THE PULPIT.

SCHOLARLY SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. R. W. M'LAUGHLIN.

Theme: Truth, Service, Action.

Brooklyn, N. Y .- In the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church the Preacher, Sunday morning, was the Rev. R. W. McLaughlin, of Grand Rapids, Mich. His subject was "Truth, Service and Action." Among other things he said:

It is said that the masterpieces of literature are rarely, if over, the pure creation of literary skill, but are usunly suggested by some well nigh forgotten and seemingly incidental event of the past. It is also said that in the writing of such literature four factors are essential, namely: Time, location, characters and sequence of events. And these four conditions of literature are found in this historic statement of fact as recorded in the sixteenth chapter of Acts. It is a seemingly unimportant statement, containing ten names, whose only significance is in what once was or may have been, rather than in what now in. And the four factors are here

Location-the Phrygian region and the shore line of two continents, a pulnis marked on map as Troas and Philippi, Time-the middle of the first century, while Caesar is still on the throne and the empire rules the world. Characters — An unnamed man, a devout woman, a ventriloquist maiden, a group of selfish traders, a male magistrate, a frightened jailor and Saul of Tarsus. Sequence of events-to show relation of Phrygia to Troas and Troas to Philippi, which relation reveals the power of truth as It gains possession of one life and through that life disturbs and transforms the world.

And in the world. And in the writing of the story based on these woll night forgotten names, there might be three chap-ters: Phrygia, or loyalty to the truth. The narrative states that Paul, statting forth on his second mission. starting forth on his second missionary journey, desires to enter the rich and populous province of Asia, but is forbidden by the Holy Spirit. Mov-ing forward, he comes to the strange province of Bethynia, and is again forbidden to enter by the Spirit of Jesus. And so hedged to the south-ward and northward, he journeys westward until he reaches the shore line of the Mediterranean at Troas. And this historic statement of fact, with Paul as the commanding personality, suggests mystery enough for the greatest story. What does is mean? A man, apparently as free as the wind blowing over the Phrygian bighlands, yet not free. It certainly means that here is a man not free. He hears a voice, though he cannot see the form of the one speaking, even as a bird's song is heard, though is unseen because hidden by the foliage. And this voice is for him the voice of truth. It is called in one verse the Holy Spirit, and in another verse the Spirit of Jesus, but by whatever name called, it means only one thing, and that is the truth of God reaching for his inner life. And as the truth of God it is authoritative. And more than this, it is final; au-thority for truth is always final to the honest man. And as final author-itative truth it has power to send him out over the highways of the Roman Empire with sublime abandon. And this is chapter one in every earnest life-allegiance to the truth. A willingness to follow the truth wherever it may lead. It may close Asia and Bethynia and drive one on to Troas, but not until a man is willing to say It fortifies my soul

To know that whether I perish, Truth is so-

is he able to write chapter one in the Book of Life.

Troas-a vision of service. As is true of every good story, chapter two

wrought out with selfish men The tragedles of life are never it the realm of vision, but in the region of service. Paul dreamed and acted And Chapter III, must be written by every earnest life in its pursuit of truth. The stress and test of life is in truth. The stress and test of life is it sailing from Troas with its dream to Philippi with its action. And so, in conclusion. Write the three chapters: Phrygis, allegiance to the truth; Troas, a vision of ser vice; Philippi, the region of action

Every family has a sorrow foundate on drunkenness and every voter at experience of the effects which it is corned to curs.

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, AUGUST 1.

The Nearness of Extremity to Opportunity. (John 5. 1-16.)

Our Lord must have performed nany miracles of healing not recorded, but it is evident that every case preserved to us in the Gospel has some special lesson. Is there any other instance of Christ's power so completely suggestive of the statement that "man's extremity is God's opportunity?" For it must be remem-For it must be remembered that the Saviour was ever look-ing for opportunity to bless suffering humanity. It is not difficult to be-lieve that in all that sorrowful, afflicted assemblage about the porches of Bethesda, this poor, impotent man might have been the most needy. Think of the long life of weakness and helpleasness? Thirty-eight years of prolonged misery! Surely, his was an extreme case. For many years he had been brought to these porches in the hope that when the angel "troubled" the waters of the pool he might have at least a chance, poor as it was, of getting healing. Season after season passed and hope deferred must have made his heart sick as he lay on his mat the morning that the Great Physician chanced that way, Was there a more hopeless creature in all Jerusalem at the moment when salvation was so near? The darkest moments are just before the dawn, and his darkest hour of the direst ex-tremity was upon him to be illuminated by the coming of Jesus with most gracious opportunity. Opportunity had indeed come into touch with his extremity. It is wonderful how Christ awakened the man to a realization of his opportunity. Standing before the paralytic, the Great Healer asks the strange question, "Wilt thou be made whole?" Jesus is doubtless unknown to the poor sufferer, and such a question might have seemed only a gratu-itous wounding of his sensibilities. But the stranger's commanding and benign appearance belied any such interpretation and he sorrowfully and perhaps apathetically replied, "Sir, 1 have no man, when the water is troubled, to put me into the pool." This broken-hearted utterance spoke vol-This umes of the man's extremity. Even the little human hope in his case had gone to drag himself to the healing waters when the blessed stirring occured; he was in the very depths of hopelessness, yet salvation was bless-edly near. There was stealing into his benumbed heart the warmth of a new hope, and when the royal command came, "Take up thy bed and walk," this new hope became a splen did faith; he was enabled to put aside all doubt and questionings "and he took up his bed and walked."

