

Short Sermons FOR A Sunday Half-Hour

Theme:
EXPERIENCE.

BY REV. DR. JUNIUS B. REMEN-
SNYDER.

Text—Knowing that patience worketh
experience.—Rom., v. 4.

This is the great defect of youth—that it discounts the patient schooling and preparation of discipline, and would rush unguardedly upon the stage and into the battle of life.

But there is danger of placing extreme emphasis on experience. We must have theoretical knowledge; the mind must be furnished by reading and the understanding strengthened by reflection. Our strongest and noblest inspirations come from within. It is in our still inner life that are nourished those visions of sentiment and poetry that make life noble and beautiful. This is the mistake we often hear in regard to religion. It is said that religion is wholly a matter of experience. But experience cannot give us facts. It is not a creative but a testing faculty. He who takes the conclusions of his experience for the word of God will remain in as deep darkness and hopelessness with respect to the blessed truths and hopes of religion as were the great pagan thinkers.

On the other hand, however, the apostle is altogether justified in insisting in the text upon the necessity of experience to religion. One may be the most orthodox of believers, the profoundest of theologians and the most regular of church members, but if he does not know religion by experience he "denies the power thereof," and his profession is but "sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal."

Religion first must be experienced in the heart. Our piety must be sincere. It must breathe within us the spirit of brotherly love. It must make us fear God. It must incite us to hate wrong and meanness. It must make us broad minded and charitable. It must create within us pure affections. It must stir us with high aims and noble ideals. In Bible language, it must make us "new creatures, created after God in true righteousness and holiness."

But the supreme test of religion is that it be experienced in our lives. A man may have deep religious feeling, but if it does not prove itself in action it is but emotionalism. Sentiment and prayers and tears do but make a mockery of God and the Church if they do not issue in right life. It is only when our religion masters our temptations, sweetens our ugly tempers, overcomes our bad habits, casts out our selfishness, moves us to do good to our neighbors, gives us courage in danger and faith and calm under the fire of affliction that it is real. Then it has set to it the seal of experience, and then will it bring forth the crown of God with an immortal hope.

The defect of too many professors is the lack of this vital religious experience. Those who know them best doubt them most. Those whose close contacts show just what they really are have hard work to believe their piety genuine.

If believers would only be more consistent in their lives and illustrate their faith in their deeds, no argument would be needed to win the worldly to follow so gracious a guide as religion. Gibbon, in that famous chapter of his history where he seeks to account for the wondrous progress of the early Church, states that "the primitive Christian demonstrated his faith by his virtues" and "exercised himself in the habits of humility, meekness and patience." The same Christian qualities will give more power to the Gospel today than all the learned arguments of theologians.

Giving Our Best Service.

There is a very precious comfort in the assurance that if we bring the best service we can to God, however humble it may seem, in their light of God's love it will be glorified. Our lives sometimes seem very valueless when we keep them for ourselves selfishly; but when we put them in God's hand and see what He does with them, and how they are transfigured and transformed, we are amazed at what we behold. Let us put ourselves completely in the hand of God. If we will do that, He will transform and enrich our life a hundredfold. Let us not hold back that which it is within our power to give to carry the gospel to the heathen, or lift the burden from the shoulders of God's poor. Though it seems little in our hands, if with loving purpose we put it in the hands of God, it shall be multiplied under His touch of infinite love. The word of sympathy is the chance to speak, though it be as humble as the "cup of cold water" that Jesus speaks becomes a great thing when the loving countenance of God shines upon it.—Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D. D.

Safe and Blessed Path.

Not in husbanding our strength, but in yielding in its service; not in burying our talents, but in administering them; not in boarding our seed in the barn, but in scattering it; not in following earthly human policy, but in surrendering ourselves to the will of God, do we find the safe and blessed path.—F. B. Meyer.

BERRY MAKES BAD SHOW OF HIMSELF

Citizens Annoyed and Disgusted at Undignified Exhibitions.

CANDIDATE'S QUEER TALK

Remarkable Language on Stump From a Man Who Aspires to Be Governor of Pennsylvania.

