

SATURDAY NIGHT TALKS

By REV. F. E. DAVISON
Rutland, Vt.

LAW AND GRACE.

International Bible Lesson for
June 20, '09.



The difference between the old dispensation and the new, between the Jew and the Gentile, is found in those two words—law and grace. "The law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ." There is a very striking passage in the book of

Hebrews which sets forth the difference between the religion of the Jew and the religion of the Christian. The writer of that book is striving to show what an improvement Christianity is over Judaism and he says:

Contrasting Dispensations.

"For ye are not come unto the mount that might be touched, and that burned with fire, nor unto blackness, and darkness, and tempest, and the sound of a trumpet, and the voice of words; which voice they that heard entreated that the word should not be spoken to them any more. (For they could not endure that which was commanded. And if so much as a beast touch the mountain, it shall be stoned, or thrust through with a dart; and so terrible was the sight, that Moses said, I exceedingly fear and quake.) But ye are come unto Mount Zion, and unto the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem, and to an innumerable company of angels. To the general assembly and church of the first-born, which are written in heaven, and to God the Judge of all, and to the spirits of just men made perfect, and to Jesus the mediator of the new covenant, and to the blood of sprinkling, that speaketh better things than that of Abel."

Christianity No Annex.

By such words as these Apollon upsets the contention of the Jewish people that Christianity is a mere annex of Judaism and that all the converts from heathenism must start where they did, from Sinai's smoking mount. Apollon says, No! Christianity means Zion in the place of Sinai. We have got beyond clouds, and lightnings, and thunderbolts, and earthquakes, and paralyzing fear, and terrible visions and fleeing from the presence of the awful cataclysm. We have come to a mountain which is the joy of the whole earth. We are attracted, not repelled. We are wooed, not driven. We are drawn by love, not coerced by force. We are charmed with tender words, not stunned with thunder-bluffs. We are surrounded with angels, not enveloped in blackness and tempest. We have a city, the Heavenly Jerusalem, not a barren desert, overhung with gloomy mountains. We have a new covenant written on our hearts, not a covenant carved on tablets of stone. We have glorious liberty, not a yoke of bondage. We have divine principles, not a set of rules. We are treated as sons of God, not servants of the household. We are saved by grace, not by legalism. We are not under the curse, but under grace. We do not walk according to an ancient rule, but according as He walked. We do not seek to make ourselves acceptable to God by doing, we do because we have been made acceptable to God. We are not pleasing Moses, we are following Christ. We are not putting the law always before our face, we are putting the Lord always before our face. We do not ask, What does Moses say? We ask, What does Christ say? We read the commandments of Moses, by the interpretation which Jesus gave them. We are not living in the year 1500 B. C., but in the year 1909 A. D.

Legal Bondage Still.

And yet the sad fact is that in spite of the plain teaching of the Bible there is a vast amount of legal bondage in the church to-day. Not only Romanism but Protestantism has lamentably gone back into the legal bondage of the Moslem dispensation three thousand years behind the times. They have not only resumed the laws of Moses, but they have made a thousand more and added to their burdens, already intolerable. The people work day and night and still fall far short of their duty. Ignorant of the fact that Christ has forever superseded Moses and Aaron, triumphantly fulfilling the law by paying all its penalty, they still stagger along under the law dispensation, instead of the grace dispensation of the Redeemer. The gospel is the great emancipation proclamation to the world. In sweet and loving fellowship and harmony with our deliverer we are just as free from the law as if there were no law. Rules and regulations cannot exist where love is.

Law and Love Contrasted.

The model home is not founded on Sinai but on Zion, to grieve the parent with disobedience hurts the child more than the strap. And the teacher who wins the love of her pupils has no use for the ferrule. The new dispensation under which we live is the dispensation of love.

ALMOST GENEROUS.

Casey was Close But Once He Came Near "Loosening Up."

Harry M. Daugherty, of Columbus, who, some persons believe, will be the next United States Senator from Ohio, while in the national capital recently told this story to the Washington Post. Two Irishmen were discussing the death of a friend.

Said Pat:
"Sure, Casey was a good fellow."
"He was that," replied Mike. "A good fellow, Casey."

