

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE BY THE REV. A. B. SIMPSON.

Subject: The Manifestation of the King—The Recognition of the Temple—The Children's King—The King—The Scepter of the Kingdom.

NEW YORK CITY.—The following sermon was preached Sunday by the world-famous head of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, the Rev. A. B. Simpson. His subject was "The Manifestation of the King, and His Text: 'Tell ye the daughter of Zion, Behold thy King cometh unto thee, and sitting upon an ass, and a colt, the foal of an ass—Matthew 21:5.'

The time had now come when the Lord Jesus was to be publicly manifested as the King of David and the King of Israel. Hitherto He had refused the demands of the multitude, who, after His Galilean miracles, had tried to take Him by force and make Him a king; but now as the end draws near it is proper that He should fully fulfill the announcements of ancient prophecy, and in a brief moment, at least, appear as the heir to David's throne and the answer to all the Messianic hopes of Israel.

I. The Recognition of the King. It is strange that the first to recognize Him as Israel's King should be two blind beggars. That which the rulers of Israel, with all their wisdom, failed to comprehend, was discovered by two old Bartimaeus, and his blind companion. Calling Him by His Messianic name, they cried, as the procession passed by, "Jesus, Thou Son of David, have mercy on us." When Jesus heard that, He instantly ordered the procession to halt, and calling them to Him, granted their petition like a king, bidding them receive their sight and follow Him in the way.

So still it is ever true, "Thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and revealed them unto babes." The wisdom of the world and even the culture of theological science have blinded men to the vision of God, and it is the lowly and often illiterate to whom He has revealed His "mysteries," the kingdom of heaven, and the blessed hopes of the coming age more of our glorious King.

How did these blind men know that Jesus was the Son of David? With their inner senses they felt after Him until they found Him. It is so still that the hungry heart finds the Saviour. Reaching out in our darkness and sense of groping for One who we feel can meet and satisfy our need, we press our way toward the light even as the blind man, who, while he cannot discern the object before him, can see vaguely at least the glare of the light and press closer to it. Even so we can press toward God, and He will meet the seeking soul and reveal Himself in the vision of light and love even as He did to them.

Seeker for Christ, follow the light you have and He will come as you do, and you, too, will hear Him say, "Receive thy sight, thy faith hath made thee whole."

II. The Manifestation of the King. Ancient prophecy had foretold the coming of the King of meekness, truth and love, and His triumphant entry into Jerusalem was a striking fulfillment. Zechariah especially had literally described the scenes portrayed in this chapter. "Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion, shout, O daughter of Jerusalem, behold thy King cometh unto thee. He is just and having salvation, lowly and riding upon an ass and upon a colt the foal of an ass." (Zechariah 9:9).

For the first time in His earthly ministry, our Lord rode in triumph to the city borne by the beast of burden, which had always been recognized as the bearer of kings. Riding upon a little colt never ridden before, draped with the garments of His disciples as they walked beside, and accompanied by the mighty multitude surging up from the city at this, the Passover time, when the population of Jerusalem had multiplied tenfold, He slowly descended from Bethany toward the city. At every step the enthusiasm of the crowd grew higher. Cutting down branches from the palm trees they strewed them in His way, and even their garments they flung in homage at His feet, while their voices rose to a mighty shout as they cried in the language of an old prophetic Psalm, "Hallelujah, the Son of David, Hosannah in the highest."

But His own demeanor was in strange contrast to all these tumultuous excitements. Truly, He came as the King of meekness, lowliness and love. This became still more apparent when the city suddenly burst upon them in the vision of light and love even as He did to them. He did not only bless, but also judgment in His mighty hand. The only miracle of judgment recorded in all the Gospels was that which He had already performed. It was the cursing of the barren fig tree, to which He came seeking fruit and encouraged to expect it by the luxuriant leaves that covered its branches; but lo! there was "nothing but leaves, and He pronounced upon it the withering words 'at left it leafless and dead.'"

This, as of course, a type of the fruitless nation that He had already referred to under the parable of the Barren Fig Tree, and it forecasts the solemn judgment that awaits every professed follower of Christ, who shall meet Him at last with empty hands and fruitless life. But there is a beneficent aspect, even in the curse of the fig tree. It tells us of One who has the power to consume and destroy the things which we are unable to cast out of our lives. There are fig trees of sinful habit and physical disease which our human strength cannot throw off alone. Oh, how glad we are sometimes to have a God who is "a consuming fire," and from whose presence Satan, sin and sickness flee away. He tells us we may enter into His rest and rest our souls from all our iniquities, and hand over to His flaming sword adversaries and obstacles too great for us to overcome.

