

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

A STRONG DISCOURSE ENTITLED, "MAN'S CONDITION; GOD'S REMEDY."

An Address Delivered at the Midway Conference by Sir Robert Anderson, K. C. B., LL. D.—The Spiritual Helplessness and Hopelessness of Man.

LONDON, ENGLAND.—The following address, entitled, "Man's Condition; God's Remedy," was delivered at the Midway Conference by Sir Robert Anderson, K. C. B., LL. D.

The special subject assigned to me is "The Spiritual Helplessness of Man by Nature, and the New Birth From Above." I am not here to defend the dogmas that theology has based upon this truth. What concerns us is the truth itself. I say this with emphasis, because of what is passing around us.

And this should be our position in regard to all the great doctrines of faith. The age of creeds is passed. In days of chivalry, when men had respect for truth and honor, and were not ashamed to be called by their names, they would not have been able to do otherwise than to accept them. But now they avail nothing to protect the gold against thieves and robbers. Men will not believe, and therefore will not pledge their belief in every Christian truth in order to gain office in our churches; and as soon as they secure the prestige and popularity which attend the use of the pulpit to attack the very truths they are pledged and subsidized to defend.

This being so, let us abandon the outward works of creeds, and stand four-square in the open to the Bible, stand four-square in its defense.

In this spirit I approach my subject. I am not ignorant of what theology teaches about human depravity, nor of the controversies respecting it which preceded the settlement of our creeds. But on this platform I will recognize no authority save the Bible. The fact remains that this is because here, as on many other questions, the opponents of the truth owe their vantage ground to what is called Christian doctrine on the subject. The Christian doctrine is inconsistent with facts, whereas between truth and fact conflict is impossible.

A natural man, i. e., a man who has not experienced the new birth, and who has not the Spirit of God, may live a life of the highest morality and rectitude. Scripture teaches that such a man, as the Apostle Paul made no advance after his conversion. It is no answer to this to say that in his unconverted days he came under the external influence of discipline. The fact remains that they were unconverted days, and that with such an environment he was able to maintain such a life of purity and piety, and zeal, albeit he was actually dead in sin.

He took to religion as another man might take to pleasure, or to study, or to trade, or to drink. But in this, as he himself declares, he was not acting from a bent—"the desires of the flesh and of the mind."

Neither is it an objection that such a case is exceptional, that man has done men may do. If the Fall made it impossible for men to live pure and upright lives, in would be unjust in God to judge them for their vice.

There are two great standards or principles of divine judgment. With those who hear the Gospel, the consequences of accepting or rejecting Christ are final and irreversible. As for the rest, men will be judged by the law of their being, whether as stamped on heart or conscience, or as formulated in express commandment at Sinai.

THE NATURAL MAN.

The first three chapters of Romans contain notice here. The first chapter describes the condition in which the mass of the heathen world was sunk even in days when the tide of human progress and civilization was at the flood, and when, moreover, the great religious cults of classic Paganism held up a standard of life as high as any that apostate Christendom presents—cults which, on at least had such spiritual vitality that three centuries afterwards it bid fair to supplant Christianity as the religion (I am not speaking of the Church of Rome) of the true Church of God maintained its ascendancy, it was first by penal laws of extreme severity, and second by adopting the chief characteristics, rites and ceremonies of the Paganism which it thus persecuted.

These things need stating if we are to understand aright the closing words of the first chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, which are so often quoted as a practice of the heathen world were not due to ignorance. They knew that their deeds were evil. They knew the judgment of God, and they were conscious that things were worthy of death, and yet they practiced them.

But the case of Saul of Tarsus was wholly different. He was a man of science, who was the arbiter of human conduct; if that were right which a man honestly believed to be right, his was a perfect life. As judged by an ancient and modern standard, he was a man of the highest pattern saint; but as judged by God he was a pattern sinner. And if you read the middle verses of Romans 3 intelligently, this is the true story of his nature. It is God's estimate of the life of the natural man at his best—the life of the upright, pious, zealous Jew under law.

"For that which is highly commended among men is abomination in the sight of God." The story is told of the first Duke of Cambridge, that when, in the reading of the Decalogue, the seventh Commandment was reached, instead of the orthodox response, he answered, in an aside, that was plainly audible, "I never did that." But here was a man who could make a response to every commandment in the Decalogue. "As touching the righteousness that is in the law, blameless." Such was his proud boast.

