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y all -MilA BRILLIANT SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. ALFRED H. A. MORSE.

Subject: Secret of Happiness.

Brooklyn, N. Y.-In the Strong Place Barbist Church the pastor, the Bey, Alfred H. A. Morse, Spoke Sunday on "The Secret of Happiness." He said: The Secret of Happiness." He said: Secret of Happiness." He said he said the same said of Happiness. Now, joy may be divided into three fasses. There is the joy of appetite, a four circumstances which are suited to supply its need. This is the joy that the home with laughter. It is the joy at the same to the same scient of the same the home with laughter. It is the joy at the same to the same scient of the same same simple pleas. But we are not always children. We

the home with laughter. It is the joy of the singling bird. It is simply pleas-ure. But we are not always children. We grow and come into the place of work and responsibility. And here also is joy, and this we may call happiness. An earnest man finds joy in his em-ployment. The lawyer and doctor and teacher enjoy their professions. The minister enjoys to preach. The mer-chanic his shop in spite of all its toil. This is joy, but it is the joy of the bee that gathers the honey and stores it away against the needs of a hungry winter. There is the joy of living, and there is the joy of working. These are all that many a man attains. But it takes a higher joy than these to fill the soul of man, as the sunlight fills the sky, or the occan fills the deep. There is a joy that is known as "blessedness," which arches these as the heavens span the sea. It is the joy of love, the joy of faith, the joy of a good conscience, the joy of doing right for the sake of right, the joy of sacrifice and of service. These are so far above the others that they belong to another kingdom whose law is obedience, whose joy is right-eousness, whose efflowship is with God, and whose entrance is by means of a birth from above. And into this kingdom there are eertain well defined steps. "Happy," said Jesus, "are the poor in

God, and whose entrance is by means of a birth from above. And into this kingdom there are bertain well defined steps. "Happy," said Jesus, "are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven." And poverty of spirit is na-kedness of soul before God. He is happy who throws aside his own rags of righteousness and going to God says, "Clothe me, for I am naked; feed me, for I am hungr; guide me, for I am ignorant; put Thine arms under me, for I am weak." As in the mountain passes of the West the traveler holds up his hands before the bandit, so in the presence of God's righteousness the soul must throw up its hands and sur-render to God. Blessed are the poor in spirit, the consciously bankrupt in the presence of God's righteousness the soul must throw up its hands and sur-render to God. Blessed are the poor in spirit, the consciously bankrupt in the presence of God's righteousness the son memined in the far off land, so long as he was satisfied with the husks from the troughs of the swine, so long as he wanted nothing, the father might mourn, but there was nothing for him to do. But when that son threw him-self upon his father's love and said. "I have sinned, and you see my want." then the father could clothe and feed and kiss; place sandals upon his feet and give him the place of the son. Does a prodigal soul wish for happi-ness? I know of no chance for him till he fing mays his sin and standing in his naked need acknowledges his pov-erty of soul. The happiest moment in the prodigal's experience was when he buried his face in his father's shoulder and said, "I have sinned." The hap-piest man at the temple gate was he who smote his breast and without so much as lifting his eyes, said, "God be merciful to.me the sinner." Thay are they who mourn for sin. It is not enough to be anshamed of it, but there must be an actual sorrow therefor. This does not mean to mourn for its consequences, nor for its pub-licity, nor for the misery it entails. Sin is more than a blunder which one may regret. It is more t

be comforted." Happy are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth. But who are the meek? They who obey the law. Moses has passed into history as the meekert

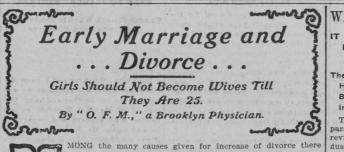
pure? It means to be single in purpose. The diamond must be of "the first water" if it is to flash the light. The man must'be single in purpose if he is to see God. The double-minded man can never see the vision of Him whose countenance is as the sun shining in his strength; for his vision is broken and disturbed, like the waves of the sea driven by the wind and tossed. Ah! I love the sea. I've watched it on a windy day, and heard it weep and mean and sob, and breather out its anger in an awful curse. The seen the waves rise buffeted and beatter, now backward, now forward, till its face was white with rage, but its heart would break, it would break, it would break, it would burst into a myriad briny tears upon the shore and pour from its wretched boson the seawed and driftwood and filth it has gathered in the journey. That wave never saw the sun. But re looked again. The sea was like a mirror, as clear as crystal. I could see the pearly pebbles, and there in its heart i could see the sun. The purchard waters lay all day long and pop, blessed are the pure, the single in any fail, but he rises again, and he is farther ahead. I shame to confess it, but i once played football, the barbaris of clearse God hail see Him. The man who has a suprem desire though fails clothed again, and he is farther ahead. I shame to confess it, but is college. The seen a man fail and slide four times as far as he could so without failing. He's a pure in heart shand slide four times as far as he could be called the children of God is a peacemaker, and hat recondition the man who makes peace shall be called His son. He has passed through the school, and has learned or ingleness of heart, and now he is sure the man who makes peace shall be children of God is a peacemaker, and has rearrout or ingleness of heart, and now he is sure in the shall see thim that is nuisible.

