

The Pulpit

A SERMON BY THE REV. I. W. HENDERSON

Subject: The New Note.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Preaching at the Irving Square Presbyterian Church, Hamburg avenue and Weirfield street, on the theme, "The Church's New Note," the Rev. I. W. Henderson, pastor, took as his text Mark 12:34: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength." He said:

The adaptability of the Gospel is wonderful. In every epoch and in every age wherever the truth of God as it has been revealed in Jesus Christ has been preached, it has been found to be a fit guide for the leading of the minds and hearts and souls of men, a true solvent for the evils of the epoch and the age in which it has been declared. Always it has possessed a message that has been peculiarly adaptable to the individual and social spiritual yearnings and necessities of the society to which it has been proclaimed. When in apostolic times the precousness of budding human life was discounted and largely unrecognized the vitalizing Gospel of Jesus Christ revealed the beauty and the value of life itself. When in the ante-Reformation days the truth was endangered by the regrettable unwisdom of the ecclesiastical authorities of that day and the coming of the Reformation opened wide the treasury of written truth that had been preserved in all its fragrance through the centuries and a new era for mankind began. As in those times so throughout Christendom it has been. Whatever may have been the sins, the spiritual earnings, the mode of thought, the manner of expression, of any generation, the Gospel has always adapted itself and been found humanly adaptable to the sins, the yearnings, the thoughts, the terminology of the period. Every revival in Christian history, especially in the history of the last four hundred years, has had its peculiar message, adaptable to the sins, the thoughts and the terminology of the time in which it has been preached. Historians tell us that when in the days of Jonathan Edwards—days in which Christianity was largely legalistic in thought and speech—the fiery prophet of the living God wished to bring men into an open realization and confession of their sinfulness and their accountability to God he preached them sermons on the essential fact and necessity of Divine sovereignty; and with burning zeal declared to humanity, as God gave him opportunity to sow the seed of His truth, the wisdom of yielding self into the control of the Divine Ruler of the universe. Wesley preached the truth of the freedom of the will to a nation to whom freedom was life. "Whosoever will may come" was not all the Gospel then, nor is it all the Gospel now; but it is the lever of truth by which men in the days of that great revival were most quickly turned to love and serve God.

We are face to face with another great world-wide revival. We are in the midst of it. It may not be recognized in some quarters and it may be blinked in others. Many men refuse to recognize it or they may fail to have the insight to perceive it, but it is here none the less. Evidencing itself within the church it is expressing itself more largely perhaps outside of the church than within it.

Men are Gospel-hardened to the messages of yesterday. Not that they disdain Christ, but because the proclamations of the past have lost, through perfunctory familiarity with them, the power to cut deep into their souls. The edge of the truth has become dulled for them. It needs to be brought to the tempering fire of a flaming truth that shall startle and attract men. It must be laid hard on the wheel of a compelling Divine verity that shall put an edge on all that has become dulled. The preaching of Edwards will not do it, the oratory of Wesley will not do it, the burning messages of Finney will not do it, the declaration of God's love in the mouth of Moody will not do it. These are our places of departure. The truth that these men have declared, the men we are after. We must vitalize that dormant truth by flinging a new message into their souls. We must warm the chilled members of their own religious experiences with the blaze of a modern message that, having its inspirations in the historic Christ, shall be indwelt of His presence and energized of His spirit for a special ministry to-day. Men know that God is sovereign; they know that the human will is free, for are they not exercising it against God every day? They know that personal responsibility for personal sin or decency is inescapable; they know that God is love. We do not need to prove these things to them most insistently. What we need to do is to proclaim before them a new note from the old Anthem of God's revelation of His truth, and Himself in Jesus Christ that shall find a correlative note in their own souls and lead them back into harmony with the age-long chorus of the redeemed of God. It is the business of the church of Jesus Christ to strike this note and to assume leadership.