You will say, perhaps, that this only proves that he was utterly blind and dead. But that is precisely what I am insisting on; that so far as is from the truth that human nature is hopelessly corrupt and depraved, as men judge of corruption and depravity, that a natural man may live a life that would put to shame half the saints in the calendar. By a course of Christian asceticism and severe penances for "punishing the body," these calendar saints attained to what men deem sainthood. But to the words of an inspired Apostle as sin was to many of the saints of the calendar.

I did it ignorantly in belief." But for a lost, dead sinner a plea like this avails absolutely nothing. For such, the one and only plea is "that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners."

THE WORK OF REDEMPTION.

The Epistle to the Romans goes on to unfold the doctrine of salvation. Sin arraigns the sinner before the Divine judgment seat, and he stands there as guilty and doomed. Salvation therefore can only be through redemption, and redemption must be by blood. But as we have seen, sin has another aspect; it corrupts and depraves the whole spiritual being. The sinner therefore needs a new nature. He must be born again, born from above.

But these truths must never be separated. The Spirit's work depends upon the work of Christ. Hence the emphasis with which we are told that Christ came by water and blood; not by water alone, but by water and blood—as the R. V. renders it, "by the water and the blood."

We all know what the blood means. We are redeemed by the precious blood of Christ as of a lamb without blemish and without spot. But some of us are much at sea about the water. The water and the blood are figurative expressions. But the figures are typical. And if we understand the types, both will turn our thoughts to the sacrifice of Calvary. The water was "the water of purification" of man's nature. Water that owed its ceremonial efficacy to the sin offering. But the sin offering was only for a redeemed people; a people already redeemed by the blood of the Paschal Lamb. When the Lord returns in blessing to Israel, then, as Ezekiel 36 teaches us, He will come "by the water." But this is because His first coming was not by the water only, but by the water and the blood. The blood has already been shed, redemption is accomplished.

The two, I repeat, must never be separated. And as redemption is altogether God's work, so also is the new birth. Like the Apostle's ministry (Gal. 1: 1, R. V.), it is "not from men, neither through man's will, nor by ordinance, 'sacrament' has anything to do with it. Men can fix time and place for ordinances, for ordinances relate to earth; but the new birth is from heaven. The Spirit breathes where He wills.

It is to this thirty-sixth chapter of Ezekiel that these words of Christ refer. Three elements in the new birth are specified in the prophecy:

(1) "I will sprinkle clean water upon you, and ye shall be clean." (v. 25)

(2) "I will give you a new heart." (v. 26)

(3) "And I will put My Spirit within you." (v. 27)

"THE WATER OF REGENERATION."

In Matt. 19:28, the time of its fulfillment for the man is designated by the Lord as "The Regeneration." And in the only other passage in the New Testament where that word occurs, it is used in connection with "the water of purification" and the Ezekiel prophecy. I allude of course to Titus 3: 5: "He saved us by the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost." The word here used is *lutron*. It is mis-rendered "washing," for it is a noun substantive and not a verb; and the R. V. gloss (margin) is misleading, for *lutron* is never used in the Greek Bible for "the laver." But in the Greek Version of Eccles. 24:25 it is used for the vessel which held "the water of purification."

And to return to the Divinely appointed rite of the Jewish religion, what was the symbolism of the water? Scripture itself supplies the answer. The word *lutron*, like the word "regeneration," occurs only twice in the New Testament. I have already spoken of Titus 3: 5; the other passage is Eph. 5:26. Christ gave Himself for the Church, "that He might sanctify and cleanse it with the *lutron* of water by the Word." In the type the Israelite reached the sacrifice by means of the water; in the antitype the believer reaches the sacrifice by means of the Word. Hence the language of Scripture, "the *lutron* of water in the Word." The water of purification was, as we have seen, the water of regeneration; and it is by the Word that the sinner is born again to God. It has nothing to do with mystic arts or shibboleths after the pattern of ancient Paganism. "We are born again" (as the inspired Apostle teaches) "by the Word of God"—"the living and eternally abiding Word of God."

And to guard against all possibility of error or misapprehension, it is added, "And this is the Word which by the Gospel is preached unto you"—preached, as the Apostle already declared, "with the Holy Ghost sent down from Heaven." Not the Spirit without the Word, nor the Word without the Spirit, but the Word preached in the power of the Spirit.