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was taken into the family of Pharaoh's daughte. There is one other "blessed" spoken by Jesus. It is found in the compara-tive form. "It is more blessed to give than to receive." It makes more for happiness to give than to get. When self is the centre there is no happiness. But when self is forgotten there is hap-piness at its height. When a man knows he has nerves he cannot be happiness can be rulned by a sensitive stomach. The happy man is he who not knowing that he has nerves or stomach cares for the other ma. This is the call to self-sacrifice. How utterly intolerable this world would be if every one lived for himself. Happly this cannot be, and the altruism lies at the bottom of family and social life. But there are different kinds of sacri-fice. There is the sacrifice of self to self, of the lower to the higher, of the passion to principle. There is the sac-rifice of self for others, and there is the highest sacrifice, that is, of self to God. Do we talk of joy in these things? Most people think of them as a disagreeable sori of necessity. May-be we see that this necessity serves a useful end. But to rejoice in them! To take up our sacrifice with a song, that seems out of the question. That is the dream of the poet. Griving is blessed, because it is most like God. He has need of nothing but just to give. The glory of the gospel is a happy God, but He gave His Son. And that was what made Him happy. God Himself could not have impore-ished Him. The only gift that He could feel, was the glift of His Son. And that was what made Him happy. God Himself could not be happing if He had withholden this greatest gift. That was the law which Jesus de-clared. It makes more for happiness to give than to get. The whole life of Jesus was giving, but the happiest mo-ment was that last, when He salt "Father, into Thy hands I commend My spirit," and He had given His life for a ransom. In othe single heart, he shall be con-forted and an ininite peace shall dory his tearts. If a man hunger for righ-ness, he shall be f

happiness.

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are several not mentioned. First—Boys and girls read novels and love storles when they are mere children. They begin to look about for their mates; soon two think themselves in love and decide to marry. Opposition only increases their determination, so they slip

Opposition only increases their determination, so they slip off to a clergyman's house, tell him whatever they choose— perhaps he rises from his bed to see them. He doesn't use his eyes or common sense, forgets the dignity of his calling and destiny of these two children—she may be 16, he 20—and this unwise man ties the fatal knot. It should be a penal offense for any one thus to seal the destinies of two such for all time. No woman or man should marry before 25. They are not mature enough before this for the serious and perplexing duties which follow marriage. The vast majority of people find many of these duties very irk-some.

some. If the especial marriage relations could be conducted on a pure, high and moral plane, the greatest cause of friction and disgust would be less. As long as these relations are conducted on a purely animal basis both are degraded. As long as the man thinks he owns this woman's soul and body, disregarding motherhood and its requirements, thinking only of himself and his supposed needs, so long will there be friction, distike, even hatred of each other. Woman has been man's slave since time began. If she is not a good cook all her other virtues seem small. All over the country women are slaves today, first to husbands, then to their children and the home. No time even to think of other things.

of other things. Women are the heroes of the world, as well as the mothers, and the sunshine. They pour their whole lives out for those they love, usually with scant appreciation. God bless all these women! I hall the day when these educated, strong, wise, self-reliant women will control and guide the coming generations. Where these grand, good girls are to find husbands they can re-spect is a problem, if the boys continue to smoke, drink, visit places they don't want their women friends to know about and spend their time in games and sports, not to mention the worst ones. Unless they begin to give up all these demoralizing pursuits and cultivate their best natures, there would be few I should be willing my daughter should marry. When that time comes, as it will, the community will demand a higher manhood. Then there will be happier homes and fewer divorces. of other things.

WHALE FISHERY TODAY IT HAS GONE THROUGH A RE-MARKABLE EVOLUTIONARY PROCESS.

There are few Industries Which Have Had to Withstand More Severe Blows-It May Be Said That Whaling Is Neither Dying Nor Reviving. This is the season for the floating paragraph about a forthcoming great revival in the old-time whaling in-dustry. And almost every year some facts can be pointed to in support of such prophecies. At the close of 1903, for instance, it was announced with entire accuracy that no vessels in the whole history of whaling had ever taken 'so many whales in one in the whole history of whaling had ever taken so many whales in one season as the four steamers then en-gaged on the Labrador and Newfound-land coasts. In connection with well-authenticted reports of sale of whale-bone at prices beyond all precedent, a pretty general impression got about that great things were being accom-plished.

