Prince Henry of Prussia,

Who is Coming to Visit Us,

Most Popular Man in the German Royal Family.

IT is the most popular and the most accomplished of the Hohenzollerns who is in a few weeks to visit America as the guest of the nation and the personal representative of His Imperial Majesty William II. of Germany.

Prince Henry of Prussia, the Kaiser's only brother, is indeed one of the few princes in Europe who fulfill the romantic ideal of what the son of a royal household should be. A navigator, a scholar, a musician, handsome and dignified in appearance and lovable in personality, His Royal Highness will decidedly be the most interesting visitor the United States has seen in many years. And there is every reason to believe that the olive branch of peace which it is his mission to offer us afresh will be extended by a most graceful hand.

Henry, the sailor prince of Germany, "Unser Heinrich," as he is affectionately called, is now forty years old, having been born on August 14, 1862. Among the many points in which he offers a striking contrast to his brother, none is more significant than the fact that he was the favorite son of both his mother and father, and that he was loyally devoted to them both at a time when William, then Crown Prince, was pursuing a decidedly unfilial course. Personally Prince Henry is a little less tall than his brother,



PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA'S WIFE AND FAMILY.

but is far more symmetrically proportioned, and so well have his twenty years of seamanship agreed with him that he gives an impression of perfect health. He has a handsome face and head, and wears a close-trimmed blond beard and mustache, after the fashion of the present Prince of Wales, his cousin.

While Wilhelm's various, remarkable, alarming and erratic attributes and acts have earned for him all sorts of titles among his loving subjects, from War Lord down through all the degrees of Ich und Gott, Wilhelm the Sudden, Wilhelm the All Knowing, Jack of All Trades, the Mailyphist, the Pickelhaube, and William the Vain, Prince Henry has made himself so well beloved among the Germans that they have honored him as they did his father. They called that good man "Unser Fritz," and they call his younger son "Unser Heinrich."

He has earned their love by—

(1) Keeping his mouth shut (except once in Kiel):

(2) Bearing the hard lot of a younger prince without expectations and with a mailyphist brother, in silence and with dignity;

(3) Minding his own business;

(4) Selecting for that business that of sailor.

Every nation with a crowned head demands a sailor prince, and the sailor prince always is the favorite. Henry is a real sailor prince. There wasn't any fooling about it. Few admirals in any service in the world have seen as much sea service as he has. He worked his way up and served as a captain so long that all Germany became excited over it, and insinuated that his imperial and absolute brother never would let him advance.

Besides being able to steer a ship or get up steam in her or paint her or fire her guns or scrub her decks, he can make excellent clocks.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, who will christen the schooner yacht that is now lying on the ways at Shooter's Island, in the works of the Townsend & Downey Ship Building Company, is a tall well-built girl of the modern athletic type. She is the daughter of the President by his first wife, and was cared for by his sister, now Mrs. Cowles, wife of Commander Cowles of the Navy, until Mr. Roosevelt married again. She is in her nineteenth year.



COLUMBIA WILL ENTERTAIN GERMANIA AT A L(A)UNCH PARTY.

—From the New York Tribune.

If there ever should be a revolution in Europe that would make it desirable for the Admiral to emigrate and begin life over again in a free and easy country, he could hang out his shingle in Maiden lane confident that the merit of his goods would bring a reasonable amount of business to

: Albert William Henry Hohenzollern, :
: Formerly Member of the Firm of :
: William II. (Limited), :
: Now Manufacturer of Clocks. :

For Prince Henry learned clock making as a trade, following the Hohenzollern custom of teaching each child a manual art. Wilhelm the Mighty is a glovemaker by trade and is said is to be as good at it as he is at emperoring, sculpture, statesmanship, oratory and poetry. Whatever else he is, he is no slouch, but does everything with all his might.

The imperial yacht Hohenzollern, which will sail over here, is the most powerful private yacht in the world with the exception of the Standart, belonging to the Czar of Russia. Like



THE KAISER'S YACHT AS SHE WILL LOOK WHEN COMPLETED.

that vessel, the Hohenzollern really is a warship. She is well armed, and capable of being armed far more heavily than she is. Her sides are armor plated and she has a ram. In fact, in all essentials she is a cruiser of no mean strength.