Granted that these remarks be true, what then shall be our new note? What shall we strike? What word of God shall be our watchword? What text in the Scriptures shall epitomize our thought? About what idea shall our preaching revolve? In my humble judgment the text which shall epitomize the message of the new revival is that which is to be found as indicated in the text for this evening in the Gospel according to St. Mark, the 12th chapter and the 30th verse: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength." And the idea that shall crystallize our thinking shall be the conception of human love for God. As the basis of Moody's evangel was

the love of God for men, so, I verily believe, ere we shall do the work for Jesus that we desire to perform, we must declare, with insistency and with cumulative force, the dignity, the wisdom, the fairness, the efficacy of human love for God.

The trouble with us to-day is not that we do not know that God loves us. The trouble is that men do not love God. The evil which afflicts us can only be cured by the exercise of a controlling and vitalizing love for God, such a love as shall mellow and beautify the souls of men. The iniquity which scourges us now and torments us would not be, if, in the past, men had loved God. A thoroughgoing love for God will make evil conditions in this world as impossible as they will be in the new Jerusalem hereafter. The golden rule has failed to accomplish its mission, not because it is not a truth, but because it is only half a truth, as it is popularly used to-day. The second commandment is a safe guide for our rule and practice through life only when it is correlated with that primary commandment which our Lord enunciated as at the logical centre of the moral and spiritual realities. The golden rule is not enough of a guide for us as we travel toward the undiscovered country. We must be more than moral if we desire happiness here and hope to enter into joy eternal hereafter. The golden rule must be vitalized by the living first principle of the kingdom of God. The trouble with the world is that men have been altogether too well satisfied to do and be done by, as God never intended they should. See for a moment how this half truth works in practice. You and I are on the Stock Exchange. You are satisfied that if by trickery or falsification or by the spreading of dangerous reports, true or untrue, I can ruin you, I may do so, provided I afford you equal opportunity to do the same to me. You and I are trading horses. It is all right for you to fleece me with my eyes open so long as I am permitted to fleece you in the same manner. You and I are in business. It is proper for me to steal your trade, provided you have an equal opportunity to steal mine. Of course this meets a modern interpretation of the golden rule, which says, "Whosoever ye are willing that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." But how grievously it violates the spirit of Christ's law. The principle of the business world too largely is this, that it is all right for one dog to eat the other, because they have agreed that it shall be fair to play the industrial and commercial game that way. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," we are told. But when this law is separated from the correlated truth that Christ declared, and transplanted alone into the lives of multitudes of men to-day, we understand what an awful half-truth it has become.

In all seriousness, I do not desire that some men shall love me in the way they love themselves, outside of Christ. I do not care to practice the golden rule as to-day it is promulgated in our social life, outside of Jesus Christ, or to have it so practiced upon me. For some men have no comprehension of their own value and the demands of their own integrity upon their lives; and how, therefore, can they appreciate the value of the lives, the minds, the hearts, the souls, the peace and purity and happiness of their fellow men? Some men have such a small estimate, seemingly, of themselves, judged by the way they treat themselves, that we should be untrue to ourselves did we not resent like treatment by them of us. Some men have such a debased idea concerning what is right for men to do unto them that they cannot be expected to know, unless the grace of God inform them, what they should do to their fellows.

The message for our own time, the appeal of to-day, must be based on the text I have read. Its theme must be the love of man for God. Loving God, we shall conserve the interests of our own personalities and gain a divine value of our own worth to God and to the world. Loving God, we shall know the value of our brethren. Do you suppose for an instant that men would have the audacity to publish declarations that they were only worth a paltry couple of hundred millions if they really loved God as God means they should? Do you suppose for an instant that they would boast that they can buy legislatures and judges and the government, if they loved God as Jesus loved Him? If we loved God as Jesus means we should, do you suppose that we would be the kind of men that we are, with all its horrors and cruelties, for the saloon as it is, with all its fruitage of vice and crime and misery and poverty and despair? If we loved God as Jesus means we should, have you the slightest suspicion that we would permit women by the thousands to be sent into the brothel in economic self-defense? If men loved God, would it be possible that they would murder and rape and steep themselves in drunkenness, in bestiality and crime? Do you think that if we could get men to love God, they would not have again a lively consciousness of His sovereignty as Edwards declared it, and of their free will to do the right as Wesley declared it, and of their personal responsibility as Finney declared it, and of their indebtedness to divine love as Moody declared it? I think not.