In all this the truth of Christianity is the counterpart and complement of the teaching of the Old Testament. How can sinners, helpless, hopeless, dead—as dead as dry bones scattered on the earth—be born again to God? "Can these bones live?" was the question which led the prophet to cast himself on God. And the 13th chapter of Ezekiel gives the answer: Preach to them. Call upon them to hear the Word of the Lord. (v. 4). This is man's part; or if anything more remains to be done, it is to wear garments of "glory and beauty"; our society will be the society of the glorified; our rest is to be "glorious"; the country to which we are going is to be full of the glory of God and of the Lamb.

There are many who are always looking on the backward path and mourning over the troubles through which they have passed; they have been called on to bear and are forever looking at them. Why should we go reeling and staggering under the burdens and cares of life when we have such glorious prospects before us?—D. L. Moody.

The Opposer of Christ.

An unloving spirit is the worst treachery to Christ that we can offer. How often do those who are full of good works for the Lord stop to think of this? The harsh words spoken by the busy teacher or superintendent or pastor is a travesty on the profession such a one makes. For Christ is one with God, and God is love. Unlove is anti-Christ. We cannot serve Christ while unlove for any child of His is in our hearts or words. "And if I have the gift of prophecy, and know all mysteries and all knowledge, and if I have all faith, so as to remove mountains, but have not love, I am nothing. And if I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and if I give my body to be burned, but have not love, it profiteth me nothing." "This is My commandment, that ye love one another."

Prayer for Holiness.

Let our prayer be ever for more holiness and more fitness for the kingdom. Then shall the tabernacle of God be with men, and we shall be His people, and God Himself shall be with us.



FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Cocoanut Macaroons.

Mix two cups of grated cocoanut with a cup and a half of powdered sugar and enough cream to wet the mixture. Add the beaten whites of two eggs and beat the mixture thoroughly. Line a baking pan with buttered paper and drop the mixture upon the paper by the spoonful. Bake quickly, sifting powdered sugar over the macaroons while they are still warm.

How to Make Coffee.

The easiest and quickest way is to make it with cold water. Allow four table-spoonfuls of coffee to one quart of water; if you can spare half an eggshell, add to the coffee in the pan or pot, pour the cold water over it, shake vigorously and set on hot stones over the bed of coals or hang on a stout crane; allow it to come to a boil vigorously three or four minutes, and settle with two table-spoonfuls of cold water.

Pickled Grapes.

Pick fresh grapes from the stems without breaking and put in a jar for seven pounds of the fruit, a quart of vinegar, three pounds of sugar, a table-spoonful each of whole cloves and cinnamon sticks; boil the other ingredients together for a few minutes, then cool till the finger can be borne in the liquid. Pour this upon the grapes, which are not to be cooked, put a plate over the mouth of the jar, and set it in a cool place, where it is not to be disturbed for two or three weeks.

Pineapple Sauce.

A delicious hot pineapple sauce to serve with ice cream is made in this way. Put a cup of pineapple juice over the fire with a cup of granulated sugar and cook 10 minutes. Set the saucepan over a dish of hot water, add the beaten yolks of two eggs and whip until frothy. Remove from the fire and mix gradually with the beaten whites of the eggs. Pass with the ice cream for each one to help himself or serve on the same dish with the cream, taking care that it does not stand a minute, as it would melt the cream.

Household Helps.

No odor from onions will pervade the house, it is said, if a generous piece of stale bread is cooked with them.

Eggs should be kept in a receptacle to themselves since the shells (when fresh) are so porous every strong odor is absorbed.

Use a small clam or thin-edged mussel shell for scraping pots and kettles and the cake turner for cleaning off the molding board.

When the bars of the fire-grate have burned red, a little sugar mixed with the black lead will cause it to adhere and last for some time.

An ingenious cook has a holder fastened to the dress belt by a long tape while working in the kitchen, thereby saving steps and burns.

After a can of condensed milk has been opened, keep the lid raised, or better still, cut it off so the contents will be exposed to the air.

Perch or other small fish are much better if fried quickly in deep hot fat. Larger fish can be fried slowly in a skillet in hot salt pork fat.

For the meringue on pies use one table-spoonful of granulated sugar to the white of one egg. It is more satisfactory than powdered sugar.

If the cups in which custard is cooked are well buttered before the mixture is turned in, it will be found much easier to wash the cups.

When sweet corn is served on the cob, leave a few of the inner husks on the ear when boiling as it will be much sweeter and keep warm longer.

Stand the jar to be filled with hot fruit on a steel knife blade or a cloth wet with very hot water and there will be no danger of a broken jar.

A novel pickle is made by combining sweet corn and cabbage, each cooked separately then scalded in sweet spiced vinegar and canned for winter use.