"And a cheerful man was Casey," said Pat.

"A cheerful man was Casey, the cheerful I ever knew," echoed Mike. "Casey was a generous man, too," said Pat.

"Generous, you say? Well, I don't know so much about that. Did Casey ever buy you anything?"
"Well, nearly," replied Mike, scratching his head. One day he came into Flaherty's barroom, where me and my friends were drinking, and he said to us: "Well, men, what are we going to have—rain or snow?"

SAME OLD WAY.



Teacher—Now, if I should give a smart boy this sentence to punctuate: "Mary Jane a beautiful girl ran down the street," what would he do?
John—Make a dash after the girl, of course.

A New Use for Cheese.

An English farmer recently went into a restaurant in Liverpool and called for some bread and cheese.

"What kind would you like, sir?" inquired the waiter. "Cheshire, Yorkshire or Gorgonzola?"

"Fancy name, that last," said the farmer; "I'll try a bit of that."

He thought it so tasty that he bought a pound, took it home for his wife late at night, and left it for her on the sideboard in the kitchen. Next morning he came in from his before-breakfast round and asked her if she had found the parcel.

"Oh, yes," she replied, "I saw it there all right, and very good mottled soap it is, no doubt, when you know how to use it. But I couldn't make it laster very well when I washed the children, and after I'd done they smelled so strong that I've turned 'em out for a breath of fresh air, just to sweeten 'em a bit before they go to school."

He Would Return.

Marlow was three years old. One day his mother said to him, "Now, Marlow, you may go outdoors to play for a while, but if I see you crossing the street to play with that naughty little boy, Willie Burr, again, I'll give you a hard, hard spanking."

Half an hour later the mother looked out after her boy and saw him playing with Willie Burr. She raised the window and called, with forced gentleness:

"Marlow, come here to me."

Marlow came, but as he did so, he turned to his companion and said:

"You stay right here, Willie. I'm down in to get spanked. I'll be right back."

Back to the Farm.

"Well, Silas, what did you find new down to the city?"

"Why, somethin' wuth seein'. The hull place is full o' cabs with cash registers on 'em, an' red flags to show folks it's dangerous to dispute the fare. They call 'em taxidermy cabs, 'cause of you don't mind, the drivers 'll jest take the skin off ye."

The Saddest Words.

Said a poet to an unfortunate speculator: "Don't you think that the opening lines of Tennyson's little poem, 'Break, break, break,' are plaintive and sad?"

"Yes," was the melancholy reply. "But I think that 'Broke, broke,' is a good deal sadder."

Advice.

"You's got to put a certain amount of dependence on yohself," said Uncle Eben. "De man dat goes aroun' lookin' foh too much advice is liable to find hisself in de position of de gemman dat gits so interested readin' de time-table dat he misses his train."

Holding Back the News.

"I suppose your wife was tickled to death at your raise in salary?"

"She will be."

"Haven't you told her yet?"

"No, I thought I would enjoy myself for a couple of weeks first."

The Way of the World.

Uncle Biff says: "Some hev patches on their knees from kneelin' in prayer, also in th' seat o' their trousers from backslidin'."

Sensible Advice.

Look the world square in the eye. If it's friendly, smile and hold out your hand. If it tries to trip you, duck, dodge and biff it in the neck.

UNCANNY ANTICS CREDITED TO BOY

Dishes and Knives Fly and Bible Flops Over in Wisconsin Norwegian Household

IS HE A LITTLE BROPHY MEDIUM?

Strange Manifestations Are Repeated When Lad Is Removed to Another Town—Scientists on Psychic Societies Interested in Phenomena.

Superior, Wis.—The little village of Mount Horeb, Wis., of which few persons outside of the State probably had heard until recently, has attained a distinct position on the map through the uncanny attributes accredited to an eleven-year-old boy. He is James Henry Brophy, the grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Knut Lund of Mount Horeb, pioneer Norwegian settlers in the town of Springdale, where they had lived for fifty years.