The new note of the church will be the love of men for God. For it is the second logical step in the scheme of redemption in Christ. God in Christ hath already loved men, and now loves them. It is for them to reciprocate His love. The new message must be the central truth of the kingdom of God on its manward side. We must lead men to love God. Then shall we reach them. Getting men to love God, we shall transform the individual character; we shall regenerate society; we shall make wars to cease and all nations throughout all the earth to dwell in righteousness and godly fraternal relationships. The task is great. But it is not impossible. The means and the method we shall discuss at another time. But when we shall have gotten men to love the living God, then shall we hear a voice out of Heaven saying unto us, "Behold, the tabernacle of God is with men, and He will dwell with them, and they shall be His people, and God Himself shall be with them, their God."



Poultry and Fruit Growing.

A combination of fruit growing and poultry raising is especially recommended in a bulletin from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Locate the poultry houses if possible so that the runs will be in the orchard. The fowls will destroy thousands of harmful insects, thus greatly benefiting the trees and increasing the prospects for fruit and the fowls will at the same time gain great comfort and benefit by the protecting shade of the trees. Plum trees and cherry trees are especially benefited by the presence of fowls about their roots. Peach trees will grow most rapidly and soonest give an abundant shade.—Weekly Witness.

The Family Horse.

The family horse is not what it is understood by a "coach" horse, though the latter is usually all that could be desired for the horse that is to give comfort and convenience to each member of the family. The coach horse, so called, is driven by a regular hired driver, and if the horse has style, life and size, he answers the purpose very well; but in the case of the family horse, there must be perfect safety when each and every member of the family becomes driver. The family horse must be sound, kind and willing, cool-headed and intelligent in an emergency. He must be safe to leave unhitched, for a horse that one can't trust to stand for a moment without hitching is no kind of an animal with which practically every member of the family can be trusted.—Weekly Witness.

Best and Cheapest Fence.

Experience, that grim, practical teacher, has many a time and oft proven that the most expensive, most unsatisfactory, most absurd and most inartistic fence yet invented is that blot on any landscape called a picket or paling fence.

Its first cost is always astounding to the inexperienced because of the unexpectedly great amount of lumber necessary to encompass even a small lot. Combined with this is the exasperatingly slow daily progress and heavy strain on the bank account caused by the skilled labor that must be utilized in its erection. And then there comes another astounding expense—the painting. And after it is all completed and paid for, what has the possessor to show for it? Well, first a continuous performance of repairs; here a picket is gone—some small boy needed it for a bat. Beyond, a couple more are missing. Some young man has proved his muscular strength to his best girl. Repair bills are continuous, and, oh! how shabby it gets and what a wad of money it takes to repair it! But still worse than the practical financial aspect is the mental effect on the general public and the family.

Low stone, concrete or boulder walls are by all odds the most beautiful fences. They can be covered by vines and made things of beauty. But they come high and must be topped with barb wire or spikes so that they shall not be used as open-air meeting rooms by budding politicians, or those lorn ones who are quite sure they have met their affinities for keeps.—Washington Star.

How to Grow Large Onions.

It is the ambition of every cultivator to raise large onions. The only way of growing them to an immense size is to start the plants indoors and set the seedlings in the open when the ground becomes tillable. In this way one can raise onions as large as the Bermuda and Spanish varieties. In fact, many of the so-called imported onions are nothing more than home-grown bulbs produced by this method. The variety known as Prize-taker does not look unlike the Spanish type and it is equal to it in mildness, flavor, size and color. Good seed should be secured and sown early in boxes in the greenhouse or hotbed. When a hotbed is used the boxes are not necessary, although they are convenient at transplanting time, since they can be taken directly to the field before the plants are removed.

The seed must be sown rather thickly in rows a half inch deep and three inches apart. When the seedlings are large enough thin them to stand half an inch apart in the row so that stocky plants will be produced. The soil in the seedbed should be very rich and of a light texture to insure a rapid, unchecked growth. In growing the plants give them plenty of air, but do not allow them to become chilled during the early stages of growth. If they are kept too warm they become drawn and spindling and never make a satisfactory growth during the summer. When the weather settles prepare a rich bed in the garden and put the plants in in rows from twelve to fifteen inches apart. Plants should be four or five inches in the rows.