The novice should memorize this rule: white meats well done, dark meats underdone, except in fowls which should always be thoroughly cooked.

One of those "in" and "out" registers in the front hall and a little care on the part of the members of the household to keep them adjusted will save the maid many unnecessary steps as well as much valuable time to the caller.

Folks who like the decoration on chinaware to be in keeping with the use to which the dish is to be put will probably fancy some recent additions to the vegetable dish group in the form of asparagus platters and plates, each adorned with a bunch of asparagus, with a few radishes in the center.

A long box, preferably a low packing case, will be found a great convenience by the woman who has not a regularly fitted up sewing room. In this she can place an unfinished skirt at full length without danger of having it crushed during the intervals of work. Provided with a lid and covered with cretonne, it can pass for a divan without a hint of its utilitarian purpose.

OLDEST LIVING THING.

A Cypress Tree in Mexico Over 6000 Years of Age.

A statement recently made that there are yews in England that are the oldest living things on this earth is not correct.

These yews are old, very, very old; there is no doubt about that. Some of them were stalwart trees even before Caesar landed on those shores. There is one now standing in the churchyard at Fertingal, in Pertuis, which Decadole nearly a century ago proved to the satisfaction of botanists to be over twenty-five centuries old, and another at Hedor, in Bucelas, which is 3240 years old. How Decadole arrived at an apparently correct estimate of the enormous age of these living trees is a simple thing, and the principle is doubtless well known today to all. The yew, like most other trees, adds one line (about one-tenth of an inch) to its circumference each year. He proved this after an investigation extending over several years, and we know now, 100 years later, that his deductions were correct. The old yew at Hedor has a trunk twenty-seven feet in diameter, proving its great age, and it is in a flourishing, healthy condition now, like its brother at Fertingal.

Their years are few, though, compared with those of the trees I had in mind when I made my first assertion that the statement printed about them in a scientific journal was incorrect. In one chapter of his writings Humboldt refers to a gigantic baobab tree in Central Africa as the "oldest organic monument" in the world. This tree has a trunk 29 feet in diameter, and Adanson, by a series of careful measurements, demonstrated conclusively that it had lived for no less than 5150 years.

Still it is not the oldest organic monument in the world, as Humboldt declared, for now Mexican scientists have proved that a huge cypress tree, standing in Chapultepec, with a trunk 118 feet and 10 inches in circumference, is older than the older, too, by more than a thousand years. It has been shown as conclusively as these things can be shown that its age is about 6200 years. To become impressed with wonder over this, one has only to dwell on that duration for a little while in thought.

Yet it is not so remarkable when one stops for a moment to remember that, given favorable conditions for its growth and substance, the average tree will never die of old age—its death is merely an accident. Other younger and more vigorous trees may spring up near it, and perhaps rob its roots of their proper nourishment; insects may kill it, floods or winds may sweep it away, or its roots may come in contact with rock and become so gnarled and twisted because they have not room to expand in their growth that they literally choke the avenues of its sustenance; but these are accidents. If such things do not happen a tree may live on for century after century, still robust, still flourishing.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Indian Convicts' Strange Delusion.

The number of convicts who have succeeded in making their escape from the Andamans is comparatively small, the natural difficulties of almost impenetrable jungle with which the islands are densely covered and the stretch of sea separating them from the Indian or Burman mainland presenting almost insurmountable obstacles to the enterprising runaway.

Among a large number of the convicts there is a curious belief prevalent that the Andamans are in reality a part of the mainland of India, the long sea voyage being merely a ruse on the part of the Sirk, which endeavors to deceive them as to the real position of the settlement by making the ship that brings them go round in a circle for several days before landing them in the harbor of Port Blair. Many of them accordingly are firmly convinced that if they can only succeed in making their way through the belt of the jungle that hides them in their most eventually find themselves back in their own country and not even the disastrous fate of the misguided few who from time to time make the attempt, will to perish miserably of starvation or by an Andamanese arrow, is sufficient to discourage them or to destroy their faith in this astonishing delusion.—Madras Mail.

Kissing the Blarney Stone.

Last year, while in the south of Ireland, I paid a visit to Blarney castle and while there had the queer experience of kissing the Blarney stone, famous in song and story.

One of our party, having gone through the ordeal before, volunteered to kiss the stone first and show us how it is done. When it is understood that you are attempting to kiss a stone set in the outside wall, and you are on the inside, one can guess that it is no easy task. It is best to take off your coat and watch and chain and empty your pockets. There is an opening, as it were, in the floor. You sit on the edge of this, catch hold of two bars in the wall and lower your self backward down the opening till you are able to stretch out and reach the stone. As you do this the rest of the party hang on to your legs.

