroborative of the Scrip-tral idea of life beyond the grave

The conservation of force is a princi-

cambric needle upon the carpet exerts an immeasurable influence, and

that the lifting of the hand sends vi-

brations through the stellar avenues

So absolute and far reaching is this aw, that so eminent an authority as

every canoe, of every vessel that has yet disturbed the ocean, remains for-

ever registered in the future move

ments of all succeeding particles which may occupy its space. In like manner, the air itself is one vast

library, on whose pages are forever written all that man has ever thought

or whispered." Thus we are coming to know that in the divine economy

Under the operation of this we are told that the fall of a

warm our bomes; so that in the black lump of coal there is packed away and hidden from sight the light which was first created by the flat of God. And dare we assign a broader destiny to the material than the spiritual? We are told that these forces of na-

ture are stern, unbending and inexorable, sweeping through all space, binding all worlds and imperial over all creation; but they cannot bind the

mind that solves the problems, de-ciphers the hieroglyphics, utilizes

gravitation, harnesses the trade winds, subsidizes the lightning and nterprets the literature of the stars. Herein is the triumph of the soul, that it subordinates matter, plays ipon the keys of physical power, triumphs over the forces of nature, and becomes in a lofty though secondary sense a creator. And must heat, light, electricity and gravitation sweep on forever, and the mind, with its full orbed powers, its God-or-dained attributes and boundless ca-pacity, be shrouded in eternal night? If matter is indestructible, is not the spirit of man of more value than the gain of sand that defies all disintegrating agencies? These great principles of science are not cited as positive proof, for science cannot radically teach immortality of the soul, since it is founded upon the discoveries of the senses; but we do find in these laws of nature some striking and significant analogies, and, studying them, we are comforted even by their mute testimony, and our faith is strengthened in the immortality of man. But again, this doctrine has been assailed upon the ground that it is contrary to the immutable laws of nature. This argumutable laws of nature. This argu-ment has no standing in court, since immortality is not under the control of natural, but spiritual laws. Paul said, "Thou fool, knowest thou not that which thou soweth is not quickened except to die?" Here is an appeal to nature, yet the Christian's faith must stand upon the Word of God rather than the laws of nature. notwithstanding nature is full analogies to help our minds and if possible to strengthen the foundation of faith in the future life. Let us tal a few glances at this question from the standpoint of nature. "The tree, though bare, though covered with the ice of winter, though there is no bursting bud to be seen, yet when the springtime returns the bud swells, the leaves reappear, the flow-ers crown the branches and the tree brings forth fruit after its kind." Here is an awakening, a resurrection to glorious life. And is it not an intl-mation that beyond the winter of death there is eternal spring, where the soul will unfold in perennial beauty, and where life shall take on immortal glory? There is the caterpillar, a loathsome thing to look upon. It falls asleen, weaves itself a winding sheet, and is sepulched in its chrysalis for weeks. There is no sign of life, no indication of ani-mation, yet suddenly the chrysalis bursts open, and instead of the loath-some worm that fell asleep, there comes forth a butterfly, which enchants us with its beauty. Great is the mystery. Who can understand it? Is it not prophetic? Is it not symbolic of another resurrection? John exclaims, "It doth not yet appear what we shall be." Paul de-clares, "Our vile bodies shall be fashioned like unto His own glorious body." Though buried in the earth, though no block or shaft mark the resting place of the Christian, God's Word for it, he shall rise again, and If such a transformation is possible in the life of a worm, who shall attempt to limit the possible transformation awaiting the human body, which is the temple of the soul immortal? Surely, it shall come forth changed, sublimated and glorified. Nature does not absolutely prove this, but her striking analogies all point in that direction, and we are justified in accepting them as the revelations of God. The final evidence, however, of the doctrine of immortality no less than that of the resurrection, rests upon the resurrection of Jesus Christ. Paul declares Him to be "the first fruits of them that sleep." and again If Christ be not risen from the dead, then there is no resurrection of the dead; but if Christ be risen from the dead, how say some among you that there be no resurrection?" He was our Heaven appointed prototype came into the world as our federal representative, and therefore, since assumed a human body and resumed that body changed and glorified after it had been buried for three days, is powerful argument that we also shall share in His resurrection. He met death as our representative suffered Himself to be taken captive that He might "lead captivity cap-He met death in his own territory, plucked out his sting, robbed of his crown, devastated his em-

verge of the sepulchre crowned with Up from the grave He prose A mighty victor o'er His foes: He arose a victor o'er the dark domain. And He lives forever with the saints to