Some stable manure ought to be incorporated with the soil by plowing or spading it in. Chicken manure makes an excellent top-dressing when it is lightly raked in before setting the plants. During the growing sea-

son two applications of nitrate of soda will add much to the size and crispness of the bulbs. Wood ashes will take the place of poultry droppings if the latter can not be obtained. If the ashes are used they should be applied as a top-dressing at the rate of 100 bushels to the acre. The most important thing after the plants begin to grow is frequent cultivation to keep the weeds down and the surface soil loose. While many of the other large growing varieties may be raised in this way the Prize-taker stock is the one most likely to give satisfaction.—Indianapolis News.

Feeding a Horse.

We go to France for good horses, and following is from the Petit Journal Agricole, of France, on how to feed good horses:

"Three meals are necessary and sufficient, with an interval of four or five hours between, to keep a horse in good condition. Oats take at least two hours to digest, hay takes three hours, and because it takes so long to digest it should be given when the day's work is over. The evening meal should be a full meal, the animal being then at rest and able to digest its food at leisure. There should be an interval of half an hour between the return of the horse to the stable and his getting his evening meal.

"Too much food at a meal or too long abstinence between meals, followed by voracious feedings, is conducive to colic and indigestion. Irregularly fed, he is given to showing his impatience by letting his hoofs play about the woodwork of his stall. Giving 'refreshers' at odd times is also bad. Remember that both stomach and bladder should never be loaded in work time, whether light or heavy work is done. A horse, therefore, should not be ridden or driven immediately after a meal, on the same principle that it ought not to be fed sooner than half an hour after work is over. Between one end of the year and another a horse consumes the amount of dry heating food which calls for a special regimen to neutralize the excessive protein consumption that has taken place. Thus in autumn a ration of carrots given before the evening meal of oats is good, and so in the spring, at the fall of the winter coat, a little ground meal is beneficial, mixed with hay and oats, for the evening meal. Another maxim much disregarded in practice is that the horse should be watered long before being put to work, and then very sparingly."

Farm Notes.

A cow that does not eat heartily will not yield an abundance of milk.

There ought to be two step-ladders on every farm. The one for the house should be about five feet high and the other, for the orchard and outdoor work, about nine feet. Make the latter yourself, taking the house ladder for a pattern.

One of the handiest things about a farm is a cart made from the wheels of an old buggy on which is mounted a light frame, constructed to hold hay or other light material. A pair of hand shafts can be attached, and these should be supported by a stick hinged to the handle.

Station experiments show that the growth of turnips late in the season proceeds rapidly as long as the weather is open, and point to the advantage of allowing turnips to remain in the ground as long as it is practicable, especially if the seed was sown late. If left too long, however, or until the ground is frozen, the crop will be harvested with more difficulty.

When wind breaks, in the form of hedges of straight rows of trees, are not desirable a group of evergreens will turn the currents and break the force of the wind. It is well also to note that on the cold side generally—the north and west—is the place to set the very hardiest trees. Among them birch, poplar and willow rank first. The birch is one of the hardiest of all trees and may be planted very close as a wind break.

Sheep are excellent foragers, and can secure a large amount of their food from certain plants that are of no value to farmers, but during periods of drought there may be a scarcity of even weeds or coarse herbage. While it is well to utilize sheep, in order to have them consume such foods, yet there are periods when sheep should be assisted. It pays to give sheep an abundance of pasture, provided good breeds are used.

Luxurious Royalty.

Queen Alexandra's bedroom is paneled in pale rose silk with hangings of white satin, those of the bed being surmounted by the imperial crown. The curtains of her boudoir are of ivory silk, bordered with heliotrope. Here the panelings are of ivory silk in gilt moldings, and other accessories are Beauvois tapestry, French carpet and Louis XVI. furniture. Her Majesty's bathroom is quite new, and was specially built out. It is fitted with a bath of Grecian marble from quarries which had been disused a thousand years.—London M. A. P.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR'S JOKE.

In Fun He Sent a Cable Message to Emperor Napoleon.