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES AUGUST FIRST

Topic-Life Lessons for Me From the also, and openly confessed their faith

The Sunday-School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM-MENTS FOR AUGUST 1.

Subject: Close of Paul's Second Missionary Journey, Acts 18:1-22-Golden Text: John 16:33-Commit Verses 9, 10-Commentary. TIME .- A. D. 52.

PLACE.-Corinth. EXPOSITION.-I. Paul Conduct-

trade." But God uses things just like this for the promotion of His kingdom. It would be well if we would make more of them for the same purpose. Are you a merchant? Make a point of getting hold of mer-chants for Christ. Are you a black-smith? Cultivate the blacksmiths. An unrighteous edict of Claudius had driven Aquila and Priscilla out of Rome. It doubtless seemed to them a bitter thing, but God turned it to their good, to no less a good than their good, to no less a good than their eternal salvation (cf. Ps. 76: 10). There are men to-day who think it wrong, "a lack of faith," to do manual labor or any secular work for their own support or that of their families, because God has "called" them to preach. If there was ever a man about whose call to preach there could be no possible donbt it is this could be no possible doubt, it is this man Paul, and yet he wrought with his hands (cf. ch. 20:34, 35). He got right down to honest toil, and set a wholesome example for the church and for us (1 Cor. 9:6-12; 2 Thess. 3:8, 9; 1 Thess. 2:9). We need many Pauls to-day, men so on fire with the Gospel and love for souls that they will not wait for some one to promise them support before they will preach, but, if need be, support themselves. Paul preached, too, while he worked. To an To an audience of two; a small audience, but how those quiet meetings counted for eternity. Probably he got pretty tired during the week, but every Sabbath found him at his post. Note a very expressive statement in the R. V., "Paul was constrained by the word." Paul had meditated upon the Word of God until it had so got-ten hold of him that he could not keep still (cf. Jer. 20:9; Acts 4:20). It impelled him on. It showed him and overpowered him with the thought that Jesus was the Christ, and he must tell it out. But the Jews were not willing to receive Paul's tesand blasphemed." The most faithful testimony will often be received in that way. That does not prove it un-true, or that it has been prove it untrue, or that it has been unwisely put. It simply shows the thorough-going badness of the hearts of even religious men. But Paul's testimony was not in vain, after all. A large and singularly gifted church grew up in Corinth. Paul, in the face of all their opposition and rejection, could say, "I am clean." It is a great thing for any man to be able to say that. We can only say that we are "clean from the blood of all men" (Acts 20: 26), when we can say, as Paul does in the next verse, "For I shrank not from declaring unto you the whole counsel of God" (R. V.).

II. Paul Conducting a Revival in the Home of Justus, Corinth, 7-11. Paul's labors bore abundant fruit. Even the ruler of the synagogue received the truth and with him his whole house. Many others believed

OUR TEMPERANCE COLUMN. REPORTS OF PROGRESS OF THE BATTLE AGAINST RUM.

Boy Stealing.

A few days ago a murderer was chained to a kidnaper on their way to prison, the murderer for a few years, the kidnaper for life. A Pittsburg paper said, contrasting the murderer, who, if he behaved well enough, would be released in four years, with the life-sentenced kid-naper: "He didn't kill a man, he stole a boy!"

The liquor seller is constantly committing both crimes. Nearly all mur-derers are saloon customers, and the doomed boys and young men begin heir dolorous downward way in and out of the swinging doors of the drink shop, into jail and prison and poorhouse and drunkard's graves. Which is worst, to give or sell

liquor to a hopeless sot, or to a youth who has never tasted it? To whom shall we decide to give liquor, a lost drunkard or a youth from whom the world expects so much of high en-deavor?