Hallelujah! Christ arose!" Because He lives, we shall live also.

pire, kindled the star of immortality

in the night of death, and three days

hence, was seen standing upon the

Study to Be Calm. Hurry means also worry, and haste waste. Study to be habituall m. "A meek and quiet spirit is, in the sight of God, "of great price. The rush of modern social life is especially fatal to the prayer habit; for until the spirit is hushed and be-calmed in His presence, God cannot reflect His own image in our con-

Followers.

sciousness.-J. Hudson Taylor.

There can be no leaders unless there be others who will follow.— Rev. J. H. McIlvaine.

Monks Know How to Farm. The Trappist Fathers, whose farms at Oka, Canada, are models of their kind, are now affiliated with Laval University, and are empowered to grant the degree of bachelor of agriculture. Away down South also the Benedictine Fathers are conducting farms that are the envy of the countryside. Think of it. Twentieth century agriculturist going to 7the lazy old monks" to learn the art of cultivating the soil, and this in some of the most unpromising sections, both North and Sauth.—Catholic Tran-

IF HE SHOULD BE FRENCH. The baby was slow about talking, and his aunt was deploring that fact. Four-year-old Elizabeth listened anx-

there is no such thing as waste. Geologists tell us that millions of years mother," she ventured "0 ago, sunlight fell upon a carbonifer-ous period, and now in these late canlength, "do you think he'll grow up English? We couldn't any of us understand him if he should turn out to. o French!"-Lippincott's

Sunday-School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM-MENTS FOR MAY 9.

Subject: Paul's First Missionary Journey - Antioch in Pisidia-Acts 13:13-52-Golden Text, Acts 13:49-Commentary.

TIME .- A. D. 45. PLACE .- AD-

tioch in Pisidia. EXPOSITION .-- I. By Him Every One that Believeth is Justified from All Things, 13-41. Missionary work was too hard for John Mark, but the day came when Mark did better (cf. ch. 15:38, 39; Col. 4:10; 2 Tim. 4:11). Paul always sought the synagogue on the Sabbath Day (v. 14). It was there he could meet the people and preach Jesus to them. He put himself in the way of opportunity and the opportunity came. Faul, like Peter on the day of Pentecost (Acts 2: 14-34) and Stephen before the councll (Acts 7:2-49), began his sermon with an exposition of Old Testament Scriptures and Jewish history, but uses all to lead up to Christ. There is one thing that he would have his brethren know, viz., that through Jesus is preached unto them the forgiveness of sins (v. 38). Verses 38, contain a marvelously full statement of the doctrine of justification. ment of the doctrine of justification.

(1) How men are justified — "by Him" (Greek, "in Him.") (2) Who are justified?—"Every one that believeth," R. V. (3) From what men are justified—"From all things." (4) How no man can be justified—"By the law of Moses" (cf. Rom. 3:20).

(5) When men are justified—the moment they believe. This is a wonder. ment they believe. This is a wonder-ful Gospel, but it lays a tremendous responsibility on all who hear it, all despisers shall "wonder and perish." II. Many Jewish Converts and Much Opposition, 42-47. Paul made it plain as day that Jesus is the Messiah and the Son of God (vs. 23, 25,