"The story of Billy Holtham's costly joke illustrates that the laugh is not always on the side of the joker," said W. B. Bassett, an old time telegraph operator to a reporter of the Kansas City Star.

"The incident occurred a short time after the Civil War, when Holtham was assistant operator in Denver, Col. In those days two operators did all the work of the Denver office. Holtham opened the office one morning, took the daily paper and began reading about the war between Germany and France. All at once the desire to perpetrate a practical joke seized upon him. Taking the pencil from his pocket he indited the following cablegram upon one of the office blanks:

"To the Emperor Napoleon, Garden of the Tuilleries, Paris, France: Colorado will not accede to the cession of Germany to France. Please let Bohemia alone, Gov. Gilpin or any other man."

"Holtham called up Omaha and sent the cable to the man on duty there, just as he would have sent a bona fide cablegram.

"Omaha was the repeating office for all Eastern business. Holtham then tore up his copy and threw the remains in the waste-basket. Then he sat down and laughed. He supposed that the man on duty in Omaha would, of course, see the joke and after laughing himself over it would throw his copy into the waste basket. But the Omaha operator was a man who took everything seriously and hanging the cablegram on the New York hook thought nothing more about it.

"This happened about the middle of the month and nothing more was heard of the fateful cablegram until about the middle of the following month, when Mr. Woodward, the Denver manager of the Western Union office, received the following message from the secretary of the cable company in New York:

"Please come down with the dust."

"Woodward scratched his head, but could not solve the enigma, and replied:

"Don't understand your message about dust. Please explain."

"In due time an answer was received, saying:

"Your cablegram to Emperor Napoleon, Garden of the Tuilleries, Paris, France, signed Governor Gilpin or any other man, \$187.50 in gold, please remit."

"At this juncture Billy Holtham stepped in, and, pushing the message toward him, Woodward remarked:

"What do you suppose that New York idiot means by that?"

"Holtham read it out, and turning pale, blurted out: 'Why, I sent that thing to Omaha as a joke, supposing the man receiving it there would see the point and throw his copy into the waste basket as I did with mine.'"

"Joke!" replied Woodward, angrily. "Do you understand that gold is now worth just two to one and the cost of your little joke is \$375?"

"Manager Woodward wrote a letter to the cable authorities explaining the matter to them and asking that the cablegram be cancelled, but they were inexorable and demanded payment in full. At that time cablegrams were enormously high and payable in gold at that. The result was that poor Holtham had to make the amount good and the telegraph company permitted him to pay \$50 a month until the whole sum was paid. Fortunately operators were then paid \$125 a month salary, and it was not as hard upon Holtham to liquidate the obligation as it would be upon a telegrapher at the present day, with salaries so greatly reduced.

"The late Edward Rosewater, who was manager of the West Union office at Omaha when the incident took place, secured copies of the cablegram and of all the correspondence relating thereto, and put the whole thing in a frame, and it is no doubt somewhere among his collection of telegraphic curiosities."

Berlin Bars Billboards.

Billboards are prohibited in Berlin, but public advertising is confined to neat pillars on the edge of the sidewalk at the principal street corners. These columns (called "Littas Saeculae," after the originator) are twelve feet high and three feet in diameter, the exterior having an advertising surface of from eleven to twelve square metres.

In April, 1901, Berlin advertised for bids for the privilege of these advertising columns for ten years, and the successful bidders are paying an annual rental of 400,000 marks (\$95,000). At that date there were 700 columns already erected, and the number was at once to be materially increased.

The city may use the interior of the columns for storing utensils for street-cleaning and sand for use in the streets, for switch apparatus, for public electric lights and meters for electric street railways, etc. These columns, therefore, are provided with doors and locks.

All placards must be approved by the police authorities before being posted. The city authorities have the right to demand at any time the free posting of official notices. At the present time, as in America, multicolored, changing, electrically illuminated signs are much in vogue, so that the business part of the city at night is dazzlingly brilliant.

"Sandwich men" are occasionally seen, but this is regarded as degrading labor and is not much practised.—From Consular Reports.

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS

RAISES SUBURBAN RATES

Reading Road Takes First Action in Plan to Combat Two-Cent Fare.