Her crew is uniformed, and the discipline aboard is that of a naval vessel.

Her interior is as lavish as her exterior is grim and threatening.

PRINCE HENRY, BROTHER OF EMPEROR WILLIAM II.

Prince Henry's Itinerary.

This program of Prince Henry's American tour was submitted to Emperor William and the Prince, and has been approved by them:

February 22—The arrival of the Prince and his suite at New York.

February 23—The official welcome by the representatives of President Roosevelt, the Governor of the State of New York and the Mayor of New York City.

February 24—The launching of the yacht at Shooter's Island and a dinner to be given by Prince Henry.

February 25—A reception in honor of Prince Henry, a dinner in his honor to be given by the Mayor of New York and, if consistent with these



GERMAN EMBASSY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.
(Prince Henry's stopping place while at the National Capital.)

functions, a reception by the Press Club.

February 26—The Prince and his party will proceed to Washington, where the Prince will reside at the German Embassy. He will exchange calls with President Roosevelt and be entertained by a dinner at the White House.

February 27—Official receptions and visits and a dinner at the German Embassy.

February 28—The Prince and his party will start for Chicago.

The appointment of the Prince's time between Chicago, Milwaukee, Niagara Falls and Boston, all of which he will visit, has not yet been precisely made. In fact, any part of the official program may be modified.

Before sailing for home Prince Henry will spend two or three days in New York, visiting the city's objects of interest and receiving privately some of New York's notable citizens.

A Celebrated Roman Eater.

Touching the matter of eating, the stories told by the old chroniclers and historians of the abnormal appetites of certain Roman and Oriental men of note fairly stagger belief. Gibbon tells of Soliman, a caliph in the eighth century, who died of indigestion in his camp near Chalcis, in Syria, just as he was about to lead an army of Arabs against Constantinople. He had emptied two baskets of eggs and figs, which he swallowed alternately, and the repast was finished with marrow and sugar. In a pilgrimage to Mecca the same caliph had eaten with impunity at a single meal seventy pomegranates, a kid, six fowls and a huge quantity of the grapes of Tayef.

Dangerous Delights.

A New York physician has recently drawn attention to the danger of tuberculosis infection in childhood from visits to menageries. These greatly loved visits of the little ones should, he thinks, give concern to sanitarians. To visit the monkey houses in the zoological gardens and to remain there as long as nurses, time and temper will allow is the delight of every child. But monkeys also, like the children of men, are prone to tubercle. The commotion, dust, impure air of the average monkey house are certainly favorable to the dissemination of tubercle.—The Medical Press.

A Queer London Character Gone.

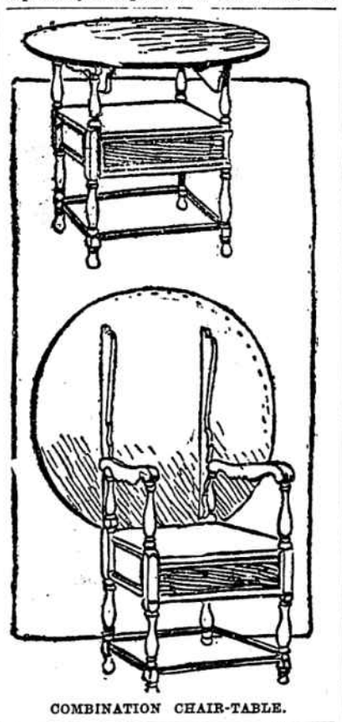
William Day, a London character, is dead. He always wore a high hat inscribed in gold letters, "Prepare to meet thy God." He had special permission from Scotland Yard to wear this hat. He made a special point of promenading the Strand when the theatre crowds were pouring out from the matinees.

The old wooden boat bridge over the ancient Oxus, on the line of the Trans-Caspian Railroad, is to be replaced by an iron bridge 5000 feet long, supported on twenty-four piers. The estimated cost of the structure is $2,600,000.