27, 29-31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37), that God raised Him from the dead and thus fulfilled the promise made unto the fathers (vs. 32, 33), and that "by Him every one that believeth is justified from all things" (vs. 38, 39). The sermon produced immediate and abundant fruit. The converts were of two classes, regular Jews and proselytes. Paul and Barnabas (it is no longer Barnabas and Paul) fol-lowed up their work by words of private instruction and exhortation. The substance of exhortation was to steadfast continuance (cf. Jno. 8:31, 32; 15:5-10; Acts 11:25; 14:22; Col. 1: 23). The sphere of their steadfast continuance, "the grace of God." It was pure grace that Paul taught (vs. 38, 39; Ro. 3:24; 11-6; Eph. 2:8), and it is only in grace that one can "continue" or "stand" (Ro. 5:2; Gal. 5:1, 4). The word of God mightily prevailed, the whole city was shaken and "almost the whole" city came to hear. What they heard was "the word of God" (cf. 2 Ti. 4:2; 1 Thess. 2:13), and that was what they came to hear. Hearing, however, is not believing and obeying (Luke 8:5-7). It is not always the city where there are most hearers that there are the most conversions. The great crowds awakened the jealousy of the Jews (cf. 17:5). They were "filled with jealousy." Human nature is pretty much the same in all lands and all ages. Let a new preacher come to any city to-day and draw great crowds of eager hearers, where crowds have been hitherto small and interest fee-ble, and somebody's jealousy is pretty sure to be aroused. Opposition did not frighten Paul and Barnabas. It made them the more bold. The word of God according to God's order must "first be spoken" unto the Jew (v. 26; Luke 24:47; Acts 3:26; 18: 5. 6; Ro. 1:16). But as they would not have it, it was given to others (Ro. 11:11, 12), (cf. Deut. 32:21, Matt. 21:43). America and England have "the word of God" to-day; if they "put it from" them (as they seem likely to do) it will be given to others. A man settles his own destiny by what he does with the word of God (Jno. 5:40). The Lord had "commanded" Paul to go to the Gen-He had given him this commandment before he left Jerusalem (ch. 22:17-21). This commandment was also implied in O. T. prophecies concerning the Messiah, which foretold that He was to be for the Gentiles (v. 47: cf. Isa. 49:6). In the O. T. as well as the New the worldwide purpose of salvation was clearly set forth. "Unto the ends of the set forth. earth" the finger of God always pointed and the grace of God always strove (cf. ch. 1:8; Matt. 28:19). Many Gentile Converts and Bitter Persecution, 48, 49. The Gen-tiles glorified the Word of God that

the Jews despised. "As many as were ordained to eternal life believed." The practical evidence then that any one is ordained to a mal life is that he believes (c. Jno. 6:37). The Jews, in this lesson, adjudged themselves unworthy of eter-nal life by putting the Word of God from them (v. 46). These Gentiles adjudged themselves ordained to adjudged themselves ordained to eternal life by believing the Word of God. What one does with the Word decides his eternity. "The word of made great progress. the Lord" was spread abroad throughout all the region" (cf. ch. 6:7; 19:19, 10, 26). This awakened fierce opposition and bitter persecution. Notable success of the Gospel always does. The devil will not allow the Gospel to triumph without a mighty fight (ch. 4:1-3; 5:14-18; 6:8-14). The Jaws, like opposers of God's Word in all ages took underhanded means to thwar

While Europe is experimenting to test the feasibility of concrete boats, Baltimore actually has demonstrated it. A concrete sailing vessel has been in commission for eleven years. The boat is the Gretchen, built and owned by Daniel B. Banks, consulting engineer of the fire board. She is a two-masted schooner yacht, sixty-five feet long and sixteen feet beam, and draws fourteen feet of water --Cement Age.

FATE. "They used to say I was a man with a future.

"Now they refer to me as a man with a past. Wish I could have a present once."—Cleveland Leader.

Professor Greef, director of the Berlin Eye Hospital, announces the liscovery of the trachoma germ. He says his experiments with the germs on anthropoid ages convinced him that trachoma is contagious only in its early stages.

The CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

MAY NINTH

Pilgrim's Progress Series. IV. The House of the Interpreter. Eccl. 12: 9-14; Jas. 1: 19-25. Picture of a preacher. 1 Tim. 4:

The dusty room. Rom. 7-15.
Passion and patience. Jas. 5: 1-6.
The fire and oil. Zech. 4: 1-6. Valiant and despondent. Acts 14: 20-23; Luke 8: 12. The dream of judgment. Rev. 20:

It is grand to be able to move others by wise speech; it is quite as grand to be moved by it one's self (Eccl. 12: 11.)