The boy is known variously as "the wonderful child medium" and the "Mount Horeb child of mystery," according as the narrator is a believer in or is skeptical of the cult of Spiritualism. He is a mixture of Irish and Norwegian, his mother being Mrs. Patrick L. Trainor of Madison by a former marriage. He is a pretty child, with fine hazel eyes and curly brown hair. His features are delicate, almost girlish, and his pale, oval face suggests a sensitive mentality. He would be noticed in a crowd because of a certain flowerlike beauty and shyness.

The first uncanny happening occurred on March 9, when, as the boy entered the kitchen of his home, a snowball came flying out of space, struck him in the middle of the back, and knocked him flat on the floor. There is a wide open lot on that side of the house, and there was not a soul in sight outside. Precisely the same thing happened the following day, when the boy came from school. The next evening a series of events put the household in a panic. Cups flew from the table and broke; a lamp chimney was shattered, and the spool of thread on the sewing machine began to unreeled rapidly of its own volition. The boy's grandfather became distracted with terror, and news of the strange events spread rapidly.

The next day there was a funeral in the village, which the boy's mother attended, afterward spending the night at the home of her parents. That night things were particularly nimble, and some of the neighbors were sent for to compose grandfather Lund, who was on the verge of collapse. The Rev. Mr. Mostrom, with Sam Thompson, another respected citizen, responded to the call, but as soon as Mr. Mostrom entered the sitting room a Bible, which was on the table, hopped over twice and fell to the floor at his feet. "There," exclaimed the old couple, "you see how it is!"

The clergyman tried to explain matters rationally, and finally sat down at the organ to play a hymn. Meanwhile Mr. Thompson was sitting about three feet from the table with the boy on his knee, when the boy suddenly exclaimed: "Look out!" Instantly a big carving knife, which had been on the table, flew through the air and stuck in the floor in front of them. The boy could not have touched it, Mr. Thompson says. The same phenomena occurred with a hatpin, and Mr. Thompson and the minister owned up afterwards that they could not sleep for hours that night.

Some of the citizens finally declared that the house, which was equipped with electric lights and telephone, had become electrified, causing the disturbance. Accordingly, two well-known citizens went to the house one night and, despite the protests of the family, who feared to be left in darkness, had the electric wires disconnected. This failed to effect any reform, however, and the boy, finally becoming suspected either of possessing unusual powers or marvelous sleight-of-hand abilities, was sent to the home of his uncle, Andrew Lund, in Springdale.

As soon as he entered his uncle's house a pail of water in the kitchen went spinning over the floor, upsetting its contents. A spoony night followed; all sorts of household utensils apparently went on a spree, and this proved that the boy, wittingly or unwittingly, was responsible for the manifestations.

"You had better take down that looking glass," said the boy to his uncle soon after he arrived. His uncle laughed, but soon afterward the mirror fell with a crash. As in Mount Horeb, country people came in droves to see the boy. A neighboring boy, who came over to play marbles with Henry, was so terrified by the queer actions of the marbles that he ran home and told his mother about it. He said that when it became his turn to shoot he was utterly unable to guide the direction of the marbles which would fly directly from his fingers into Henry's pocket. Also, he said, when Henry shot, the marble would stop short when going swiftly and fly back to the shooter. Andrew Lund declared, too, that the boy would sit on a chair with a cigar box containing marbles in his lap, and that the marbles would jump out of the box without the boy touching them.

The case is attracting the attention of scientists and societies of psychic research from far and near, but the boy is becoming shy of visitors, and frequently cries when they come.

WORLD NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Covering Minor Happenings From All Over the Globe.

DOMESTIC.

It was announced at Pittsburgh that the aggregate amount spent by American railways for equipment since January 1 was \$30,000,000.

William Scott, who was executed by electricity at Auburn, N. Y., for the murder of his stepmother, declared his innocence.

Governor Hughes appointed Miss Crystal Eastman as one of the commission to inquire into the question of employers' liability.

Funeral services of the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale were held in two churches in Boston; thousands viewed the body as it lay in state.

President Woodrow Wilson in an address to Princeton graduates analyzed the causes of the recent financial upheaval.

Govs. Hughes and Fort accompanied the New York and New Jersey Interstate Bridge Commissions on a trip up the Hudson to inspect the sites proposed for a bridge at New York.

