

# THE PULPIT.

A SCHOLARLY SUNDAY SERMON BY FATHER MURRAY.

## Constitution of the Church.

Long Island City, N. Y.—Father Murray, St. Mary's Church, preached Sunday morning on "The Constitution of the Church" from this text:

"All power is given to Me in heaven and in earth. Go, therefore, teach ye all nations; baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world." Father Murray said:

This is the constitution of the church. We find it at the end of the first gospel. It is the greatest document of all time. It applies to every age and all time shall be no more. It is brief and it is perfect. It suffers no amendment. God is its author. As it is God that gave it, it is from Him it derives all its importance. And its importance is to be measured by the importance of its Author. Other constitutions there are framed by men, rich in blessings, but they are for a nation. This is for a world. Nations die and with them their constitutions. This will endure as long as the race. Manifold are its blessings, as was to be expected from its Author, of whom the meek and inspired Moses is the head of the book records. "In the beginning God created heaven and earth." Such is God. The prophet Isaiah tells us that he saw the seraphs, the highest choir of angels, in the presence of their Creator, and that he heard them crying one to another, "Holy, holy, holy, the Lord God of hosts, all the earth is full of His glory." Great, then, is the constitution of the church.

I have told you that it was God that gave the constitution of the church. His words are the words of Jesus Christ, and Jesus Christ is God, the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity. From eternity this Person had "all power in heaven and in earth." This same divine Person, as the Person of Christ's humanity, which He assumed that He might suffer for us, has now also "all power in heaven and in earth." When He died as man, for He could not die as God, He merited all power. This is the power He refers to in the preamble of the great constitution that He gave to His church. This power is the source and strength of that constitution.

It was for us Christ died. Without doubt when He died for us He showed us the deepest affection. To use Lincoln's expression on the field of Gettysburg: "He laid the last full measure of devotion." When He gave His life, He made a sacrifice so much greater than the sacrifice of our lives would be as a divine person is greater than we. Jesus has been so good to us that we ought to regard Him as an other self.

The power that Christ merited we find Him shortly using in our interests. He first uses it in sending His apostles to teach men the new thing that had come to pass. How else could they know that they had a Saviour? His command was "Go ye into all nations." Great as was that command, it was not equal to the charity that prompted it, for Jesus is love itself. And in what was He their Saviour? He was to save them from their sins. That we do not appreciate the evil of sin is a great misfortune. We know that if we appreciate the evil of sin we would not commit them. If they are blotted out only by the blood of the Son of God, it is no wonder that we do not understand them. We do understand sin enough to know that it is disgusting and injurious. How disgusting and injurious then must it appear in the sight of God! The philosophers give us another aspect of sin. They tell us it is a privation, a want of something we ought to possess. Want sometimes becomes very hard to bear. Sin in the soul is the greatest want; for it means want of spiritual life. A dagger will kill the body. Sin is the most deadly of all daggers, for it kills the soul.

When Christ came the world was reeking with sin. So disgusting is the account history gives us that we think we could not endure to live among the abominations of the past. By their sins, men, not only as individuals, but as whole nations, had offended the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost. They had made an enemy of Him that would send them to eternal punishment. Christ mercifully commands His apostles to wash away the sins of the nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. This was an exercise of that almighty power that He had received. Thus was the account which the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost had against them to be washed away in the waters of baptism. What a debt the nations owe to Christ!

As the issue proved, it was no easy task to which the apostles were sent. Christ sent them to do men's work. But the apostles were full of the sublime spirit of the Saviour, who had trodden the winepress alone. For three years they had imbibed the lion spirit of Christ. So difficult was their task that in its discharge they one and all encountered the martyr's trial. The foul spirit of darkness did not yield without a contest, but he had to yield. We can glory that Christ so fills His apostles with His spirit when He sent them out to preach that they did not shrink from the trial of blood for the sake of Christ and for the sake of us. Our faith is an evidence of how well they preached. How terribly earnest are the words of Christ when we interpret them in the light of what He was and did, and in the light of the lives and deaths of His apostles.

Let us now take up these other words of Christ: "Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you." This the apostles could understand. They knew what commands He had given them. But perhaps they might understand differently, perhaps they might forget, as other men do. This was all guarded against, as one might infer from the brevity of the constitution, which goes into no details, and which makes

no mention of mistake or failure. The apostles were inspired. They, and not only they, but the church to all time, were preserved free from possibility of error by Christ when He gave His promise: "Behold I am with you all days even to the consummation of the world." He sent them to teach. And certainly since He was to be with them, He was to help them in the task He assigned them. Otherwise His presence would be without meaning. We cannot deny that He is still present with His church unless we deny the truth of what He said.