The high-toned club room, the fashionable cafe and bar room, the respectable saloon want the custom not of drunkards but of youths who are susceptible to their meretricious attractions, and the moderate drinkers who give their example and influence and vote to sustain the liquor traffic.

The Presbyterian Banner had a report of a speech made at a liquor dealers' convention in Ohio to this effect: "Gentlemen, the drunkards will soon die. We must toll in the boys and young men. A nickel spent now among boys means dollars to us bye and bye." Youths who have been well trained

do not learn to drink in low dives, they take their first glass in respectable club room, cafe, restaurant, bar room, saloon. They begin in yonder and are kicked or stagger at last out of low drink shops into guiter and

The more respectable and attractive a drink shop, the more danger-ous it is. If a boy has been well nur-tured he never will learn to drink if he has to go to a low disreputable saloon.

The undergraduates of colleges and universities learned to drink in the gilded reputable places, not in the

Webster avenue, Wiley avenue saloons do not tempt well trained youths. The Fifth and Sixth avenues and Forbes street places lure them to

begin the downward way. In Professor Hopkins' most excellent book, "Profit and Loss in Man," there are figures obtained by the Y. M. C. A.: "In a city of 32,000 inhabi-tants, 600 young men entered five of the prominent saloons in one hour. There are 135 saloons in the city. In a city of 30,000 population, 452 young men entered four saloons in one hour. In a large Western city, 478 young men were seen to enter a single saloon in one night. In an-other large city, 236 young men went into a prominent saloon in one hour. In a town of 11,000 population, 725 oung men visited thirty-four of the fifty saloons of the city in one night. In an Eastern city, the Y. M. C. A. secretary visited nineteen saloons in one evening and found 275 young In another Eastern city with men. a population of 130,000, during one Saturday evening 355 young men entered five saloonr in two hours. In a city of 30,000 population there are 150 saloons, and 1045 young men

entered seven of them one Saturday night, and only seventy-five attended all the churches in the city the next day! In a city of 17,000 population more than one-third of all the young men went into the drinking saloons in one hour." Call conventions to plan for chil-



5 WHAT ONE SHORT HUUR MAY DO.

"Lord, what a change within us one short hour Spent in Thy presence will avail to make— What heavy burdens from our bosom take. What parched grounds refresh as with a shower! We kneel, and all around us seems to

lower: We rise, and all the distant and the near Stand forth in sunny outline, brave and

clear; We kneel-how weak! we rise-how full of

 We know what we rise now rail of power?
 Why, therefore, should we do ourselves this wrong;
 Or others, that we are not always strong;
 That we are ever overborne with care,
 That we should ever weak or heartless be,
 Anxious or troubled; when with us in praver. prayer.

And joy and strength and courage are with Thee?" -Bishop Trench.

The Man Without a Friend.

BY AMOS B. WELLS. To my mind one of the cheriest bits in all that cheery book, the Bible,

is the story of the sick man borne of four friends, who tore up a roof to get him laid at Jesus' feet. And per contra, one of the saddest glimpses in the Bible, that record of sadness and sin, is the little picture of the sick man lying by the pool of Beth-esda, who had no friend to get him Into the pool when the waters were stirred with the mysterious healing spirit. "Bethesda," "House of Mer--to that sick man it had become a very House of Human Selfishness, as, time after time, another had a stepped down into the pool before

And, as I ponder his case, he seems to me a perfect type of a large part of this world's wretchedness. He was the incarnation of unfriended need. As he lay there, unheeded or spurned, he was the symbol of all the sick and sinful, the lonely and wretched, the outcast and forlorn, the despairing and desperate, that have groaned and cursed upon this selfish earth from Cain's day to our own! He "had been thirty and eight years in his infirmity." Yes, and thirty-eight centuries! And as our Lord approached this man, and accosted him in those loving tones that thrill over the whole earth to-day, the scene appears to be a concentration of the entire beautiful story of salvation, from the Bethlehem cave to Calvary's CTOSS

Why did Jesus ask him that question. "Do you want to be healed?" Was ever a question more superfluous?

No; for the man had doubtless fallen into the listless abandonment of despair. There had been a time when he had begged and implored a friendly hand. There had been a time when he had cursed the selfish-ness around him, and shaken an im-potent fist at the lucky ones carried to the pool before him. All that was over. He had dropped into the last pit of mizery. How much of the world's suffering is there to-day! And how incredulous it is of the question, "Wouldst thou be made whole?" whole?