COMBINATION CHAIR-TABLE.

Something New and Odd in the Way of Furniture.

This unique furnishing piece, the combination chair-table, is designed especially for piazza or lawn use; but



COMBINATION CHAIR-TABLE.

it is quite attractive enough and sufficiently finished to form a decorative addition to any room—in smoking or lounging rooms especially, or where economy of space is a consideration. "Multum in parvo" might well be used to describe it, as it combines a most comfortable chair and convenient table, with large drawer, in one furnishing piece. It may be had in several designs, in ash, dark green or dark brown, or finished in weathered ash, as desired. It is covered with waterproof varnish to withstand moisture or rain when used out-of-doors. Its attractive appearance, convenience, substantiality and very reasonable price (from $8.50 to $11 in different sizes) will commend this piece to many.

Buried Cities of Asia.

During his recent researches among the buried cities of Asia Dr. M. A. Stein discovered much information regarding the life of those cities which for 2000 years have been immured in the sand. The most striking excavations were made in the heart of the desert of El Riya. There one settlement was exposed covering with its scattered dwellings and shrines an area of about twenty-four square miles. Refuse heaps which were unearthed near some ruined houses which apparently had been tenanted by village officials contained hundreds of documents, beautifully written on wooden tablets and carefully tied and sealed. Owing to the preservative nature of the sand many of these were in splendid condition—the ink as black and the seals and string as perfect as if they were only a few weeks old. As these documents are in a known Indian script their decipherment can be expected to reveal in a fascinating manner many of the details of the ancient village life

Viriculture.

Thanks to Dr. Galton's studies, we know how much children inherit from each of their ancestors; and it is theoretically possible to calculate how much increasing the productiveness of the better individuals would improve the race. Thus, if those who are well endowed—and Dr. Galton believes that it is possible to discover differences in efficiency early in life—were enabled to marry young and were placed in favorable conditions, the efficiency of the race would be increased by an amount that can be calculated. A Utopia such as Dr. Galton plans is not easy to carry into effect, but it is well to realize what enormous consequences would follow were this possible "under existing conditions of law and sentiment."—Popular Science Monthly.

The Doctor's Circle.

Each physician in the United States has 655 persons to look to for his support, for one to 655 is the proportion, according to the latest Government statistics. California stands at the bottom—or top, depending on the view—of the list, for there are only 416 actual and prospective patients for each M. D., while in Alaska 2349 persons have to depend on or take chances with one doctor. New York is near the average, with 603 persons for each physician to look after, and Pennsylvania comes nearer the average than any other States, with 662. Lying partially between these great States comes New Jersey, where the number of medical practitioners falls off until one has to care for 686 persons.

Coats of Arms Tabooed.

We second the motion of the New England Historic Genealogical Society that all Americans refuse to display coat-of-arms in public. The fact that there is more fraudulent heraldry now in exhibition than at any time in a hundred years, will be an added incentive, aside from the greater question of good taste, for the desired reticence on the part of those who have the genuine coat-of-arms.—Boston Budget.

How She Figured It Out.



Jimmy (with the peanuts)—"A little girl choked to death eating peanuts the other day."

Jane—"Well, she'd be livin' yet if she'd known you!"—New York World.

THE GREAT DESTROYER

SOME STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE VICE OF INTEMPERANCE.

The Wretched Panorama of Human Nature Adrift That the Bartender Watches Pass Before Him—Some Harm Done by "It," It Always Meaning Whisky.

This is what the bartender sees: A young man with a cold face, much nervous energy, and a tired-of-the-world expression, leans over the polished, silver-mounted drinking bar.

You look at him and order your drink.

You know what you think of him, and you think you know what he thinks of you.

Did you ever stop to think of all the strange human beings besides yourself that pass before him?

He stands there as a sentinel, business man, detective, waiter, general entertainer and host for the homeless.

In comes a young man, rather early in the day.