"I am so glad," said a little child once, "that I have a God that can shake the world." Our Christ is not all soft and easy benevolence. Back of His gentleness is an arm of might and a holiness as formidable as the lightning of the sky. Oh! sinner, whatever else you dare, beware of the wrath of the Lamb." VII. The Scepter of the Kingdom. In the closing verses of our lesson, chapter 21, verses 20 to 22, the Lord reveals the secret of His own power and tells the disciples how they may share it also. The secret of it is faith. "If ye have faith and doubt not, ye shall not only do this which is done to the fig tree, but also, if ye shall say unto this mountain, be thou removed and be thou cast into the sea, it shall be done; and all things whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive." And so He passes over to His scepter, and tells us that we may exercise the same omniscient power of faith through which He wrought His mighty works. It was by faith that He overcame and became for us "the Author and Finisher of our faith."

Another class of tradesmen in like manner filled up another part of the court with their filthy stalls for the supply of doves and other animals for the sin offerings and burnt offerings of the daily sacrifices. These also were sold at exorbitant prices for the convenience of the worshippers, but really for the gain of the dealers. The same high place He still claims in the Church of God and the individual

hear. The abuse of the Temple courts of old days, alas, been more than multiplied in the history of Christendom. It was the sale of indulgences in the time of Luther for the enrichment of the ecclesiastical parties that brought about the Reformation.

The kind of sin here described is not secular business in its own place, but the doing of things in the name of religion which are prompted by mercenary motives. The preaching of the gospel for the sake of gain, wrong financial methods in supporting the church, the desecrating of the house of God by social and secular entertainments and methods of raising money which appeal to the selfishness and frivolity of man, and the using of Christianity in any way as a cloak of covetousness, are all advertisements of business, as a means of social-preference or secular gain—these are things which are so common on every side of us that we hearts of many of God's children have been filled with humiliation and sorrow, and moved to earnest prayer for the coming of the King—once more to cleanse His Temple and purge from His church these shameful profanations.

The second cleansing of the Temple would seem to suggest that before the Lord's coming there is to be a profound work of sanctification among the people of God answering to that first cleansing of which we read so fully in the early chapters of the Acts of the Apostles.

Still more fully does it apply to the individual experience of the Christian. Here, too, there is a second cleansing which the Lord comes to bring when He Himself enters the consecrated heart, not only saving, but sanctifying and separating us unto Himself in a deeper sense than we can possibly know, even in the early joy of conversion. Have we received this second cleansing?

IV. The Children's King. This was not an ordinary crowd which followed Jesus, always love to be in front, but it was a genuine outburst of heaven inspired love and loyalty that made them cry, "Hosannah in the highest." For the Lord was not only their King, but their Father, and their Father's love and grace gave to them the highest place over all others as He noted the ancient Scripture, "On the mouth of babes and sucklings Thou hast perfected praise." Others might join in the acclamations because of the contagious influence of an excited multitude, but the Pharisees were ready to scorn their juvenile enthusiasm, but the Lord Jesus was also ready to vindicate them as He had once said, "Let the children come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Let us never forget that Jesus is the children's King. By and by, when we welcome Him to His heavenly throne, we shall find that a vast proportion of that kingdom will consist of little children. Let us train our little ones to know Him and crown Him as their King. The word used here in their childish praise is the Hebrew word "Hosannah." It is quite the same as Hallelujah, the usual expression for worship and praise. Literally it means "Lord save us." Our Hallelujah must begin in Hosannah. Every child, too, must learn that they are sinful children, and that they also require His cleansing blood, and only as they accept it and honor it will their Hosannahs become Hallelujahs, and the Lord pronounce their homage "perfect praise."

V. The Blessing of the King. Immediately after Christ's triumphant entry into Jerusalem and His cleansing of the Temple, we read these significant words, "and the blind and the lame came to Him in the Temple and He healed them." Purification always leads on to power. The cleansing of the Temple was followed by the healing of the sick and the revelation of the great and good Physician. So, still, it will be found in our personal experience. This was not a momentary gleam of divine beneficence over a dark and suffering world, but Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, to-day and forever.