It is the sufferers' fault, too, very largely. That is what the selfish ones say, when they step down before them into the shining, tossing pool of nealth and wealth and happiness, Sickness is sin. Poverty is sin. That is what the selfish say, and often they are right.

And that is what our Lord said: And that is what our lord said. "Sin no more, lest a worse thing be fail thee." Ah, but He said it after He had healed the man, and we say it while we are crowding past him into the Pool of Privilege! It is easy to see which saying will work reformation.

He was found in the temple, the



Poultry Notes. Protect your poultry from spring

rains. Sour table scraps are not good for poultry.

Whole corn is good for laying hens during cold weather.

Hens do better if kept in separate lots of twenty-five each. Give the laying hens fresh water

slightly warmed three times a day during cold weather.

in the same flock with small breeds. Table scraps should be cooked and given to the laying hens.

pulling habit they should be sent to market at once. Feed the laying hens at daybreak

ing the entire time between. Roosts for poultry should be placed

preferred positions.

tion than when they are well fed and properly cared for.

house on cold days, see to it that they do not have to stand on the bare floor. Use straw, cornstalks, corn husks or other dry material for a floor covering. Hens with cold feet

Although turkeys will eat snow so, but should be given plenty of

When raising turkeys for market ter than extra large ones.

2 nard winter, 1.40% hominal f. o. b. affoat. Corn—Spot easy; No. 2 old, 81c. in elevator and 79 ½ f. o. b. affoat: No. 2 new, 64 ½, winter shipment Option market was without transac-tions, closing ¼ @ ½ net lower. July closed 80 ½ c.; September closed 74 % December closed 87 Save a few of the old turkey hens, as the two-year-old is a better breeder than the young hen.

chickens, as they require different

A Trio of African Geese.

African geese are popular with many who keep geese for the market. They are large enough and are good layers. They are hardy and will thrive where other breeds will die. In a way they resemble the Toulouse goose, their distinguishing feature being a kind of horn just over the upper part of the beak. They are, as



a rule, more sprightly than the Toulouse, and are considered better lay-

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Each succeeding week has now become a record of advancing activi-ty in industry and commerce. The extraordinary expansion in the iron and steal trade continues and the iron and steel trade continues and where-is, a short time ago, the problem was how to find business, now the problem is becoming that of meeting orders with adequate dispatch. The general business situation is improved by the progress made in the work of tariff revision. In view of the widening area of industrial activity, the better employment of labor and the higher prices for commodities, the fact that the supply of banking credits in the leading financial cenlers continues large, with rates for loans generally low, is significant of the reserve power for further ex-

universal, but there are numerous re-

ports that reduced purchasing power

Wholesale Markets.

New York-Wheat-Spot Irregu-

ansion.

Large breeds should never be kept

Bradstreet's says: Despite irregularities in crop and weather conditions, midsummer infuences in trade and industry and conservatism in placing orders ahead, business is of fairly good volume for the season of the year When hens acquire the feather-

and shows a perceptibly steady ad-vance toward normal proportions. The retail trade clearance sales are and sundown, and keep them work-

on a level, so that there can be no

offsets the stimulus offered by this means of inducing buying. Whole-Lice always attack poultry more when they are in an unthrifty condisale trade for immediate delivery and jobbing business in summer goods is of a light volume. Fall trade reports are still relatively the

best of any branch. If hens are confined to the poultry lar; No. 2 red, old, 145c. nominal in elevator and f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 red, new, 1.21%, end August f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 1.42% nominal f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, 1.40% nominal f. o. b. afloat.

will not lay very many eggs. they should not be permitted to do

fresh, clean water. medium sized ones will be found bet-

s the two-year-old is a better breeder han the young hen. Turkeys should not be housed with hickens, as they require different nditions. July closed 57, 20,550 bu. Spot dull; mixed, 26@32 lbs., 57c. nomi-nal; natural white, 26@32 lbs., 54½ @58; clipped white, 34@42 lbs., 58@63.

Eggs—Firm receipts, 12,494 cases; state, Pennsylvania and nearby fancy selected white 29@31c.; brown and mixed, fair to choice, 23@26; West-

mixed, fair to choice, 23@26; Western extra first, 23@24. Poultry—Alive steady; Western spring chickens, 24c.; fowls, 17½; turkeys, 13. Dressed steady; Western chickens, broilers, 18@22; fowls, 15@16; turkeys, 11@20. Philadelphia—Wheat — Firm; contract grade, July, 119@120c.; August, 1.17@1.18. Oats—1c. lower; No. 2 white natural, 58½@59c. Butter — Firm; extra Western creamery, 28½c.; do, nearby prints 30.