To fear and obey is the whole duty of man; to love and obey is his whole privilege (Eccl. 12; 13.) To be slow of hearing is worse than be hard of hearing, because few

think of it as a misfortune (Jas. 1:

Hearing of the truth, in sermons and the like, deceives us because we think it a virtue; but there is no virtue if the ear alone hears (Jas. 1: 22,)

With Bunyan.

Who are our Interpreters? They are many-books, preachers, teachers, friends, our conscience and especially, working through all of these, the Holy Spirit.

Whoever would lead men must have the Bible in his hand and his head, supernatural guidance, and unselfishness-the world at his back. The Christian is to despise creation only in comparison with the Creator.

To sweep with the law is to try to measure one's own merit and earn God's approval. By this we only God's approval. By this we perceive our own faults and sins. To sprinkle with the gospel is to rust Christ. We do Christ's will trust Christ. then none the less, but in His strength.

"Patience" and "passion" both come from the Latin "to suffer"—but with what a difference! The one suffers God to take His time; the other suffers if God does. Passion never possesses anything,

but is always possessed by it.

Not what we have counts, but out attitude toward it. If we have eten nal life, all we have takes on eternal

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, MAY 9.

Making a Guest of Christ-Mark 2: 14-17; Matt. 9: 9-13; Luke

5: 28, 29, In this lesson the Scripture pus-sages contain so much that we had best restrict our thought to the simple theme, "Making a Guest of Christ." This element in the Scripture story is most enchanting, and the story in all three of the synoptic Go pels is the same, except that in Luke's account it is definitely stated that the feast held this day was in Levi's house, and in the Savior's

Levi, a business man and a politiclan, belonging to a class not popular with the religious people of the day, sat at his desk one morning, busy with the ordinary routine of his We can fancy that he was a faithful worker, that, although, he belonged to a class not famous for fidelty and honor, he was, nevertheless, his own work, true and clean. was doing his work well. And yet there was doubtless a restlessness about the man, a longing for something different and better. And a Stranger came up to his desk on this day and asked him to follow him. He locked his money drawers, closed his books, and followed, apparently with out a word. He welcomed the Stranto his house, and he became a willing guest. There was plenty of good fellowship and joy. Some objected because the Stranger, whom they had considered a good man, was mingling freely with people who were bad. But he said-one can fancy. with something of a flash in his and a thrill in his voice: "They that are whole need not a physician; but they that are sick." "I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance.

WISE WORDS.

To be treated as one of the family isn't always as pleasant as it sounds. A man is generally on his mettle when he has a steely glitter in his

When Fame and Fortune travel together Fame generally takes a back Beat.

"Nothing venture, nothing have" is generally true, but it doesn's apply to trouble.

One way to distract your attention from your vices is to parate your virtues. The ideal man only exists in the

mind of the woman who has never married. Force of habit would probably prompt a dentist to look a gift horse

in the mouth. The things that come to those who wait are generally the things that no one else wants.

Men always admire clever women but somehow or other they always marry the silly ones. Many a man looks down on his

neighbor who is really head and shoulders above him. There isn't anything much more superfluous than birthdays to a woman who has passed forty-five.

The man who perforce dines at a fifty-cent table d'hote gets accustomed to taking things as they

A financier is simply a man who demonstrates the truth of the old saying that a fool and his money are soon parted.

When you wear out a suit of clothes you can generally get another, but it's different when you wear out your welcome.—From the "Dyspeptic Philosopher," in the New York Times.

FORESHADOWED.

"You look so pale and thin. What's got you?"

"Work. From morning to night and only a one hour rest."
"How long have you been at it?"
"I begin to-morrow."—Success.

OUR TEMPERANCE COLIN

REPORTS OF PROGRESS OF BATTLE AGAINST RUE

The Saloon

Steals brains and good money. Assists mightily in filling penetries and asylums. Leaves thousands of widows is phans yearly.

Opens the door to anarchy.

Overpowers and destroys the men.