He is a little tired—up too late the night before. He takes a cocktail. He tells the bartender that he does not believe in cocktails. He never takes them, in fact. "The bitters in the cocktail will eat a hole through a thin handkerchief—pretty bad effect on your stomach, eh?" and so on.

Out goes the young man with the cocktail inside of him.

And the bartender knows that that young man, with his fine reasonings and his belief in himself, is the confirmed drunkard of year after next. He has seen the beginning of many such cock ail philosophers, and the ending of the same.

The way not to be a drunkard is never to taste spirits. The bartender knows that. But his customers do not know it.

At another hour of the day there comes in the older man. This one is the fresh-faced young oldish man.

He has small gray side whiskers. He shows several people—whom he does not know—his book of commutation tickets.

He changes his mind suddenly from whisky to lemonade. The bartender prepares the lemon slowly, and the man changes his mind back to whisky.

Then he tries to look more dignified than the two younger men with him. In the midst of the effort he begins to sing "The Heart Bowed Down with Weight of Woe," and he tells the bartender "that is from "The Bohemian Girl."

He sings many other selections, occasionally forgetting his dignity, and occasionally remembering that he is the head of a most respectable home—partly paid for.

The wise man on the outside of the bar suggests that the oldish man will get into trouble. But the bartender says:

"No, he will go home all right. But he won't sing all the way there. About the time he gets home he'll realize what money he has spent, and you would not like to be his wife. It won't be any songs that she'll get."

The bartender knows that the oldish man—about fifty-one or two—has escaped being a drunkard by mere accident, and that he has not quite escaped yet.

A little hard luck, too much trouble, and he'll lose his balance, forget that there is lemonade, and take to whisky permanently.

At the far end of the bar there is the man who comes in slowly and passes his hand over his face nervously. The bartender asks no questions, but pushes out a bottle of everyday whisky and a small glass of water.

The whisky goes down. A shiver follows the whisky and a very little of the water follows the shiver. The man goes out with his arms close to his sides, his gait shuffling, and his head hanging.

It has taken him less than three minutes to buy, swallow and pay for a liberal dose of poison.

Says the bartender:

"That fellow had a good business once. Doesn't look it, does he? Jim over there used to work for him. But he couldn't let it alone."

The "it" mentioned is whisky.

Outside in the cold that man, who couldn't let it alone, is shuffling his way against the bitter wind. And even in his poor sodden brain reform and wisdom are striving to be heard.

His soul and body are sunk far below par. His vitality is gone, never to return.

The whisky, with its shiver, that tells of a shock to the heart, lifts him up for a second.

He has a little false strength of mind and brain, and that strength is used to mumble good resolutions.

He thinks he will stop drinking. He thinks he could easily get money backing if he gave up drinking for good. He feels and really believes that he will stop drinking.

Perhaps he goes home, and for the hundredth time makes a poor woman believe him, and makes her weep more for joy, as she has wept many times from sorrow.

But the bartender knows that that man's day has gone, and that Niagara River could turn back as easily as he could remount the swift stream that is sweeping him to destruction.

Five men come in together. Each asks of all the others:

"What are you going to have?"

The bartender spreads out his hands on the edge of the bar, attentive and prepared to work quickly.

Every man insists on "buying" something to drink in his turn. Each takes what the others insist on giving him.

Each thinks that he is hospitable.

But the bartender knows that those men belong to the Great American Association for the Manufacture of Drunkards through "treating."

Each of these men might perhaps take his glass of beer, or even something worse, with relative safety. But as stupidly as stampeded animals pushing each other over a precipice, each insists on buying poison in his turn. And every one spends his money to make every other one, if possible, a hard drinking and a wasted man.

You, Mr. Reader, have seen all these types and many others, have you not?

Why did you see them? What reason had you for seeing them?—New York Journal.

Needn't Live With Drunkards.