Eggs-Firm, good demand; Penn-sylvania and other nearby firsts, free sylvania and other hearby firsts, free cases, 23½c. at mark; do., current receipts, in returnable cases, 21½ at mark; Western firsts, free cases 23½ at mark; do., current receipts free cases, 20@22½ at mark. Baltimore—Wheat—Southern wai

Steamer No. 3 red sold

1.12 1/2 per bushel, the same price as special bin rejected. Irregular re-jected for drier sold at 1.00 1/2. Small

condition, sold at 1.00 to 1.20 per

white sold at 81c, and 83c, per bu Cob Corn—Quotable at \$4.10 @ 4.15 per bri. for carloads prime yel

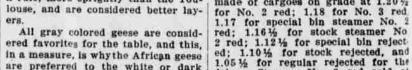
Aris per on anotation of the second s

58 ½. Mixed—No. 2, 56 @ 56 ½ c.: No. 3, 55 @ 55 ½. Hay—We quote, per ton: Timotby

Corn-Small bags of Southern

bag lots, by sample, as to quality

in active demand and sales were made of cargoes on grade at 1.20 ½



begins where chapter one ends. Paul enters Troas, mests an unnamed man. has a vision in the night, in which he sees on the distant shores of Europe a person pleading for help. It would be interesting were it possible to interpret the feelings of this man as he enters Troas. Its picturesque-ness, located on a bluff overlooking the Aegean Sea, across whose blue gleam could be seen in vague outline the shore of Europe, and its com-The tangled spars at merce. docks, and the heavily ladened, gaunt camels in the streets, and its historic reminders. Not far away the tomb of Achilles and the marble throne Xerxes, and the remainder of Homer's genius in "the ringing plains of windy Troy." But of more interest still, the people crowding the streets. And out of the crowd there comes one to enter the circle of Paul's friendship. too much to think of the two men sitting on the bluff during the hours of the day and conversing about the deep things in life? But the con-versation ands as darkness comes down upon the earth. The men separate, and Paul, reaching his lodgings, is soon lost in slumber. And in his sleep he dreams, and sees the friend of the afternoon, now standing yonder in Macedonia, and pleading with him to help. And thus is chap-ter two in every earnest life.

Allegiance to truth in Phrygia leads to a vision of service in Troas. For truth is more than an abstract idea, or a major and minor premise in a cold syllogism. Truth is a gleam suggestion, an illumination. 11 fires the intellect and kindles the imagination.

Phillppi-region of action. Paul finds Lystra and her Philippi household Soon he meets a ventril oquist malden owned by a group of selfish traders, denounces their busi-ness; is selzed, beaten, thrown into In the night he sings and prays. And then follows the story of the conversion of the jailor and Paul's freedom the next morning.

But why did not Paul remain in Troas and meditate upon his dream? Why does the narrative say, "And straightway?" There are two answers: First, life at its best is lived in the region of action, not in the realm of dreams. The historian in Acts has caught the meaning of this. For he gives one verse to the dream at Trons and forty-three verses and three books of the New Testament to he recording of the action following the dream. The second answer man must go from his dream in order to keep it. The thought unexpressed lies in a lesson of wondrous meaning.

For every noble thought is the out come of a heroic dream. There is a equence of events. This does not nean that the result will always seem sequence of events. the normal outcome of the antecedent cause. Night follows day, but night cause. Night follows day, but hight is unlike day; yet it is welcome. And so when the actions in Philippi are compared with the dream in Troay they seem unlike. An unselfish dream in one city and a selfish group of traders in another city. A quiet bed of repose in Asia and a damp dun-

But Paul discovers what every mas But Paul discovers what every mas discovers in his pursuit of truth, that the unselfsh vision of apyvice is

Book of Acts-Acts 27: 18-44-(Consecration Meeting.)

The need of the Spirit. Acts 1: 1-8 Turning to God. Acts 2: 37-42. God is not mocked. Acts 5: 1-11. Spread of the seed. Acts 8: 1-3, 34-41

A chosen vessel. Acts 9: 19-19. An epoch-making speech. Acts 17 22-31

This passage is typical of the book of the Acts, which taroughout is the story of the perils of the church. cansformed into ticumphs by its trus in God.

Owned and serving-those are the two halves of the Christian life (v (23)

'I am of good cheer, for-I believe" -that is the Christian argument for huppiness (v. 25).

God's man is ever in command in time of peril, though a slave, Eke Josuph, or a prisoner, like Paul (v. 31).

Little Sermons from Acts. The reason why so many Christians are powerless is because they seek for power in themselves and not in the Holy Ghost (1: 8).