"And warm, sweet, tender even yet A present help is He And love has still its Olivet And faith its Galilee The healing of His seamless robe Is by our beds of pain, We touch Him 'mid life's pain and strife And we are whole again."

But, of course, all this awaits its perfect fulfillment in that happier time when the King shall come to His own again, and the ransomed of the Lord shall return and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads; they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away.

Then, when this earth is purged of all iniquity, will it be also true the inhabitant shall no more say, "I am sick, and the people that dwell therein shall be forgiven their iniquity."

VI. The Curse of the King. But the King has not only blessing, but also judgment in His mighty hand. The only miracle of judgment recorded in all the Gospels was that which He had already performed. It was the cursing of the barren fig tree, to which He came seeking fruit and encouraged to expect it by the luxuriant leaves that covered its branches; but lo! there was "nothing but leaves, and He pronounced upon it the withering words 'at left it leafless and dead.'"

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ORCHARD and GARDEN

The Milk Veins. The milk veins found along the stomach of the cow should be very tortuous. They wind about on the belly and pass into the body through orifices in the rear of the fore flank. Their duty is to convey the venous blood to the lungs for purification. Hence, the larger the vein and the greater its ramifications, the better indication it is that the circulation of the blood through the udder is very large; and naturally, the larger the circulation of the blood the greater will be the milk production; because milk after all is really a product of the blood.—American Cultivator.

The Southdown Sheep. The Southdown sheep still stands at the head of all the mutton breeds for quality of flesh, but some breeders favor Shropshire, because it is larger than the Southdown and shears more wool. The matter of wool should not be considered at all in the mutton breed. While the Shropshire is a breed that is not easily excelled, yet the Southdown can subsist where the Shropshire would not thrive, and they can also be kept in larger flocks than any of the breeds except the Merinos. For improving the mutton qualities of common flocks the Southdown is claimed to be superior to all others.

Improving the Meadow. There are many meadows yearly turned into pastures which might be saved for hay fields several years longer with a little care at the right time. One of the best ways of doing this at small expense is to plow the meadow early in August after manuring it well, and here is a way of utilizing manure one is storing under the shed, and which is going to waste, and sow rye in early September at the rate of two bushels an acre.

In April or as early as possible, plow under the rye, smooth and sow with grass seed, using a mixture best suited to your section or using a mixture of timothy, red top and clover, which is excellent in most sections, and will not contain enough clover to injure it for sale as prime mixed hay.—Indianapolis News.

The Colt Coming Horse. It should be remembered that if the colt is neglected in food or management there will be no good coming horse. Sometimes the mare is not a good nurse, and which case the milk may be supplemented with warm fresh cows' milk, diluted one-third with water. And a small amount of bran or oil meal may be added occasionally to keep the digestive organs in a healthier condition, supply more bone and muscle-forming food, and give a sleeker finish to the colt. Oats should be added to the ration as soon as the foal is old enough to eat grain.

By teaching the foal to eat grain early it can be weaned much more easily. Plenty of good clean water should be at hand at all times. A little attention in these things will make a horse twice as valuable when put on the market or in the field.—Indiana Farmer.

Exhibiting Crops. Any farmer who will religiously follow his county fairs from year to year will observe the opportunities there to make a reputation if he can grow one particular crop better than another. As everyone knows, one soil worker is an expert potato grower, another raises pig swine, another understands corn better than other crops, and so on.

Let each one take a specimen of that which he can grow best to the county fair and exhibit. Possibly he may not win a prize, but he will have a chance to see what others are doing and thus ascertain his own shortcomings. Again, his exhibit may attract the attention of some one who wants just the product he produces and a profitable business is worked up.

The educational advantages of the county fair ought not to be overlooked and it emphatically should be taken to every one that can be reached at a moderate cost. Get out into the world and see what other farmers are doing; one will find them willing to talk and one may get enough good ideas at a single fair to pay for the expense of attendance 20 times over. Bear this item in mind as the fairs begin next month and in September.

Give the Boys Polity. As usual there is loud complaint from farmers that the children brought up on the farm are getting uneasy and want to try their wings elsewhere. This is not to be wondered at when these young people hear and read of what is going on in the world. The monotony of country life seems unbearable to them, especially when from the farm they obtain only plenty of hard work, the food they eat and the clothes they wear. True, one may say that is about all any one gets out of life, but if we can plan some way by which the younger people can make a start for themselves they will be much more contented.