The precaution of taking off the watch and chain and removing money from your pockets is a very wise one, as you have to hang head downward to get at the stone.—The Gael.

Before the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Bouchard stated that mice exposed to emanations from radium died in six hours.

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS

TERRORIZED SCHOOL.

Boy Carries Weapons to School and is Arrested and Sent to Juvenile Court.

When ordered to be quiet by a teacher in the Wylie avenue school, Washington, Charles Branch, aged 11 years, drew a pair of knucklers from his pocket and made for the instructor. Another pupil interfered and was dealt a stunning blow. Young Branch then drew a razor and a revolver and terrorized the entire school, threatening teacher and pupils with death. He was arrested and turned over to the Juvenile Court.

In imitation of lynchings in the South, seven boys, in Franklin, came near burning John Haney, 15 years old, alive at the stake. The lads captured Haney and tied him to a post. They then poured oil on a pile of leaves two feet from the stake and applied a match. Enveloped in smoke, the lad succeeded after a while in breaking the rope. The prank was reported to the police, who brought the boys before Alderman McVay. On account of their youth they were not prosecuted, being let off with a reprimand.

With the forehead crushed and throat cut the body of 4-year-old Michael Mayer, who was kidnapped near his home in Phoenixville, 28 miles from Philadelphia, by men supposed to be gypsies, was found today in an abandoned farm house a few miles from Valley. In connection with the crime six gypsies were arrested by Chief of Police Carter, of Phoenixville, and several constables, and after an exciting time the prisoners were lodged in the jail at that place.

The Scottsdale board of health, discovering that some of the streams leading into the Green Lick reservoir, from which Scottsdale gets its water supply, were contaminated by typhoid germs. Recent cases of typhoid fever in town led to an investigation and several cases of the disease were traced to the reservoir.

Joseph Eckley and wife of Bellefontaine have worked hard for several years to get a home. They were to make the last payment of \$90 on it last Tuesday. Monday night a burglar entered the house and secured the money from under the pillow on which Mrs. Eckley was sleeping. Mr. Eckley gave chase, but the burglar escaped into the mountains.

Six workmen were severely injured in a hand car wreck on the Pennsylvania railroad near Wampum, which was brought to the hospital at New Castle. The worst hurt were foreigners. One hand car was following the other closely when the first one jumped the track, allowing the other to crash into it.

Seif Newcomer, 24 years old, was killed and John Ward, 13 years old, was severely hurt when the wagon in which they were riding was struck by a Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston railroad train at a grade crossing at Charlot. One of the horses was killed, while the other animal had to be shot.

Edwin Mills, a negro, who made a murderous attack on Emma Love, a sister of Judge John G. Love, of Center county, one week ago on a road near Tyrone, was sentenced to nine years in the penitentiary. Mills was acquitted of a similar crime last June, the jury disagreeing. He confessed this time.

Commissioners of Somerset county opened bids for the \$250,000 Court House building near Wampum. The whole issue was sold to Konitz Bros., of New York, the highest bidders, for \$266,627.50. The bonds bear 4 per cent interest and are in denominations of \$1,000. Four may be redeemed each year.

P. F. McCann has been awarded the contract by the State Bureau of Highways for the first stretch of road to be improved in Westmoreland county under the provisions of the Sprout bill. The road begins at Greensburg and extends northwesterly four miles. The cost will be approximately \$31,000.

Greensburg is to have a public park. Dr. Frank Cowan, announcing that he intended to bequeath his farm of about 100 acres, lying a mile west of town, for that purpose. Dr. Cowan has been in poor health for several weeks, and has concluded to leave the farm.

Surveys have been begun for a railroad from Monongahela to Zollarsville, to be built by the Pittsburg & Buffalo Company. The road will tap a rich territory and will make connections at Ellsworth with the Monongahela & Washington road.

The dead body of Mrs. Susan Swaninger was found in a run, near Rogersville. Mrs. Swaninger disappeared on Saturday evening. She was 30 years old and leaves two children.

The bleached bones of an unknown man were found in a clump of woods near the Pittsburg & Keokuk & Greensburg street railway, two miles west of Greensburg.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company placed 12 additional freight crews, employing 72 men, on the middle division between Altoona and Harrisburg.

The paving of the old national pike from the Uniontown borough line to the Fayette County Home has been completed.—Typhoid fever is epidemic in the Gilmore addition to Uniontown. There are about 20 cases.