No West Virginia woman need live with her husband if he is a habitual drunkard, for the Supreme Court of the State has decided that, if, after marriage, the husband becomes a drunkard the wife is justified in deserting him. For this cause, furthermore, the wife is entitled to her dower although at the time of his death she be living apart from him. The decision of the court is reported in the case of Neeley vs. Neeley, from Doddridge County. In his opinion Judge Dent says: "No woman is compelled to live with the worst of all brutes—a drunken brute—to the peril of her health and life, but she has a right to leave him and live apart from him until he furnishes her indubitable evidence of reformation."

Need of a Physician.

We know of many men addicted to strong drink who have, in their sober moments, prayed long and faithfully that the drink-devil might be cast out from them, but their habit has become a disease, and they cannot heal themselves, even by means of prayer.

Help Needed.

To tell a man to cure himself of drunkenness portrays a large quantity of ignorance upon the subject and a small amount of human sympathy. It sounds like advising a man to go into a cage of wild animals without providing him with weapons of defense.

Beer in Factories.

So serious has the drawback of beer-drinking workingmen in Germany become, and so thoroughly is it recognized, that a movement has been started to exclude the drink from the factory premises. It has been not uncommon for a man to consume ten pints a day in his shop, while the average is put at not much below a gallon per day, excess being especially marked among moulders. Several experiments have already been made in educating workingmen to dispense with the morning and afternoon recesses for beer, and one firm making electrical apparatus in Berlin has found an increase of ten per cent. in product per man since the change was made. There is no arguing against such facts as these.—Evening Post.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR FEBRUARY 23.

Subject: The Arrest of Stephen. Acts vi., 1-15—Golden Text, Matt. x., 28—Memory Verses, 7, 8—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

1. "In those days." This phrase was used to mark an indefinite period. In Matt. 3: 1 it implies a number of years, while in Acts 1: 15 it marks a period of only a few days. The events of this lesson occurred just before the death of Stephen, which was only a short time before the conversion of Saul. "Was multiplied." Was becoming numerous. "A murmuring." A complaint. The ground for the complaint was that partiality had been shown in the distribution of the common fund.

2. "The twelve." The apostles. Matthias was now one of their number. It seems that up to this time the apostles had attended to this matter. "Called the multitude." As soon as they were informed of the complaints they immediately called the whole church together and proposed a plan by which these temporal interests could be conserved. "Not reason." "It is not fit." R. V. It is not the proper thing to do. "Forsake the word of God" (R. V.) To leave the higher functions to which we have been called. "And serve tables." That is, to attend to the business duties of the church.

3. "Look ye out." Choose. Here we see an organized, working church. The apostles took the wise course in order to allay any suspicion that they were showing partiality or desired to control the affairs of the church. "From among you" (R. V.) That is, from among the Grecians and Hebrews, that there may be justice done, and no further cause of complaint. "Seven men." Seven was a sacred number among the Hebrews and denoted completeness.

4. "Continually to prayer." The original expression here used denotes intense and persevering application to a thing, or unwearied effort in it. Even apostles could not live without prayer. "Ministry of the word." The preaching of the gospel. It is by "the foolishness of preaching" that the world is to be saved. The minister who does not pray much will be a failure spiritually.

5. "The saying pleased." There was no thought of neglecting any one, and the whole body of the disciples rejoiced that a remedy had been proposed. "Stephen." A man in every way qualified to fill the office. He nobly defended the cause of the Lord Jesus and had the honor of being the first Christian martyr. "Philip." In chapter 8: 5 we hear of Philip as a preacher in Samaria, and he is probably the same as "Philip the evangelist" mentioned in chapter 21: 8. Of the other five nothing is known outside of this passage. "Nicolas." That Nicolas was the founder of the sect mentioned in Rev. 2: 6 is a conjecture without proof.

6. "Set before the apostles." The people chose the men, but the apostles confirmed the selection. This implied a veto power. "Prayed." The apostles prayed for these persons that they might be qualified to fill the position to which they had been called. "Laid their hands." This was a symbol of the impartation of the gifts and graces which they needed to qualify them for their office.

7. "Increased." That is, was more widely spread now that the apostles were freed from secular cares, and left to give themselves unto the ministry of the word. The prosperity referred to shows that perfect harmony had been restored. "A great company," etc. This was the crowning triumph of the gospel.