Power, power, power, is what Christ gave His church. Power, power, power, for the sake of men. This power He refers to in the preamble of the constitution He gave her. We may be certain that Christ having merited all power in heaven and in earth for the sake of men, was not going to deny it to that church He established to save them. The presence of that power in the church is shown by her victories of 2000 years. Now Christ is true God and true man. He became man when He came to save us. So thoroughly like one of ourselves did He become that some are tempted to believe that He was man only. It was as man that power was given Him, for as God He had it from eternity. We should then expect to see Him dispense that power through a society. This is what we actually see. Christ, being the best and most prudent of all men, would naturally do things in order. This power is to be used for the sake of men of good will. It would not be reasonable to expect that it should be used for the sake of people who would refuse it. That it is only men of good will that will avail themselves of the church's benefits needs no proof.

Let us see now the way in which the church uses her power. Certainly it was given that it might be used. She uses it in baptism according to the command: "Baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." Considering that we are so very weak, suppose we have the misfortune to fall into sin after baptism, what then? Ah, Christ's heart was too big. It was Christ that said: "Whose sins you shall forgive they are forgiven them." It was Christ also that said: "Unless you eat My flesh and drink My blood you shall not have life in you." If the substance of the Virgin's body became the body and blood of Christ why should it be hard for Him to whom all power in heaven and in earth was given to change the substance of bread and wine into His body and blood? Would it not rather be a legitimate use of that almighty power that He received? Moreover He received it to use it. And is not Christ present with His church to-day, active though invisible?

The church has seven sacraments. She has a special sacrament for every important juncture of our lives. Penance and the Eucharist may be received frequently. Therefore, power which should be a prominent characteristic of the church is most generously applied to us. The church also uses her power in her many blessings.

The church, in her labors for the salvation of souls, comforts the poor, who must always be the many, with the promise of riches in heaven. She tells them that they do not suffer their poverty in vain. The rich she exhorts to charity under the promise of a reward. The powerful she restrains from oppressing the weak by telling them that they will have to give an account. The poor and the weak are her special care, as they were the special care of Christ when He said: "The poor have the gospel preached to them." Therefore, they above all, should fill our churches. It would be hard to tell the many consolations the church has brought to the poor. To use the words of Isaiah, through the church: "Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low, and the crooked shall become straight and the rough ways plain. And the glory of the Lord shall be revealed and all flesh together shall see that the mouth of the Lord hath spoken."

**Personal Feeling.**  
"Oh, it was no matter of principle, you know," answered a lady, when a friend expressed surprise that in aiding to carry out an enterprise in which she was engaged with others, she had accepted plans and associations known to be disagreeable to her. "It was only a little personal feeling of mine, and it was not necessary that it should have the right of way."

The reply revealed a character sweet and strong, trained to reasonableness and usefulness. With too many the personal feeling is always first, and claims free course whatever may be hindered or pushed aside by it. Mood and prejudice, like and dislike, take the right of way and dominate the life; everything with which they have to do must go carefully round them if it goes at all.

It is rare self-control when one has learned to govern one's likes and dislikes rather than be governed by them; to say to such feelings: "You may exist, but you shall not rule. Duty, justice, the right of others, shall take precedence always."—Forward.

**Develop Child-Faith.**  
A thoughtful father has remarked, in dealing with the life of a devoted missionary, whose early manhood had been spent away from Christ, that careful observation has convinced him that when the hearts of the young "are turned Christward, although early impression may seem evanescent, the first directions return after many days." Naturally, he has strongly deprecated that disparagement of early piety which, alas! is by no means an uncommon fault on the part of thoughtless parents. This he terms "a terrible and most awful mistake," and adds:

"The right course is, by every method, and, by a religious atmosphere of home and school, to form that clinging of faith which is natural to a child. Where there is a rich nature, there will be emotion. To disparage the emotion in such a case will be to prevent or kill the faith. The child emotion will be corrected by time; the faith, through it may seem to falter, will, through God's grace, assert itself again."—London Christian.

# Fashions

New York City.—The breakfast jacket that is slightly open at the neck is the one which a great many



women find comfortable. The model includes that feature and is absolutely simple, the sleeves being cut in one with the body portion. It would be

## Plain Shirt Waist.

The plain shirt waist is one which every woman needs. This one can be made as illustrated with regulation sleeves or with plain ones that extend in points over the hands and can be utilized for the simple, mannish, tailored waist or as a foundation for daintier ones that are either tucked to suit the fancy or cut from already tucked material. In this case butcher's linen is simply stitched and the waist is one of the plain, useful sort. If it were cut from tucked material and made with the plain sleeves shown in the back view, it would take on an entirely different aspect, yet the same model is correct for both. For the plain waist regulation sleeves are held slightly the smarter and there are a great many women who prefer the plain ones and there is a choice allowed.