William H. Berry, the Keystone Party nominee for governor, did not improve his chances as a candidate by the exhibitions he gave while on the stump in Philadelphia last week.

He was evidently laboring under a severe mental strain; at least that is what some of his admirers say in explanation of the many bad breaks made by him in his speeches.

Berry could not control his temper, and on more than one occasion he talked like a man who was in a desperate predicament and did not know where he was going to land.

He was particularly bitter in his attacks on the Democrats who opposed his nomination at the Allentown state convention, and he repeatedly charged them with being "a bunch of crooks."

"I will make that bunch of crooks who controlled that convention," he cried, dramatically, "hide their heads in shame until they die."

"I will sweat blood to win this fight," he exclaimed at another meeting. "When I accepted this nomination I had no idea of being elected and I had but one object. I received a hand-out at Allentown. But I will put that bunch of Democratic bosses on the everlasting hog. That's worth while."

Running to Beat Grim.

This admission from Berry that he agreed to make the independent fight in order to have revenge on the Democrats who refused to nominate him was the subject of much comment. His declaration that he will put that Democratic bunch on the everlasting hog is regarded as service of notice on the Grim supporters that no matter what Berry may think of his own canvass, he will remain in the field until the end, so that Grim shall have no chance of being elected.

It is recalled that Berry was ready to quit if Grim would also withdraw, as Berry is looked on as running third in the race, but as soon as Grim said he would not retire, Berry got into the fight again, and he now says he proposes to keep at it until election day.

Berry a Democrat.

Berry is making no effort to conceal his fealty to the Democratic party. He remarked the other night: "I am as good a Democrat as I ever was. I have trained with the Democratic party for a long time and it has been my hope that the Democratic party might become a formidable minority party—that is what we want."

Berry made a strong bid for the votes of the unemployed while he was speaking in the Quaker City. He attacked the Republican party and the administration of President Taft, declaring that conditions were never so bad. He pictured distress on every hand, and declared that the country was on the verge of a panic.

"How many of you have coal in your cellars?" was a query propounded by Berry to a meeting of workmen. "I have not," some one replied. "Nor have I," responded Berry, in a demagogic appeal for sympathy and support.

Later on at the same meeting, in a palpable effort to carry favor with the crowd, he exclaimed: "I would rather talk to a bunch like this than a bunch twice the size at the Union League."

"We fellows who carry the hod in the game, we get the lemon," was another remark by Berry that gave an insight into his method of campaigning.

After listening to Berry's speeches the opinion was expressed by some of the most conservative men in Philadelphia that Berry by his talk and his political tactics during the last few weeks has demonstrated that he has no conception of the responsibilities of the importance of the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, and that he is absolutely lacking in dignity and character such as should be possessed by the chief executive of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The refusal of the great body of business men and manufacturers and others who have in the past been the leaders of independent movements in Philadelphia to have anything to do with the campaign in favor of Berry for governor has been a serious handicap to the Keystone Party.

Not only do these men regard Berry as unfit to fill the office of governor, but they resent the selection of a Bryanite Democrat of his type to head a ticket about which sincere reformers are asked to rally.

"Brown has wired me to send him up some fishing tackle."
"A nuisance, isn't it?"
"No, that isn't it, but I can't remember whether he favors Scotch or rye."
—Widow.

"An article to Vogue?"
"Yes, send me some, but first, it's all right to go there. But how to get back?"
—Chicago News.

LAWRENCE O. MURRAY.

Comptroller of Currency Who Will Quiz Bankers



Washington, Oct. 11.—Lawrence O. Murray, comptroller of the currency, started today on the trail of his bank examiners. For nearly three years he has been hammering away at various reforms and the bank examiners have borne the brunt of his criticisms. Instituting reforms from his desk in Washington has not proved effective enough to suit Mr. Murray and he is going out into the field to find out why the government experts cannot determine when a national bank is financially shaky.

PRETTY CHEEKY.

At Least the Senator's Demand Struck His Colleague as Such.