8. "And Stephen." Very little is known of the history of Stephen. It is thought that he was one of Peter's converts on the day of Pentecost. "Full of grace and power" (R. V.) He was filled with the Holy Spirit and had power, (1) as a great resoner and (2) to work miracles. "Did." "He was a man of deeds." "Wonders." This is one of the words used in the New Testament to denote miracles. "Miracles"—"Signs." R. V. "He wrought miracles, principally, no doubt, in cases of sickness and suffering."

9. "There arose certain." Stephen excited the envy and jealousy of the unbelieving Jews, not only by the wonders and miracles which he wrought, and which won distinction for him, but also by his gifts of knowledge and eloquence which he employed in bearing witness for Christ. They became excited, addressed him personally, and engaged in discussion or debates with him. They were Hellenistic Jews, and had previously known Stephen, who was very probably a Hellenist himself. "Libertines"—"Freed men." Roman captives who had been given their liberty. Many of these had returned to Judea and they had a synagogue of their own in Jerusalem. "Tacitus speaks of 10,000 Libertine Jews." The Talmudists say there were 460 synagogues in Jerusalem. "Cyrenians." Cyrene was the chief city in North Africa, and a great Jewish colony. Numbers of Jews were settled there, and are said by Josephus to have been a fourth part of the inhabitants of the city. These Jews also had a synagogue. "Alexandrians." The Talmud specially mentions the synagogue of the Jews who came from Alexandria, in which city about 100,000 Jews resided. They were the most learned of their race. "Cilicia." Paul's native province. "Asia." This was the Roman province in Asia Minor, and not the "grand division."

10. "Not able to resist." Not that they owned that they had failed to sustain their position, and thereby submitted to the truth, but that they could adduce no arguments possessing any force in opposition to the wisdom and the Spirit wherewith he spake.

11. "Suborned men." Privately bribed and instructed. "Against Moses." Stephen taught that the old dispensation was in decay, and that the temple must pass away. "Against God." This must refer to the supreme dignity and authority which Stephen claimed for Christ.

12. "They stirred up the people." At this time the whole Jewish people were in a state of ill-suppressed frenzy and most sensitive jealousy for the honor of the Mosaic institutions—feelings which broke out in constant revolts against the Roman power. This accusation was therefore the most likely one they could have pitched upon to stir up ill will. "Caught him." Without law or form of justice the people and magistrates rushed on the good man, seized him and brought him to a council that was ready for every evil work. "The council." The Sanhedrin.

13. "False witnesses." Their falseness consisted in the perverted turns which they gave to the words of Stephen.

15. "All—saw his face." All eyes turned upon Stephen. As he had been inspired by the Spirit in his arguments, so now, in the hour of trial, the Spirit shone out upon his face, to testify of his presence within. "Of an angel." God's people shine brightest in severe trials.

Dogs Trained to Lead the Blind.

A new field of usefulness has been opened for especially intelligent dogs by the keeper of the kennel in England. The animals are trained to lead the blind, and with this object in view they are taught to walk in a straight line and at a steady pace. To accomplish this result with a young puppy requires about two months of constant daily practice. The dogs are also taught to avoid carts on the street, and their sense of locality is developed to a high degree. It takes about five months to train a dog in all branches of the work, and when he has thoroughly mastered his profession he is sold for $10 or $15.

"Little Dorrit's Playground."

An interesting ceremony over Southwark way, in London, took place, when a new public park called "Little Dorrit's Playground" was opened to the public. The site was formerly covered by the Marshalsea Prison, made famous by Dickens, and the adjacent streets are Dorrit street and Clenman street, named for the novel. Thirty thousand dollars has been expended in laying out this much-needed park in this most dismal part of the old borough.

Convicts to Work State Factory.

The South Carolina House of Representatives has passed a resolution appointing a commission to take steps to establish a State fertilizer plant, in which the State phosphate rock will be used, and to operate the factory with convict labor.