The fallacv of such assumption lies in the fact that there is not one whale fishery, but many; and some go up while others go down. The whales caught in such abundance off New-foundland, for instance, were not of the kind which yielded the \$7.50 whalebone. In the Arctic ocean, this same season was the worst known in the fifty-five years since those waters were first entered by whaling ships. In 1904 the conditions were reversed; the Newfoundland fishery was in straits, while the vessels in the Arctic had a ireasonably good year. It can The fallacy of such assumption lies

the Newnomiand inservy was in straits, while the vessels in the Arctic had a reasonably good year. It can hardly be said, as a general proposi-tion, that whaling is either dying or reviving, but it has gone through a remarkable evolutionary process, some stages of which have been not-ed within a very few years. There are few industries which have had to withstand more severe blows. In the great days of Nan-tucket and New Bedford the captains cruised primarily for oil. The intro-duction of mineral oils for illuminat-ing purposes destroyed in a few years the most important demand for this commodity. For other purposes it has had also to meet the competition of a large variety of fish and other oils. This year's average price for creare oil as griven by the Whale has had also to meet the competition of a large variety of fish and other oils. This year's average price for sperm oil, as given by the Whale-men's Shipping List, is less than one-fourth what it was forty years ago, while that of whale oil is about a third of what it then was. As a re-sult of these conditions, the pursuit of the sperm whale somewhat slackened, and the fish commission's experts be-lieve that its numbers are now actual-ly increasing. But the price of whalebone meanwhile continued to mount. Thus, though the bowhead and right-whales which yield the bone have steadily thinned in numbers, the price to be obtained from the prod-ucts of one carcass is larger than ever. While the whalebone of a right price to be obtained from the prod-ucts of one carcass is larger than ever. While the whalebone of a right whale might be worth \$1200 or so in 1860, it is worth nearer \$8000 today. For all the decline, there are still great prizes for a successful cruise. This year the fleets of New Bed-ford, Provincetown, and San Fran-cisco killed, between them, 52 bow-heads and 15 right-whales, as against 21 bowheads and 5 right-whales in 21 bowheads and 5 right-whales in 1903. The vessels in the Atlantic av-eraged 700 barrels of sperm cil, as against 620 barrels last year. One bark, the first in many years to cruise to the Indian account section 2, thou bark, the first in many years to cruise in the Indian ocean, secured a thou-sand barrels in six months. As an index of the status of the industry at these three ports, it may be stated that the tonnage today—25 ships and barks, one brig and 16 schoners—is about one twenty-fifth what it was in 1846, the highest year; the imports of whale oil are about one-eleventh what they were then, those of sperm oil one-seventh, and of bone one-twenty-eighth. But within the past five years the

But within the past five years the law of diminishing returns has oper-tion of green. Today this spot is the centre of a cheerful community of 8,000 homes in a land made fertile by irrigation. Ten thous and children attend its public schools. The industries there yield \$14,000,000 annually. The raisin crop of 1902 put into the farmers' bank accounts \$2,300, 000. All the raisins' imported into the United States in 1902 amounted in value to only \$400,000. In 1902 the oli wells of Fresno County yielded 570,000 tains as they yield only short whal bone of inferior quality. But now, in-stead of trying out the oll on ship-board after the old fashion, and throw-ing away everything else, the new-foundland whalemen tow each carcass ashore to actories, where it is utilized altered to be on the inferior of the selection of John Sherman to be secretary to faste the strife in ohio for the senatorship was brisk. Although the appointment of Hanna ashore to actories, where it is utilized almost as completely as that of a steer at the stockyards. Not merely the oil, but quantities of valuable fer-tilizer are obtained, and in the last year or two a process has even been invented for using the choicer parts of the flesh for human consumption. Whale meat in this form does not pre-tend to be a rival of fresh meat, but it is hoyed that a market can be found for it in some of the South American countries, where it com-petes with jerked beef. The pioneer whale factories were petes with jerked beef. The pioneer whale factories were immensely profitable, but last year abnormal. In 1903, there were only four steamers employed in this fish-eir, and they made the record catch already referred to of 859 whales, or an average of 215 apiece. Last year, seven steamers were added to the fleet, and while they increased the catch to 1270, the average was only the sevent steamers were added to the fleet, and while they increased the catch to 1270, the average was only the sevent steamers were added to the fleet, and while they increased the catch to 1270, the average was only the sevent steamers were added to the fleet, and while they increased the catch to 1270, the average was only the sevent steamers were added to the fleet, and while they increased the catch to 1270, the average was only the sevent steamers were added to the fleet, and while they increased the catch to 1270, the average was only the sevent steamers were added to the fleet, and while they increased the catch to 1270, the average was only the sevent steamers were added to the fleet sevent steamers were added to the sevent steamers were sevent steamers were added to the sevent steamers were sevent sevent sevent steamers were sevent seve the fleet, and while they increased the catch to 1270, the average was only 115 per vessel. This fact, combined with unfavorable market conditions, made the year such a bad one that, according to the Fishing Gazette, only three of the fourteen factories have paid dividends.