Soon after the convening of a new session of congress an announcement was made of the approaching marriage of Anson G. McCook, who was then secretary of the senate. A subscription was immediately started among the senators for the purchase of a wedding present. Two or three prominent senators volunteered to collect the money. Senator X, one of the richest men in the senate at that time, was one of these.

Seeing a new senator who had not yet been approached on the subject,



"THAT MAN BEATS ALL!"

Senator X went to him and said, "Senator Blank, I want you to give me \$25."

"What for?" demanded the new member.

"For McCook's wedding present," explained Senator X.

"I'll see you about it tomorrow," answered Blank, with a scowl.

"All right," said Senator X, as he walked away, "but don't forget it."

Senator Blank watched him until he was out of hearing and then, turning to his colleague, remarked with warmth:

"Well, I've heard of cheeky things in my life, but that man beats all. What do you think? He just asked me to give him \$25 to buy a wedding present for his cook!"

A Preventive Measure.

Six-year-old Harriet announced her intention of giving up her German lessons with fraulein.

"She hugs and kisses me all the time I'm at lessons, and—ugh—I do hate Dutch!" Harriet explained.

"Father, who is something of a diplomat, reasoned with her. "See here, my little girl, I have read German and French with fraulein ever since I was your age, and she has never tried to hug or kiss me."

"Father," observed the child dryly, "you had better tough wood."—Success Magazine.

Why He Applauded.

A characteristic anecdote is told of Cherubini, the most famous of the irritable genius of composers. He had been prevailed upon to be present at the first representation of the work of a confrere, and during the first acts, which were much applauded by the public, he had kept a gloomy silence. The third act was less favorably received, and a certain passage especially seemed to cast a cold blanket over the spectators, when the old maestro, to the astonishment of his friends, was seen to applaud heartily.

"Do you really like that duo?" asked one of them. "I should have thought it was one of the poorest and coldest in the whole opera."

"You idiot," answered the maestro, with genuine naïvete, "don't you see that if I did not applaud it he might possibly cut it out?"

Short Life Selected.

The author of the breezily penned agonized novel smiled stantly. "So you read my pastorous volume?" he asked. "And do you think it will live after me?"

"It all depends," said the perfectly candid young woman. "Have you heart disease?"—Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

The Irresolute Foot.
The sunshine lingered in her eyes
And glinted through her hair.
She wasn't witty, no, nor wise,
But she was wondrous fair.
I loved the ground beneath her shoe—
She wore a glenider three—
But, ah, I'd not the courage true
To ask if she loved me?

Full twenty years have passed away—
In poetry that's a score—
I met her nearly every day
And love her more and more.
Her hair is not a sunny crown,
Her heavy step resounds.
But she's a million smiles down
And weighs two hundred pounds.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Well Prepared.
"What is the occupation of the party boss of that district?"
"He is a shoe-maker."
"A fitting business."
"How so?"
"He ought to be able to keep his henchmen well heeled."—Baltimore American.

Old Man Satan.
Satan knows the way to go
Don't you ever worry;
Track you through de heat an' snow—
Git you in a hurry!
Listen, people,
What I say:
Don't you git
In Satan's way.
Satan knows de fruit dat grow
In de hol' an' thicket,
Best of all—fer him—he know
Dee de time ter pick it!
—Atlanta Constitution.

No Lie.
"I don't want you to marry for money, son," explained the practical father, "but remember it's just as easy to court a rich girl as a poor one."
"It is not," interrupted the son.
"Haven't you noticed the fierce competition for the rich ones?"—Cleveland Leader.

A Good Guess.
I hear the people cheering loud;
Some great man passes, probably.
Alas, I've never heard a crowd
Hurray for me!

I hear the music of the bands,
I see the banners proudly fly.
The people never clap their hands
When I go by.

I wonder if it is because
I've never done a thing as yet
To make me worthy of applause?
It is, I'll bet!
—Chicago Record-Herald.

Expert Advice.
"My pigs seem sickly," complained the amateur farmer. "Yet I give them enough to eat."
"Your troughs are too narrow, stranger. A hog doesn't think he's getting enough to eat unless he can put his feet in the trough."—Pittsburg Post.