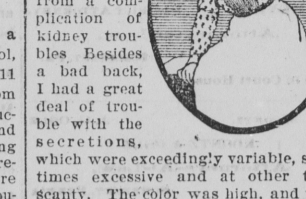
A foreign miner was severely burned by an explosion of gas in the Euclid mine at Port Royal. The fire was put out before much damage to property was done.

Samuel Mitchell, of New Castle, a contractor, was painfully burned while rescuing a quantity of dynamite from his burning barn.

HAPPY WOMEN.

Mrs. Pare, wife of C. B. Pare, a prominent resident of Glasgow, Ky., says: "I was suffering from a complication of kidney troubles. Besides I had back, I had a great deal of trouble with the secretions, which were exceedingly variable, sometimes excessive and at other times scanty. The color was high, and passages were accompanied with a scalding sensation. Doan's Kidney Pills soon regulated the kidney secretions, making their color normal and banished the inflammation which caused the scalding sensation. I can rest well, my back is strong and sound, and I feel much better in every way."

For sale by all dealers, price 50 cents per box. Foster-McMillan Co., Buffalo, N. Y.



BABYLONIAN SCHOOLS.

Discoveries Prove That They Were Much Like Ours.

Schiel, the French archaeologist, has unearthed, in the ruins of a Babylonian town of Sippara, a perfect schoolroom with all the materials for writing and instruction. Lessons were taught and learned in this Babylonian school room 4,900 years ago, much in the same manner as they are to-day. Where Sippara once stood is now only a mound of earth covered with potsherds, but beneath the surface Schiel has found bits of wais and remnants of houses and public buildings. The most interesting find, however, was that of a school located in a house opposite the temple. Clay tablets, the predecessors of our modern slates, are abundant. One tablet bore the inscription:

"He who distinguishes himself in the school of writing will shine even as the sun."

The school house contained seven rooms, one being filled with clay tablets arranged in regular order. Most of the tablets, being unbacked, the inscriptions have become undecipherable, but many of the tablets are as perfect in condition as childish Babylonian hands. Some of them when laid aside 40 centuries ago by tablets bore hymns written in the oldest Sumerian—that is, the pre-Semitic Turanian language, of Babylon. Others contained primers, dictionaries and arithmetical problems.

Some of the tablets had evidently served as "copy books," as was provided by the beautiful clearness of the letters. These were used for class exercises. On several of the tablets could be seen how the pupils had scratched out faulty writing, smoothing the clay over again with a stymus. All the dated texts that Schiel found bore the name of King Hammurabi, about whom the recent controversy between Prof. Deitzsch and the Kaiser arose, and from this date it is known the school was used as late as 21 centuries ago. Despite the difficulty of unearthing writing the tablets show the pupils were bright.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Some of the leading French statesmen, including Rouvier, Combes and Trouillot, have given their sanction to the socialist scheme of granting every person aged over 60 a pension of \$72 a year. This scheme, if carried out, would cost the country \$60,000,000 a year.

Plenty of Rats Left.

On the docks of London in one year 76,800 rats have been destroyed, but the medical officer of health for the port is doubtful whether that was as much as the natural increase of births over deaths, and more vigorous measures are to be taken.

There are 67,000 more men than women in Michigan and the State does not like to be reminded that there are more Michiganders than Michigese.

The number of divorces in Prussia in 1902 was 5,278. The percentage was from twice to ten times as high in Berlin as elsewhere.

BY PROXY.

What the Baby Needed.

I suffered from nervousness and headache until one day about a year ago it suddenly occurred to me what a great coffee drinker I was, and I thought maybe this might have something to do with my trouble, so I shifted to tea for awhile, but was not better, if anything, worse.

"At that time I had a baby four months old that we had to feed on the bottle, until an old lady friend told me to try Postum Food Coffee. Three months ago I commenced using Postum, leaving off the tea and coffee, and not only have my headaches and nervous troubles entirely disappeared, but since then I have been giving plenty of nurse for my baby and have a large, healthy child now.

"I have no desire to drink anything but Postum and know it has benefited my children, and I hope all who have children will try Postum and find out for themselves what a really wonderful food drink it is." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Both tea and coffee contain quantities of a poisonous drug called caffeine that directly affects the heart, kidneys, stomach and nerves. Postum is made from cereals only, scientifically blended to get the coffee flavor. Ten days' trial of Postum in place of tea or coffee will show a health secret worth more than a gold mine. There's a reason.

Get the book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.