Poultry offers a way of trying out the feeling of the young folks at small expense. Give them a chance to raise poultry and have the proceeds for their own use and in a year or two they will have become reconciled to country life.

The inhabitants of malarious regions in India can now purchase quinine at practically cost price. It is put up in small packages by the government and sold at the rate of one cent for ten grains.

GLOVES FROM RAT SKINS.

Only One Pair Was Ever Made and It Was Very Small.

A report comes from Copenhagen that a great rat hunt has been organized there and that the skins of many thousands of the victims are to be used in making gloves. If the rat hunters in the Danish capital cherish any such hopes they are doomed to disappointment.

Rat skins cannot be made into gloves fit for commerce. The belief that a valuable raw material is being neglected here survives only in the minds of the inexperienced. The glove maker knows much better. A Norwegian merchant once came to England and informed a well-known glove maker that he had collected over 100,000 rat skins and was prepared to receive offers for them. He was fully convinced that the skins were suitable for glove making. But the manufacturer found that the largest skin was only some six inches long, and he held up a kid-skin for the smallest size of glove, a child's, which was eight inches long, and asked how he was to cut such a glove out of a rat skin.

Then he took up the smallest kid skin for a lady's glove, eleven inches long, and when he asked how that was to be cut out of a rat skin the Norwegian merchant laughed at the idea and went away disappointed. The best offer he got for those skins, which he had collected with so much care, was five shillings a hundred-weight from a man who was willing to boil them down for glue.

A famous glove making firm has a collection of curiosities relating to the trade, and one of them is the largest pair of gloves ever made out of a rat skin. The belief that such skins could be made into gloves was laid before the managers so confidently that they resolved to put it to the trial, and they ordered a number of the skins of the largest rats which could be found in Grimby. But the rat is a fighting animal, and bears the marks of many battles on his body and it was found that the skins were so scarred and torn that it was with the utmost difficulty that perfect pieces large enough for the purpose could be obtained. In the end, after ten skins had been used, a pair of gloves was cut and made, and they are retained in the collection to this day. But they are so small that they would not fit the smallest of small boys. Thus it was shown that, however cheaply rat skins might be obtained, they would offer no advantages to the glove maker. The rabbit skin is equally useless for this purpose, and humane people may also dismiss from their minds the fear that the skins of pet dogs are made into gloves. The dog skin glove of which we used to hear is made of nothing but the skin of the Cape goat.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A New Genius. "A mere girl has just won the much coveted Sully Prudhomme prize for the best poem of the year in the contest organized by the Societe des Gens de Lettres—to fulfill the conditions of the Sully Prudhomme donation; the poet himself having won the Nobel prize, thus desired to consecrate a part of it to encouraging poetic production.

"The winner of the prize is a telephone girl and lives in a sixth floor garret in a tiny room, with an apology for a window, and eats when and where she can. Thus she is a complete refutation of the assertion that there are no more poets to be found in the garrets.

"Her name is well known in France, for it is that of several prominent statesmen—it is Marthe Dupuy, and she is the daughter of a sculptor. She could not read at ten years of age, and later was left a penniless orphan.

"Like all true poets, her poems are in the minor key, a pronounced vein of sadness running through them. The collection sent in to the competition is entitled 'Idylle en Fleurs,' and is plaintive in character, in the style of Theocritus and Virgil. When she received the telegram announcing that she had received the prize she could hardly believe her eyes, for the snuggly little sum of money accompanying it is quite a fortune for her."

Cupid Breaks Up Art School. Prof. Hubert Herkimer, the noted painter, has closed his well-known art school at Bushey, near London, because of the irrepressible love making of the students. The school was established by the professor 21 years ago, and has been conducted without any gain to himself, but merely out of love for art.

The students work together. Of late, especially, they have contracted the habit of falling in love with each other. Eighteen couples out of 35 are now engaged.

Love making, the professor says, is far more seriously pursued than the study of art. So he has withdrawn his patronage from the school, which accordingly comes to an end.

The students indignantly contend that they are at liberty to court when the day's work is over, and that nothing contributes more to developing artistic capabilities than love.—New York News.

A Winner. "May not be new, but I just heard it," said the man at the head of the table.