Nurses terrible crimes behind doors, Bends many souls to perdition.

What Are the Liquor Laws and Are They Enforced?

Every State has, of course, in liquor laws. But in by fe greater number the rule has be grant some form of license ; sale of intoxicants. In all case sale is acknowledged to be with grave dangers and seffects, and the idea of lice ioons is partly to bring them certain restrictions and thus mize the evils of the traffic, and ly to make use of the sal collection of revenue. In some one idea is paramount and in places the other idea. Some the saloon but think that the the saloon but think that the has system is the most effective meschecking the evils arising from saloon. Others think almost sively of how saloon licenses have their own taxation, and are willing to have the saloons combecause nearly everyone is a that they should be heavily have the same sort of reason has given for shunning national latton against the liquor traffic a would the country get its reswithout the aid of the liquor hard from the same specially, who large part of the revenue is desired. In Great Britain especially, who large part of the revenue is defrom the tax on alcoholic been the fear of not being able othe to raise enough money for ment purposes, has hindered growth of temperance send among the ruling classes.

We have seen towns in our country grant licenses principal the ground that if they did not, the commercial traveler as

so, the commercial traveler as tourist would shun them. The question involved was put quiof sight in order that the haopportunities of the towns
might not be lessened. Of a
many made the excuse to them
that they believed the liquor a
might be regulated to advanta

could not be suppressed.

Now the young people of or clety should grow up with a understanding of what is righth matter and with a definite contact that no individual or communication afford to do wrong however prof wrongdoing may be for a tim that when it comes to be then to decide such questions they w principle before policy without mixing up of motives. No mm serve at the same time both Go mammon.

Our liquor laws serve for the tection of the liquor traffic a than for the protection of the lic. And the chief way we a concern ourselves with them is ting rid of the whole complet working lot of them and substitua simple, straightforward law d

hibition.

The saloon is a curse to the try and not in any sense a new it should be outlawed every for the sake of the community. for the sake of the community
the sake of the poor drunkards
for the sake of the poor salous
ers and bartenders themselves.
As a rule, liquor laws have
been enforced; the reason being
the political bosses are community league with the liquor sellers at the laws. The politicians nullin laws by not enforcing them and ery out against the en such laws on the ground that cannot be enforced. Of late. ever, public sentiment on the st becoming too strong to be in this impudent way and liquet are beginning to mean somethis it had not been for the subser of the great majority the bosses who control the mach of their respective parties, wet have had effective

a large portion of this country The campaign against the ti which has already accomplish much, and in which new victoria being won every week—in some of the country, should be pushed increasing ardor. There should no halt till the victory is compile

Chauncey Depew on Drink

In a great birthday address Montauk banquet, Chauncey D among other things, said:

"When I graduated and best study of the law, bigotry pres all over the country on all co versial questions. Religious were more engrossed in fighting other than the common of There was an almost frantic for There was an almost fractic to science and research should the Bible, and scientists wer nounced as infidels. Not to was singular, and not to accept treat or to treat in return a bree good manners. Naturally dreamers, either in public or in public or in public or forgivable weakness. was a forgivable weakness. Bible student halls science and cism as buttresses of the sacre and there is happy and hopeful among the churches. Creeds lost their power, but faith is fin higher thinking and bis speech. The progress of temper has brought incalculable blessing the home society and citizenship.

Temperance Notes. A man drunk on the egotism on norance should not add thereby intoxication of drink.

"We have had prohibition so in North Carolina," said Gove Burke, "that in some counties are no jails. There is not crime in the State."

Think of so-called Catholic pand leaders appealing in the nas virtue for the extension of the ing time of saloons from 11 p. amidnight!—Catholic Abstainer.

St. John's is said to be the place in Newfoundland where the

licon survives.

Since Philadelphia Freembhave shut out intoxicants from hall and banquets, why should ganizations claiming higher purhold back?

Professor Lombroso, the in-criminologist, calls attention to remarkable freedom from drun-ness found in the Jewish race the ordinary insane asylum, he fifty-five per cent, of the inmates their condition to alcoholism, in the Jewish asylum at Amster he could not find one case of such sin.