Love for Christ makes all things common still wherever that love really exists (2: 44).

Silver and gold are often the least gift that can be given, and sympathy is always the greatest gift (3: 6).

Christianity is not a great religion the greatest religion; it is the religion (4: 12).

If our lives are of God, so that we cannot be overthrown, we dishonor God by seeking another fortress (5:

God wants us to use for Him the highest powers He has given us, and not be turned aside to lower uses (6;

Stephen had thought so much about Christ's prayer for His enemies that it had become his; thus we may incor porate Christ in us (7: 60). Bible reading is not profitable, but

Bible understanding (8: 30). Every impulse of good in our lives

-24

is Christ, and He is persecuted when we scout those impulses (9: 4).

A Collier Epigram.

The late P. F. Collier, the noted publisher and horseman, once discussed at a publishers' convention the odd gase of Ambrose Bierce, who in England is regarded as an author of genius-whose "Chickamauga" said to be the finest short story ever written in English-while here at at home Mr. Bierce is not half so renowned as others.

Mr. Collier ended with an epigram at once true and sad.

"Mr. Bierce is fortunate, for it fre quently happens," he said, "that the p.ophet who is without honor in his own country can't afford to go abroad."-Washington Star.

SACRIFICE TO ART. He-"Well, how do you like being in understudy?"

She-"Not much; it's all work and 10 play."--Illustrated Bits.

in baptism. The order of experience as given in verse 8 is suggestive; heard, believed, were baptized. But still there was opposition. Indeed the opposition doubtless increased with Paul's success. "Then spake the Lord to Paul in the night." That is just like the Lord. Paul had had a pretty hard time of it in Corinth, and was to have a still harder time, and the Lord appears and comforts him and strengthens him for the coming trial. The Lord often spoke to Paul in this way (ch. 22:18; 23:11; 27:23-25). So He is ready to speak to us, but we do not need visions, as Paul did. for we have the written 'Word. We can carry the voice of God around in our vest pocket and have Him speak to whensoever we will. Listen to the Lord's message, "Be not afraid." That one of God's favorite messages. There was to be opposition, but Paul must throw fear to the winds, and speak right out the whole message God. The Lord gave Paul an all-sufficient reason for not being afraid: "For I am with thee." Of course, Of course then, Paul couldn't be afraid. Corinth was no match for Christ. It is no use telling a man not to be afraid unless you give him some resson for fearlessness. But here is an all-sufficient reason and every child of God who is obeying Christ and go ing out to do His work, has the same reason (Matt. 28:19, 20; comp. Josh 1:5, 9; Isa. 41:10; 43:1, 2) Paul was to "speak" in face of all opposi-Paul tion and not hold his peace, and the Lord Jesus tells him why: "For I have much people in this city." The Lord had people there and the Lord's people are called out by the spoken Word. It was a reason, too, for no man setting on Paul to hurt him. He never allows us to be really hurt (Rom. 8:31; Isa. 54:17; Jer. 15:20, Corinth, with its wealth, its 21).luxury, its profligacy, its vileness, did not seem much like a place where the Lord would have much people. But so it was. Let us take courage concerning our modern cities.

Thirty Thousand Autographs.

The most enthusiastic autograph collector in the world lives in Cambridge, Mass. He has devoted twenty-six years to collecting the signatures of persons prominent in every walk of life, and his collection, which he entitles the "Bay State Autograph Library," comprises 20,000 names, of which 117 are American poets. It embraces Army and Navy officers, merchant captains that have for any reason jumped into notoriety or fame aeronauts, industrial kings, political leaders, actors, singers, ministers, medical men of world-wide reputation, novelists, distinguished editors leading Suffragettes, eminent jurists, teachers, diplomatists, astronomers, inventors, and, in fact, representatives from every profession or calling in the world in which fame may be achieved. The autographs are carefully indexed and classified and are elegantly bound in gilded calf. The collector intends to will them to the State .- New York Press.

dren's playgrounds! Why not join all the real temperance forces to make the streets safe for the youth? Remarkable and commendable interest is shown for the sanitary moral welfare of the children. Most of what children need can be furnished by sober fathers! More than and proper surroundings can be had for our young people when the time and money now wasted for drink is used for the building and blessings of homes. Our boys and blessings of homes. young men are in mortal danger from licensed and illegal drink shops. stroy these ante rooms to perdition Vote to prohibit them and to elect officials who believe in sobriety and civic righteousness and therefore can be depended upon to destroy the drink traffic and to strengthen the foundations of home and school and church .- The People.