Two special Assistant Attorneys-General went from Washington to New York and conferred with lawyers for the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company with a possible view to prosecuting the Sugar Trust under the Sherman act.

Experts doubted the assertion of Dr. T. Alexander MacNicholl that conditions in the New York schools rival those of ancient Sodom owing to defective children born of drinking parents, but the Board of Health has ordered an immediate examination of 10,000 pupils.

A. Holland Forbes, in the balloon New York, won the national balloon race with a flight of 358 miles.

The battleship Michigan exceeded twenty knots in her standardization tests off Rockland, Me.

Dr. T. C. Nicholl, of the Red Cross Hospital, told the American Medical Association that seventy-eight per cent of the children in the lower grades of New York schools were addicted to drink.

Postoffice inspectors, through arrests made at Marion, Columbus and Dennison, Ohio, believe they have unearthed the headquarters of the Black Hand society in the United States.

FOREIGN.

American women were cool under fire in Davao, Philippine Islands, and aided the men to repel the attacks of native constabulary mutineers.

A Japanese editor, who was arrested for conspiracy at Honolulu, has complained to his home government, charging violation of treaty rights.

Twelve Japanese strike leaders in Hawaii were held for a trial on a charge of conspiring to riot and three on a charge of conspiring to murder.

Part of a company of native constabulary at Davao, Mindanao, mutinied, captured the company quarters at night and next day attacked a church where Americans and loyal Filipinos were barricaded.

Two earth shocks were felt along the Riviera, and it was reported that eight lives were lost at Lambesc; the inhabitants of Marseilles and Toulon were panic-stricken.

W. E. Corey, who was injured in an automobile accident near Palaiseau, was badly cut and bruised, but his condition is not serious; the recovery of M. Godilleau, the manager of his French estate, is doubtful.

Surgeons of the American quarantine service in Porto Rico have arrived in Caracas, Venezuela, to study bubonic plague conditions.

Mme. Boursien, residuary legatee under the will of M. Chauchard, the great Paris merchant, is expected to receive property valued at from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000; she has given \$200,000 to the poor of Paris.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate voted, 49 to 11, in favor of free sugar and tobacco from the Philippines. Senator Clay said that adjournment will not come before Aug. 1, perhaps not until Sept. 1.

The government may sue to dissolve the American Sugar Refining Company.

The Senate Finance Committee held a meeting at Washington, at which many changes in phraseology in the tariff bill were made.

Secretary Dickinson returned to Washington after he had presented the diplomas to the 103 graduates of the United States Military Academy at West Point.

The Senate Finance Committee, with the approval of President Taft, has practically decided to offer an amendment to the tariff bill placing a tax on the dividends of corporations as a substitute for the income tax amendments.

SPORTS.

The impression is gaining strength that Ed. Walsh, the big pitcher of the White Sox, is without a superior. Not even the great Mathewson can show more effectiveness, the baseball sharps say.

At San Bernardino, Cal., Paul Dorkum, of Los Angeles, lowered the world's record for motor cycles by covering five miles in a competitive race in 4:46 2/5, standing start.

At Syracuse F. S. Wright, of Buffalo, won the H. W. Smith Cup and the State championship in the annual shoot of the New York State Sportsmen's Association. His score for the three days was 472 out of a possible 500.

At Philadelphia "Jack" O'Brien made a feeble showing against Stanley Ketchel, the middleweight pugilist champion, and the aspirant for the title now held by "Jack" Johnson.

TRUST PAYS \$10,250,000 TO END SUGAR SUIT

Gives \$2,000,000 Cash, Cancels \$1,250,000 Loan, and Returns \$7,000,000 Securities—Trial Stops Suddenly.

New York, N. Y., June 15.—Whipped to a standstill in the courts and fearful of indictments and prosecutions which might land several of its influential men in jail, the American Sugar Refining Company settled the \$30,000,000 suit brought against it by the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company. The penalty which the Sugar Trust paid for wrecking the Pennsylvania company, causing one of its financial backers to commit suicide and entailing great loss on many innocent investors in its securities, was not announced officially.

The settlement involved the payment of \$2,000,000 in cash, the return of \$7,000,000, par value securities and the cancellation of a loan of \$1,500,000 by the trust to their independent rivals.