"Give it to us." "Man from California said that they raised cabbages out there as big as a wash tub. Man from Missouri said that they didn't brag much on cabbage, but he had been in Kansas City and had seen three policemen asleep on one beat."—Detroit Free Press.

SCIENCE NOTES.

A convenient pyrometer is said to be a series of alloys of silver, lead and copper. A composition of nine parts of lead and one of silver melts at 400 degrees C; three of lead and one of silver at 500 degrees; six of lead and four of silver at 600 degrees, and eight of silver and two of copper at 850 degrees.

A remarkable pacalike rodent described by Prof. C. Peters, in 1870, under the name of Dinomy's branicki, has been known by a single specimen found near a house in Lima, and this lone animal has represented not only a species, but a genus, and even a family by itself. Other specimens are now reported to be living in a Para

During an early morning thunderstorm in April a fire-ball descended at Earl's Fee, in Essex, England, with a blinding flash and a terrific explosion. After dawn three distinct sets of holes, ranging from nine inches down to one inch, were found in the stiff, yellow clay of an old field, these holes being perfectly circular, as clean cut as though bored with an augur, and tapering downward to the rounded bottoms.

The influence of the depth of the sea on the speed of ships has been tested by the German navy in the Baltic, torpedo boats being used for the experiments, and the results are curious and interesting. At 12 knots no influence was shown. At 15 to 21 knots shallow water acted as a serious check, but while in four fathoms of water the horse-power needed to maintain 20 knots was double that required for the same speed in 10 fathoms or more, the worst results at 22 to 26 knots were obtained in 10 to 12 fathoms, and the shoals of four fathoms gave the least resistance.

A remarkable property of aluminum and tin alloys has been described by Hector Pechaux to the Paris academy. When freshly filed surfaces of four different mixtures of these two metals were plunged into cold distilled water, bubbles of oxygen and hydrogen were given off for two or three minutes, neither of the metals gave any unfiled surface of the alloys gave any such effect. It is supposed that tempering in casting separated the two metals into juxtaposed molecules, which formed a thermo-electric couple and generated an electric current until cooled to the temperature of the water.

RAPID BRIDGE BUILDING. A Business in Which the Engineer Must Make the Earth Fit His Purpose. Wherever the demand is made, the engineer must make the face of the earth fit his purpose. In the wilds of the Andes he must throw his structure of steel across a torrential ravine from a precipice on one side to the mouth of a tunnel on the other. At distances of thousands of miles from the place of manufacture the parts of the bridge must fit like watchworks when put together in the finished structure.

Five years ago the Pencoyd Bridge company of Philadelphia manufactured for the English government the famous Athara bridge in seven spans of one hundred and fifty each, weighing one and one-half million pounds, in 29 working days. The metal was shipped to Egypt, and carried more than 1000 miles up the Nile valley into the Soudan. After arriving at its destination it was put together on its piers, ready for railway traffic within 60 days, without using any timber staging and with absolute accuracy of fit in all its parts. This bridge was imperative for the success of the plans of Lord Kitchener in the campaign that made his fame and fortune.

In 1900 the Pennsylvania Steel company built the Goktelk double-track railroad viaduct to cross a ravine in Burma. This viaduct is nearly half a mile long and nearly 325 feet high in its highest portion, and the weight of manufactured metal was about three and one-half million pounds. This structure was shipped from the place of manufacture just about half way around the globe, and then transported several hundred miles inland, and rapidly erected, with every bolt and rivet fitted accurately in its place.—Woman's Home Companion.

An Unhistoric Landmark. When Mr. Justin H. Smith visited the towns along the Kennebec river in endeavoring to trace exactly Arnold's march from Cambridge to Quebec, he inquired everywhere for traditions and especially for relics. In his book he gives this incident as a result of one such inquiry:

Near the point where the army left the Kennebec are four or five acres of cleared ground and two small farmhouses. Mr. Smith inquired of the venerable proprietor of one of these places if there were any evidences in the vicinity of Arnold's march through the country.

"Oh, yes," replied the old man, "there used to be a big rock in my mowing field, with 'B. D. A.' on it; but the old thing was in the way, and I blasted it out."

"What did those letters mean, 'B. D. A.?' " asked Mr. Smith.

"Why, Bennie Dick Arnold, of course."—Youth's Companion.

In England the other day a woman wanted her baby named "Port Arthur" but the officiating clergyman refused and finally the "Port" was stricken out.