Prohibition's Effect in Savannah,

Although it is asserted that the prohibition law is openly defined at Savannah. Ga., the report of Chief of Police Austin on the first year of the operation of the law shows a decrease of 147 in the number arrested drunkenness, as compared with 1907. when the saloons were in operation. The total arrests for 1908 were 8493. which is 414 in excess of the previous year, but Austin reports a marked decrease in the number of arrests for ffenses usually credited to whisky.

Wages and Beer.

"Out of 100 pounds value in beer, only seven pounds ten shillings in wager. In mining, ship building, rallways, agriculture, iron and steel manufactures and textile products, average of thirty-two pounds out of each 100 pounds value produced. goes in wages."-Lord S. Alwyn Conservative President Board of of Trade of London, writing concerning the liquor trade of England.

Temperance Notes,

favor of having licenzes granted as involved in the guilt of the crime of

the liquor traffic.

is where the whole world of sick men will go, if we temple-men do bu* stretch out our hands of healing in the power of the Christ. But while we press before them into the Pool who can blame them if the te remains empty?-Sabbath Reading.

Righteousness is the sure and nec-essary form of every life in which religion is really established as its central principle .-- Joseph May.

Remember, above all things, that duty and life are no.great overwhelming task, but daily strife and toil and ope and cheer and love, building within us a home fit for the indwelling of God .- John M. Wilson.

clate the relations amid which you live, the duties, affections and prob lems of daily life, and you will find yourself, by that very process, com-ing into the knowledge of the divine. Edward H. Hall

ual is again the call of the simple -the life of plain food; of beautiful, and on that account necessarily plain, dress; of forceful, and on that account loving, disinterested work; of lasting, and on that account coopr-ative, life. Only as we work her can we enlarge the individual life .- Jenkin Lloyd Jones

The Man Behind the Veil.

We all wear vells. Some put on veil to hide purposely their evil Others unconsciously wear veils and they are better than they eem need to remember this truth of the veiling of lives if we would just and fair in our judgment of others. We condemn faults which would not appear faults if we knew all. Some faults are only unripeness in character, and some person's queer-ness would be works of loveliness if we knew all.—Rev. Dr. J. B. Miller. From this it is easy to calculate how 86 11 hens pay. It takes only a few sec-

Regard For Honor.

profits leads men into corrupt tices. A regard for honor and a spirit of kindness do not hinder profit, but make business a means of soul

Down through the life of character, the life of intellect and the life of the flesh, the power of the Christian idea of the universe goes like the balm of Glicad.—Rev. George A. Gordon.

Imitation in Animals

An account of recent observations at Harvard University, on the faculty of imitation in animals, has been written for the Century by Robert M. Yerkes, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Comparative Psychology at Harvard. The experiments themselves are of a nature to interest the general public. and some of the results attained are surprising. Probably no experi-menter is better gualified to write of the work, its results and conclusions than is Professor Yorkes.

Inal are preferred to the white or dark colored breeds. They are being bred more generally each season, which in itself proves that they have merit.

Alfalfa Meal For Poultry.

We ind that, as a rule, our hens fed on alfalfa meal lay very fertile eggs, which produce strong, vigorous and healthy chicks. We also find that they will moult quicker in the fall and commence to lay earlier in the season. For laying hens we put several quarts of alfalfa meal into a closed vessel, then pour boiling water over the meal until it is thoroughly

vessel and let the mixture steep for a while. Just before the feeding dash a

out the green color, and the whole presents a very pleasing appearance and is as near grass as any feed can Some prefer to mix the meal with table scraps or grain, both of which add palatability and variety to the mash. Bone meal and meat scraps make excellent additions to alfalfa or clover meal, both of which are concentrated feeds and great egg producers .- A. L. C., Iowa Agricul-

Keeping Egg Record.

For keeping account of eggs received I hang a calendar with a white background near the door of my poultry house, so that on returning from a visit to the hens the number of eggs may be marked each day with the pencil attached. In this manner a daily, weekly and monthly account is kept, and I know what the average is per hen for any length of time

\$4.50 @ 6.

Kansas City — Cattle — Market steady; yearling steers and heifers, \$7.60; choice export and dreased beef steers, \$6.30@7.60; fair to good, \$4.50@6.50; Western steers, \$4.35@6.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.75@5.25; Southern steers, \$3.75 @5.75; Southern cows, \$2.75@4.25; mative cows, \$2.50@5; native heifers, \$3.50@7; bulls, \$3@4.25; calves, \$4@7.80.

given them on the cob, as they are less apt to eat more than they really

Sheep-Market for sheep steady: for lambs 25c. lower. Lambs, \$7 G 8.25; yearlings, \$4.75 G 5.50; weth ers, \$4.50 G 5.25; ewes, \$3.75 G 5.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 G 5; Ter as muttons, \$3.75 G 5. Pittsburg-Cattle-Receipts light; steady. Choice, \$6.60 G 6.85; prime, \$6.25 G 6.50. Sheep-Supply fair strong Prime

culture.-- Rev. T. Edward Barr.