This is probably the largest payment ever made in private settlement of a law suit.

This result is a distinct victory for Frank S. Black, Samuel Untermyer and J. D. Junkin, chief counsel for the independents. The trust was defended by John G. Milburn, Henry W. Taft, brother of the President, and John G. Johnson, who are among the most eminent lawyers in the country.

This suit was one of the greatest of the many catastrophes or exposures which have overtaken the all-powerful Sugar Trust recently. First the trust was caught by The New York American red-handed in a systematic method of extorting rebates from the railroads.

The American collected the evidence, published it, and on this evidence the trust was convicted in the United States courts. Next the trust was caught using false scales in weighing raw sugar received at the refineries.

It paid \$2,000,000 two months ago to settle this suit. Next it was accused of systematic smuggling. City officials brought charges of stealing city water from unmetered water mains during a long series of years. Then the suit of the Philadelphia independent sugar refinery, which it had crushed and whose suit was once dismissed, was revived and forced to a trial, with the result—a payment of millions in settlement agreed on.

By sugar men, the settlement is regarded as not only a tacit admission of the conspiracy charges made by the Pennsylvania Company, but also as evidence of the strong desire of the Sugar Trust to prevent further publicity of its business methods.

SUBSTITUTE FOR INCOME TAX

Senator Aldrich to Offer it with President's Approval.

Washington, June 16.—After consultation with President Taft the Senate leaders have decided to offer an amendment to the pending tariff bill which in addition to imposing a tax on the incomes of corporations available for the payment of dividends will provide for submitting to the States for ratification a constitutional amendment granting authority to Congress to enact a law placing a tax on individual incomes.

Hatters' Strike in Danbury Ends.

Danbury, Conn., June 15.—The hatters' strike, which has been in progress in this city, New Milford and Bethel for the last five months, was brought to a close to-night, when the seven factories which did not open last week entered into an agreement with the local unions and will open for work to-morrow, giving employment to about 1,000 hands.

Wife-Killer Slain by Posse.

Claremore, Okla., June 15.—Henry Mosley shot and killed his wife while in a jealous rage and was himself killed half an hour later in a battle with a posse of officers while resisting arrest and attempting to escape. Mosley shot his wife twice, following family troubles that had led to a separation.

NEW YORK MARKETS

Wholesale Prices of Farm Products Quoted for the Week.

MILK—Per quart, 2 1/4 c.

BUTTER—Western extra, 26 1/2 c.

7 1/2 c.; State dairy, 21 c.

CHEESE—State, full cream, special, 13 1/4 c.

EGGS—State. Fair to choice, 22 1/2 c.

23 c.; do, western firsts, 22 c.

APPLES—Baldwin, per bbl., \$5.00

5.75; Russet, per bbl., \$4.00 to \$4.75.

STRAWBERRIES—Per qt., 3 c.

LIVE POULTRY—Broilers, per lb., 22 c.

25 c.; Fowls, per lb., 16 c.; Roosters, per lb., 11 c.

12 c.; Geese, per lb., 8 c.

DRESSED POULTRY—Fowls, per lb., 12 c.

12 c.; Cocks, per lb., 12 c.

Squabs, per dozen, \$1.25 to \$3.50.

HAY—Prime, per 100 lbs., \$1.05.

STRAW—Long Rye, per 100 lbs., \$1.40 to \$1.50.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, Maine, per bag, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

ONIONS—N. O., per bag, \$1.00; Texas, white, per crate, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

Texas, yellow, per crate, 75 c. to \$1.10.

FLOUR—Winter patents, \$6.75 to \$7.00; Spring patents, \$6.35 to \$7.40.

WHEAT—No. 2, red, \$1.51; No. 1, Northern Duluth, \$1.38.

CORN—No. 2, 82 c.

OATS—Mixed, 62 1/4 c.; Clipped White, 63 1/4 c.

BEEVES—City Dressed, 9 c. to 10 1/2 c.

CALVES—City Dressed, 9 c. to 10 c.

SHEEP—Per 100 lbs., \$3.50 to \$5.00.

HOGS—Live, per 100 lbs., \$6.85 to \$7.85.



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