The waist is made with fronts and back. It is finished with a regulation box pleat and with a neckband, and can be worn with the turned-over collar illustrated or with a separate stock as liked. Both the regulation and the plain sleeves are cut in one piece each, but the regulation sleeves are finished with openings and overlaps at the lower edges and gathered into straight bands.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and five-eighths yards twenty-one or twenty-



charming made from lawn or batiste, from any one of the inexpensive winter wash fabrics, challis and materials of the sort. In the illustration white albatross is banded with pale blue.

The jacket is made with the side portions which are cut in one with the sleeves, the centre front and the centre back. The side portions are laid in tucks over the shoulders, and are joined to the centre portions. The jacket is gathered at the lower edge and joined to the peplum, the belt concealing the seam. The closing is made invisibly at the left of the front.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and a half yards twenty-four, two and five-eighths yards thirty-two or two and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide, with three-quarter yard thirty-two inches wide for bands.

## The Habit Back.

It is hard to find a skirt without the habit back. It is old-fashioned to finish it in any other way. The flat edges of the opening may be closed with buttons and buttonholes which are fastened from top of waist to end of corset, but if the skirt fastens in front the back is fitted smoothly without pleats and hangs in straight lines.

## Filet Net Scallops.

Among the prettiest of the new edge trimmings is a scalloped filet net buttonhole with a colored floss. This is from a quarter inch to an inch wide, and is used at wrist, down sleeve, at edge of yoke and top of collar.

## Correct Decoration.

Embroidery is the correct decoration for the frock of the little tot, it having superseded lace in favor.

## TREE PLANTING ON A LARGE SCALE.

Buyers of a Trout Preserve Go in For Forestry and Set Out Seedlings in Thousands.

"We first went into it as a matter of sentiment, but are now governed by the commercial side, with the added satisfaction of knowing we are benefitting the public at large," said William B. Mershon, of Saginaw, Mich., who is deeply interested in forestry and kindred subjects.

"A good many years ago," said Mr. Mershon, "fifteen or twenty of us bought the Wingleton property, about 1700 acres of land west of Ludington, where W. D. Wing had been conducting a lumber operation for years. We bought it for the trout streams. About all the timber that was worth anything at that time had been taken off; a few young pines were growing around the little lakes and on the plains so-called scrub oak or red oak was growing, but not of much size."

"Had we at the time planted the land with Norway pine, the property would have been worth \$100,000 to-day, for the scrub oaks in the eighteen or twenty years we have owned the property have become of good size, big enough to make railroad ties and the little pines that were around the lakes have now become practically merchantable timber and forest growth has developed to such an extent that a photograph taken of the locality shows a wonderful improvement over one taken of the same place years ago."

"Three years ago we put out 5000 Norway and white pine on the property, and two years ago we put out 15,000 more. The Norways are hard to get, but white pines are easily obtained. This year another planting was made, so that our total now for three years is 51,800. Those planted two years ago have grown well. This is forestry undertaken by a few gentlemen who have chipped in, so to speak, to defray the expense."

"The Au Sable Forest Farm Co., on the north branch of the Au Sable River, has just completed its first planting. About thirty-five acres have been prepared so as to enable us to plant 71,000 trees this year. Of course we had to take out logs and rubbish that might cause fire among the seedlings. We put out 12,000 more trees in temporary beds for transplanting next year and we hope to have sufficient land cleared up so we can put out 100,000 trees and two years from now we hope to make our annual planting pretty nearly 1,000,000 trees. We estimate that 4,000,000 trees will be required to reforest our property there."

"Norway is what really should be planted. We have about fifteen pounds of Norway seed this year and estimate 70,000 seedlings to the pound, but we should have liked to have gotten three times this quantity. We have also put out 1200 basswood and 1000 black ash on the flats, for we have a lot of rich bottom lands."

"Fire has to be guarded against, and we have plowed fire breaks twenty feet wide around the planted sections and are now engaged in fencing the 160 acres on which the planting is made to keep cattle out. This being done, we shall follow by putting fire breaks around the entire property just as fast as possible and keep a crew of men at work there all summer."

"Railroads set many fires. When up on the north branch last week fires were burning fiercely, and it was a shame to see the destruction to young growth that was taking place. White pine and Norway trees eight and ten feet high were being consumed by the fires set by railroads, though they had escaped the fire for years. This was on account of no protection or provision for protection being made by the State or private individuals."

## Rapacious Eaters.

The Chinese are rapacious eaters at the feasts which are given in honor of their ancestors. At these feasts the tables groan with all the good things which the most efficient cooks can provide—pork, snow white rice, pickled cucumbers, chickens, ducks and bird's-nest soup. For some minutes before the feast the 600 or 700 men sit at the tables in silence. Then at a given signal begin the clinking of chopsticks and the noise of indrawn breaths by which the Chinese cool the hot mouthfuls of rice which they shovel down their throats. Presently, when the hot samshu begins to work and the faces become flushed, a babel of voices fills the temple.—New York Tribune.