Following, by agreement, immediately upon the heels of the Pennsylvania railroad's suit to test the constitutionality of the two-cent-per-mile fare bill the Philadelphia and Reading railroad announced that it would increase the rate of fare to all suburban points by about 40 per cent. It was also officially announced that the Reading would also test the constitutionality of the act in the courts. The next concerted step of the railroads in the warfare against the fare act will be the raising of freight rates over the whole state, with the exception, however, of those on hard coal.

WEDDING LEADS TO ARRESTS

Parents of Young Bride Charge That She Was Married by a Conspiracy.

Because he accompanied Charles Yeager and Miss Sue Wingard to Cumberland from their homes near Johnston and married them in Maryland, the Rev. W. A. Bowman, of Windler, has been arrested on a charge of conspiracy preferred by the bride's father.

The young husband and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gilpin have been arrested on the same charge. The parents allege that those arrested had entered into a conspiracy to rob them of their daughter, and that she herself, if allowed her own way, would never have married Yeager.

Mr. Bowman disclaims all knowledge of any conspiracy.

WOMAN PERFORMER HURT

Her Weight Pulls Out Teeth of Man Who Holds Her.

Swinging high in the air during the Wallace-Hagenbeck circus performance at Johnstown, Pa., Dupress, a trapeze expert, fell to the ground, sustaining internal injuries that may cause her death. The woman was doing her usual trapeze act with a male performer, and it was while being suspended in mid-air by means of a rope clutched in his teeth that her weight pulled out several of the man's teeth, and she shot to the ground below. Several thousand people witnessed the accident.

Operates With Forged Checks.

Martin Doubles, who says he is from Foxburg, was lodged in jail at Clarion, charged with forgery. He deposited a \$500 check at the Citizens' Trust company bank last Saturday, purporting to be signed by Samuel Aut. Later at Arnold Bros.' clothing store he presented a \$25 check on the Gold Standard Bank at Marienville, Pa., signed with the same name. At Summerville he presented a check for \$750 on the Citizens' Trust Company of that place, signed with A. W. Corbett's name. He now admits the checks were forgeries.

Fire Destroys Harrisburg Church.

The new church building of the Derry Street United Brethren congregation at Harrisburg, which was to have been dedicated this summer, was destroyed by fire. The church was being built by sub-contractors, nearly all of whom carried insurance sufficient to cover their losses, which will aggregate \$20,000. Rev. J. A. Lyter, pastor of the church, is a former chaplain of the House of Representatives.

Pimple Caused Death.

A pimple caused the death of Jacob Rice, aged 56, of Sugar Creek township, Venango county. The pimple appeared back of the right ear last Thursday, and he rubbed it. It became sore the following day and on Sunday his neck began to swell. Before a physician reached Rice's home he was dead. The swelling resulting from blood poisoning had suffocated him.

Snakes Milked Cows.

On the Kelly farm, north of Washington, B. S. Moore came upon two huge blacksnakes milking a cow belonging to a tenant. Moore killed both reptiles, which measured six feet two inches each. For several days the tenant had noticed his cows were failing in their milk supply. Since the snakes were killed the milk supply has increased.

Dubois Y. M. C. A. Raises \$30,000.

Officers and friends of the Young Men's Christian Association of Dubois finished a canvass of 20 days for funds to clear the association of a \$30,000 debt, and their success was celebrated with the ringing of church bells. The association has a fine building in the heart of the business district, and its property is valued at \$50,000.

Reyburn Makes Appointments.

Mayor Reyburn of Philadelphia announced the appointment of H. James B. Sheehan, as assistant director of the department of public safety; Jos. S. Baldwin, assistant director of the department of public health and charities; and Jos. S. McLaughlin, assistant director of the department of supplies. The appointments were confirmed.

Woman Burned to Death.

In a fire which destroyed her residence in Tylerdale, Mrs. Lizzie Jordan was burned to death and her niece, Miss Maude Jordan, escaped by jumping from a second-story window, receiving severe injuries. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Bessie Willis Convicted.

At Washington the jury in the case of Bessie Willis, charged with the murder of Ben Williams, brought in a verdict of voluntary manslaughter, and the defendant was sentenced to Morganza. She is but 17 years of age.