lieve and are vehement in asserting that the slaughter of the whales will result in destroying the supply of bait for the cod fisheries. The whales, they say, drive the schools of caplin and herring, which would otherwise be out of reach in the open sea, into waters where they can be caught. Scientists have given little credit to this theory; but in Norway the influ-ence of the fishermen has been power-ful enough to secure the prohibition of similar whale fisheries for a period of ten years. In Canada, Sir Robert Thoburn is one of the most recent converts to the view that whales are essential to the success of the cod fisheries. Thus the whale, remorse-lessly pursued for centuries, has at last lobbyists working in his behalf.— New York Post.

FAMILIES OF OLDEN DAYS.

Often Remarkably Large According to the Authentic Records.

The north of England seems to be a fertile soil for large families, for in 1797 we read of a Cumberland man and his wife, accompanied by 30 of their children, all attending the christtheir children, all attending the christ-ening of the 31st child, and in earlier years another north countryman, Thomas Greenhill, applied to the them Duke of Norfolk, earl marshal, for an augmentation to his coat of arms on the singular ground that he was "the seventh son and the thirty-ninth child of one father ard one mother." In Conway churchward there was to

In Conway churchyard there was to be seen—it can scarcely be there to-day—a tombstone bearing the follow-ing remarkable epitaph: "Here lyeth the body of Nicholas 'Hocker of Con-way, gentleman, who was the forty-first child of his father, William Hock-er, by Alice, his wife and the father of twenty-seven children, 1637." If a man's family be considered as including all his descendents that of Peter Smith, who flourished in New Jersey in the seventeenth century, is entitled to a high place of honor, for at a recent annual gathering of Peter's In Conway churchyard there was to

at a recent annual gathering of Peter's progeny no fewer than 7000 met and dined together under the apple trees in the orchard attached to the ancestral homestead.

In families it is not an unknown In families it is not all unknown thing for one child to be old enough to have a sister or brother young enough to be his or her great-grand-child. Thus the eldest son of Thomas Beatty of Drumcondra had passed his 73d birthday when his youngest broth-er qualified for the cradle. When Wm. Frost of Galphay, near Ripon, died in 1898 his eldest child was a sturdy boy of 88 summers and his youngest was barely 16, and the Lady Powerscourt of today is half a century older than her latest brother.

There are cases on record where a century or more has divided the wed-ding days of father and son. The first earl of Leicester was first married in 1775, and his son led his second wife to the altar in August, 1875; while Cast Francis Manda who was married In 1115, and 115 solutions to the scotter wife to the altar in August, 1875; while Capt, Francis Maude, who was married on June 28, 1849, was following the example of his father, Lord Hawarden, had set him 93 years earlier, in 1756. But both these cases are quite eclipsed by that of Gen. G. Stevenson of Bristol, who was united to his third wife in 1834 at the age of 82 and whose father was first wed in 1704, the year of Blenheim. This seeming impossibility is accounted for by the fact, his fath-er who was born in 1680 was married for the third time at the age of 70, and the general was the son of this late union. Thus we get the remarkable result of a man whose father was born in Charles II's reign wooing and wed-ding within the memory of many peo-ple still living.—Tit-Bits.

The Man Who "Made" Mark Hanna. The man who really match mark Hanna a United States senator is to have a fat consulship, where the pay amounts to several thousands annually. His name is D. Lynn Rodgers, his home is Columbus. Ohio, and he is a nome is continuous, both the Buckeye senators have indorsed him, and this is said to have assured him the con-sulship at Shanghai, China, to suc-ceed John Goodnow of Minnesota. Rodgers used to be on McKinley's staff when the latter was governor of was supposed to be certain, that he might be rewarded for his great ser-vices in the 1896 campaign, Governor Bushnell was at times minded to name Charles L. Kurtz, then a Re-publican luminary of the first magni-tude in Ohio. Ultimately, Governor Bushnell decided to appoint Mark Hanna, who had, of course, to make his big fight before the Ohio senate later on. The party historians around Columbus say that Rodgers was the



HIRTY-TWO years ago there was but one house in the town of Fresno, in the central desert of California. A hole was dug under it, forty feet deep, into which the inmates lowered lowered themselves by a bucket and a windlass, to escape the heat of the day. Around it, as far as the eye could see, stretched the glaring desert, unbroken by any cultivated spot of green.