## Small Flying Machine.

M. Santos Dumont's new flying machine is so small that it travels comfortably on the back of his motor car. It is a monoplane, with a twenty-four horsepower Antoinette motor, weighing fifty-eight kilos, and making 1400 revolutions a minute. The total weight is about 150 kilos. The aeroplane was expected to fly at eighty kilometres an hour, and to rise from the ground as soon as it attained a speed on its three wheels of fifty kilometres an hour. On the fourth trial Dumont flew, but was unfortunate enough to damage one of the new machine's wheels.

The mineral production of the United States has more than doubled in value during the last ten years. During the same period the value of our farm products has increased only sixty-five per cent. The principal mineral products of the country during the year of 1907 represented a total valuation of over \$2,000,000,000.

## If You Want the BEST COUGH CURE you will ask for Kemp's Balsam

and if you get it you will have a remedy for coughs that will be satisfactory in every respect. If you accept something else we do not know what you will get, but it will not be the Best Cough Cure. At all druggists', 25c., 50c. and \$1. Don't accept anything else.

## London's Chilly Houses.

It is very largely our own fault if England has earned the reputation of an inhospitable country to winter in. As a nation we are, I believe, the greatest living amateurs in the science of keeping our houses warm. An Englishman's home is his castle; it is also, 99 times out of 100, his refrigerator. The truth is that England in winter time is one of the chilliest spots on earth. After some years in America it took me, I recall, 30 months on my return to London to get warm again.—London Chronicle.

## BACKACHE IS KIDNEYACHE.

Usually There Are Other Symptoms to Prove It.

Pain in the back is pain in the kidneys, in most cases, and it points to the need of a special remedy to relieve and cure the congestion or inflammation of the kidneys that is interfering with their work and causing that pain that makes you say: "Oh my back!" Henry Gullatt, of Greensboro, Ga., says: "Two years ago kidney disease fastened itself on me. I had awful dizzy spells, headache and urinary irregularities. My back was weak and tender. I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and found quick relief. I was soon restored to complete good health."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

## Race Becoming Extinct.

In New Zealand the native Polynesian race, crowded by Europeans, is becoming extinct. Many of the important animals run wild and multiply rapidly at the expense of the native species, even the streams being filled with European and American trout, which grow to great size.

A good honest remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Sore Throat is Hamlin's Wizard Oil. Nothing will so quickly drive out all pain and inflammation.

The average elevator in a large office building travels about 20 miles an hour.

## FEMININE NEWS NOTES.

Reading rooms have been opened for children in Copenhagen by the women there.

Princess of Albert of Belgium is said to be the happiest wife in the courts of Europe.

The Countess Ferdinand de Lesseps, widow of the famous canal builder, died at Paris.

"Tial Marriages" were discussed at the recent Congress of Russian Women at St. Petersburg.

Senator Claude Hudspeth, of El Paso, Texas, introduced a bill in the Texas Legislature imposing a fine upon bachelors.

Mrs. Harriet Paul has been appointed clerk of the Committee on Corporations and Railroads in the Colorado Legislature.

Mrs. Grace L. Gordon gave \$5000 to a Burlington (N. J.) church which it had forfeited by trying to break a will which left her a fortune.

Mrs. Fred Wilmerding, once a leader of fashion in Paris, has opened a curiosity shop in Florence, Italy, hoping thereby to retrieve her fortunes.

Mme. Semblich, retiring from the operatic stage, thanked her American friends for their loyalty and defended American audiences against their critics.

Miss Eileen Emerson, eldest daughter of Ralph Waldo Emerson, died at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. Murray Forbes, in Milton, Mass. She was seventy years old.

The matron of the New Jersey State Home for Girls explained that she spanked unruly inmates, "prescribing" a leather strap "as medicine" for their conduct.

Miss Minnie J. Reynolds, of New York City, has the distinction of having secured more signatures for the National Women's Suffrage petition in one evening than any other person in the country.

The man of fat is no more the favored mortal that once he was. It was the old idea that an overweight had a reserve fund to draw upon in case there was a run on his bodily bank writes Dr. Brandt Symonds, chief medical director of one of the largest New York life insurance companies, in McClure's. And similarly, he says, an underweight was considered to be undercapitalized. But these ideas no longer prevail. It has been demonstrated beyond peradventure that the underweight has much the best of it. The overweight is much more subject to disease than the underweight, and his expectation of life is correspondingly less.



## The Contrasting Hem.

The double skirt effect has followed the wide contrasting hem. These skirts are not really double all the way, but the lower portion is placed on a well fitting lining with the overskirt over it, loose at the bottom.

## Modish Gowns.

Black velvet cut simply and ornamented only by collar and cuffs of heavy lace is made into extremely modish gowns.