The Doctor—I've been having some trouble lately in the shape of toothache.
The Professor—Merely to satisfy my curiosity would you mind telling me what a toothache is shaped like?—Chicago Tribune.

The Prize Performer.
Used to love the tiny bird
Sittin' on the limb.
Used to think I'd never heard
Singers fine as him.
Now his song don't reach my heart
As it's slightly toned.
Wish' Miss Katydid would start
Singin' 'bout the frost.
—Washington Star.

Liked the Outlook.
Subbubs—Swampburt is the most unhealthy place in the world. Since we have lived there my wife can scarcely speak above a whisper.
Heppecke—Gee! Do you suppose I could get a house out there?—Philadelphia Record.

Troubles of Fatty.
There once was a fellow named Slatter,
Who said as he daily grew fatter,
"My tailor don't mind,
See my shirt, I find,
But it isn't much help to my batter."
—Judge.

The Best Advice.
Ethel—Mercy, here's papa coming and he told me the next time he caught you here he'd kick you!
Jack—What would you advise me to do?
Ethel—Sit down.—Boston Transcript.

Trugh, Tugh Trugh.
There was a young artist named Hugh
Whose pictures were certainly trugh,
Who saw a picture of a girl
Without any blurr,
And raised quite a humbuggish.
—Life.

Where They Hit Him.
"What damages did he get in the assault case?"
"A broken nose, a black eye and a few of his teeth knocked out."—Buffalo Express.

A Regular Caller.

Expected friends may fail to call.
But there's one who never will.
He's the installment house collector
With his little weekly bill.
—Chicago News.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION; BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section twenty-six of article five of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur), That the following amendment to section twenty-six of article five of the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section 26 of Article V., which reads as follows: "Section 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts, shall be uniform; and the General Assembly is hereby prohibited from creating other courts to exercise the powers vested by this Constitution in the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts," be amended so that the same shall read as follows:—

Section 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts, shall be uniform; but, notwithstanding any provisions of this Constitution, the General Assembly shall have full power to establish new courts, from time to time, as the same may be needed in any city or county, and to prescribe the powers and jurisdiction thereof, and to increase the number of judges in any courts now existing or hereafter created, or to reorganize the same, or to vest in other courts the jurisdiction theretofore exercised by courts not of record, and to abolish the same wherever it may be deemed necessary for the orderly and efficient administration of justice.

A true copy of Resolution No. 1.
ROBERT McAFFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to eliminate the requirement of payment of taxes as a qualification of the right to vote.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

That section one of article eight be amended, by striking out the fourth numbered paragraph thereof, so that the said section shall read as follows:

Section 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact.

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months), immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

A true copy of Resolution No. 2.
ROBERT McAFFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Allegheny County.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended, by striking out the said section, and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 6. In the county of Philadelphia all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the district courts and courts of common pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this Constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia, vested in five distinct and separate courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each. The said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the court of common pleas number one, number two, number three, number four, and number five, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers. The number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased, from time to time, and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said courts of common pleas without designating the number of the said court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court to which any suit shall be thus assigned, shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.
ROBERT McAFFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

TWELVE muslin trespass notices for \$1.00; six for seventy-five cents. Name of owner, township and law regarding trespassing printed thereon. CITIZEN office.

signed, shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law. In the county of Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas shall be vested in one court of common pleas, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of said court shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in said court may be by law increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adoption.

A true copy of Resolution No. 3.
ROBERT McAFFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Number Four.

Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

Amendment to Article Nine, Section Eight.
Section 2. Amend section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation," so as to read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation," so as to read as follows:—

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A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.
ROBERT McAFFEE,
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SPENCER
The Jeweler
would like to see if you are in the market for JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, DIAMONDS, AND NOVELTIES

"Guaranteed articles only sold."

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ERIE TRAINS.

Trains leave Union depot at 8.25 a. m. and 2.48 p. m., week days. Trains arrive Union depot at 1.50 and 8.05 p. m., week days. Saturday only, Erie and Wyoming arrives at 3.45 p. m. and leaves at 5.50 p. m. Sunday trains leave 2.48 and arrive at 7.02.