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inherif the earth. But who are the meek? They who obey the law. Moses has passed into history as the meekest of men. But Moses bent the neck of his manhood to law, and maybe that is the reason that to this day our best in-stitutions are, all to be traced to the legislation in the wilderness. Only once did Moseslose his meekness, when with an angry frown he smote the rock. That shattered his meekness into a thousand places, and he lost the promised land. He did not inherit the earth, Jesus was the meekest man, and He has fung out. His challenge for the world to come to Him. He was meek, for He was obedient, even to the place of death. Happy are the hungry. Hungre and thirst are spurs which are driven into men to drive ahead. When men are hungry they struggle, and there is hope for a nation when times are hard. But when men and nations are filled, they lie down to sleep and rise up to play. When a man is idle his arm grows weak with disuse. Hungrer and thirst are spurs to activity. But the noblest hunger is the hungref for right-ness, for that is the meaning of "right-eousness." To seek God and His righteousness is to seek for God and His rightness. A man whose' soul is famished with this consuming desire may well be happy, "for he shall be illed."

happiness. A Life of Seif-Abnegation. The Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong draws this pleture of the blessedness of self-sacrifice. He says: "The life of self-abnegation does not attract you. A cathedral window seen from without is dull and meaningless. But enter, and the light of Heaven, streaming through it, glorifies it with every beauty of form and color. Consecra-tion to God for service may seen dull enough when seen from without; but enter into-that experience, and the light of the divine love, streaming shrough it, shall glorify your life with beauty and blessedness which are Heaven's own."

Revel 5000. The Way We Do Thiuke. Rev. F. B. Meyer says: "Knitting needles are cheap and common enough, but on them may be wrought the fair-est designs in the richest wools. So the incidents of daily life may be com-monplace in the extreme, but on them as the material foundation we may build the unseen but everlasting fab-ric of a noble and beautiful character. It does not so much matter what we do, but the way in which we do it matters greatly."

000. All the raisins imported into the United States in 1902 amounted in value to only \$400,000. In 1902 the oil wells of Fresno County yielded 570,000 barrels of crude petroleum, worth \$200,000 before refining. Eighty-nine thous-and head of cattle graze on its rich alfalfa. When a few straggling fortune-hunters came to the county late in the six-ties they were welcomed by this sign hung over Fresno's one building: "Bring your horses. Water, one bit: water and feet, three bits." Fresno was a "wat-ering station" only. In 1872, however, Mr. M. J. Church conveived the idea of bringing water in ditches from King's River, twenty miles away to irrigate the land. His proposal was laughed at as a dreamer's scheme. But persistence won; in 1876 he had water on land within three miles of the town of Fresno, and the first year's crop proved the soil to be fertile. The area of watered ground was rapidly extended. Today there are 360,000 acres under irrigation --World's Work. -World's Work.

The Need for Navies

By Lieut. Carlyon Bellairs, of the British Navy.

HAT mere population and riches are no match in war against much careful organization we have

Thirst are spurs to activity. But the bunger for right-ousness. It does not so much matter what we do, but the way in which we do it matters greatly.
To seek God and His rightness. A man whose soul is famished with this consuming desire may well be happy, "for he shall be filed."
Happy are the merciful. But mercy does not always mean leniency. When a man is convicted of some gross crime it is no mercy-to let him go to do the will of God. These four rules abide as guide-posts on the path to great to the will of God.-Pacifits a percogrative of righteousness, is merciful, and mercy comes ats to the will of God.-Pacifits is in, hungry for righteousness, is merciful, and mercy."
Happy are the pure in heart. But what does this mean? Who of us is

the coast has brought up some curl-ous new cuestions. The fishermen be-Art.

alacrity; but as long as I can possibly avoid it I will never be unhappy. If with a pleasant wife, three children and many friends who wish me well I cannot be happy. I am a very silly, foolish fellow, and what becomes of me is of very little consequence.—Let-ter by Sydney Smith. Indifference may not wreck the man's life at any one turn but it will

man's life at any one turn, but it will man's life at any one turn, but it will paid dividends. So long as whaling was carried on in remote seas, it affected other in-dustrice as little as any business pos-the coast has brought up some curi-che coast has brought up some curi-the co