The United Presbyterian General Assembly has denounced all persons who use their political influence in

Spiritual Life.

Learn to comprehend and appre-

The conscience call to the individtural College.

moistened; place a cover over the

cold water over the feed. This brings

onds a day for the record.

mash instead of water.

need if fed thus,

Skim-Milk For Plumage.

the plumage of exhibition birds than

sweet skim-milk. When milk is plen-

tiful it should be used to mix the

For the evening meal, a good feed

of whole grain; more corn in winter

than in summer. The corn may be

Nothing will give a better gloss to

-No. 1 large bales, \$17@17.50; do. small blocks, \$17@17.50; No. 2, as to location, \$15.50@16; No. 3, \$13.50@14.50. Clover Mixed-Choice, \$15.50; No. 1, \$15; No. 2, \$13.00 (2) 14.50. Clover Mixed— \$15.50; No. 1, \$15; No. 2, \$13.00 14. Butter—We quote, per lb.: Creamery fancy, 27; creamery choice, 25 @ 26; creamery good, 22@ 23; creamery imitation, 29@ 24.

creamery imitation, 29@24. Cheese—We q"note, jobbing lots, per lb., 15½@16c. Eggs—Prices steady and demand fairly good. We quote, per dozen, loss off: Maryland, Pennsylvanis and nearby firsts, 21½c.; Western firsts, 21½; West Virginia firsts, 21½; Southern firsts, 20½; guines eggs. 10@11c. eggs, 10@11c.

Live Stock.

Chicago-Cattle - Market strons to 10c, higher. Steers, \$5.50@5.50; cows, \$4@5.75; heifers, \$3.60@7; bulls, \$3.40@5.25; calves, \$3@8.65; stockers and feeders, \$3.75@5. Hogs-Market 10 to 20c, higher; choice heavy, \$8.20@8.30; butch-ers' \$8.15@8.25; light mixed, \$7.65 @7.80; choice light \$7.90@8.10;

G 7.80; choice light, \$7.90 @ 8.10; packing; \$7.90 @ 8.05; pigs, \$5.60 @
 5.70; bulk of sales, \$7.85 @ 8.10. Sheep-Market for sheep steady; lambs 10 to 15c. lower; sheep, \$4.25
 @ 5.40; lambs, \$7 @ 8.35; yearlings, \$4.50 @ 6

\$4 @ 7.80 \$4@ 7.80. Hogs—Market steady to 5c. high-er. Top, \$5.05; bulk of males, \$7.76 @8; heavy \$8@ 8.05; packers and butchers', \$7.90@8; light, \$7.05@ 7.90; pigs, \$6.50@7.50;

"Davlight Saving."

\$6.35 @ 6.50.
Sheep—Supply fair, strong. Prime wethers, \$5.60 @ 5.75; culls and common, \$1.50 @ 3; lambs, \$5 @ 8; veal ralvas, \$8.50 @ 9.
Hogs—Receipts light, active, higher, Prime heavier, \$5.50; mediums, \$8.35; heavy Yothers, \$8.25 @ 8.30; light Yorkers, \$3.10 @ 8.15;

"Daylight Baving." The interesting problem of "'Day-light Saving' in the United States" will be discussed, pro and con, in the Century by Commodore W. H. Beeh-ler and by William F. Allen, proposer and promoter of the present Standard Time. Commodore Beehler advo-cates the adoption of the present Eastern Times as a uniform standard for the whole country and thinks it might result in the saving of two hundred millions a year to the Amer-ican people.

The conduct of business merely for

Harper's Weekly and Harper's Monthly have announced that they will take no more liquor advertizements.

Dr. Charles Dana in an address in Philadelphia declared that alcohol was one of the chief direct causes of insanity.

"Illinois spent \$7 for rum for every dollar for bread and bakery products; it spent more than twice for rum what it did for clothing; it spent for liquor \$500,000 a day or \$15,000,-000 ~ month."-Prohibition Year Book

And Illinois is three-fourth white-on the map.

Five hundred and twenty-five sa Icons have been voted out of Massa-chusetts since May 1, 1906, but the brewerles of Boston, Worcester and The Christian Idea other cities are happy in their immu-nity from danger under the present

local Prohibition statute.