GOD'S MESSAGE TO MAN

PREGNANT THOUGHTS FROM THE WORLD'S GREATEST PROPHETS.

Poem: Grant Me Thy Peace—It Is a Mistake to Measure People by Their Capacity Rather Than by Their Quality—Christ's Point of View.

Lord, through the coming year I make no plea
For wealth or power; neither that of grief
I have no portion; but where'er I be,
Grant me Thy peace!

I ask not that my days shall pleasure know;
Nor that from sorrow I shall find relief;
In hours of joy, in hours of pain, or woe,
Grant me Thy peace!

If storm-clouds lower, if the sky be gray
And lightnings rift the air; if stormy seas
Threaten to me engulf, dear Lord, I pray,
Grant me Thy peace!

If those I trust deny me, or betray,
Till sorrows' chalice holds but bitter lees;
If hopes, long cherished, fail me by the way,
Grant me Thy peace!

If joy bids fair to be my welcome guest—
Lest I forget—oh, leave me not alone;
But let my happy heart have added zest;
Grant me Thy peace!

That peace which passeth understanding give.
A peace which deadens pain when hope hath flown
In joy, in grief, whether I die or live,
Grant me Thy peace!

—Elizabeth Crannell, in New York Sun.

False Values.

An artist was complaining to a friend that American artists cannot afford to paint large pictures because they could not get prices that would pay for the work on them. He said that those who could appreciate good pictures had not the money to buy them, and those who had the money could not appreciate the amount of work that must be put into a picture.

Happening to pass a large house just then he said, on chance, "This man, for instance, would only buy small pictures, if he bought any." The friend, who happened to know something of the occupant of that house, dissented from this opinion, saying that if that man bought pictures at all he would want to buy them by the yard.

It is true of very many in regard to other things than pictures that quantity counts for more with them than quality. Indeed we are all more or less inclined to make this mistake, even in our judgment of people. We measure them by their capacity rather than by their quality. A meek, gentle, faithful, pure hearted, self-sacrificing man or woman who, perhaps because of these qualities, is compelled to live in a poor house and wear plain clothes, and who has no showy gifts or accomplishments, may be respected in a patronizing way, but never receives the admiration that is given so freely to the popular preacher or to the successful money-getter or politician without any particular regard to whether he possesses any of the qualities that go to make up a Christlike character or not.

Every Christian will acknowledge when thinking of it carefully that this is a false standard of values, that manhood and womanhood should be judged by quality and not by quantity, and that Christlike humility should command far greater admiration than outward success of any kind. And yet we are all so much under the influence of the ideas of the world in which we live that it is very difficult to pay tribute to whom tribute is due in the full measure in which it is due when the very qualities which demand our homage keep their possessor from attaining to what the world considers a respectable rank in the community. It should be our constant effort, however, to overcome these false ideas and look at men and women from Christ's point of view. We must learn to do so if we want to become Christlike ourselves.—New York Witness.

God's Plans.

God has His plans in providence and grace. They do not develop in a day. They ripen by degrees. This does not suit the human mind. Men call for the speedier processes. They become discouraged and doubting at seeming delays or slow movements. But this does not help matters. Our God takes His own time. He makes no mistakes. He will not be forced; neither will He force His own creatures. He will not deviate from His ordained operations. He will not shorten the steps between the beginning and the end of His purpose. Every man must live out his appointed life. Between his birth and the grave lies an interval of preparation, discipline and development, and whether the period be long or short, there is no escaping it. The intervening process is as much decreed as are the beginning and the ending. It stands related to the final outcome. It forms an important part in God's great scheme in regard to time and eternity. At times the experience may be very trying, but the Christian will recognize God's hand in it and abide the issue with patience, resignation and hope, assured that "all things work together for good to them that love God, who are the called according to His purpose."—The Presbyterian.

Transfigured by Jesus.

Have you never seen a splendor of face that even the garments caught? I have over and over again. So have you unless your "eyes were holden" that you did not note it. I have seen a woman's face over an old worn Bible that almost lighted a room. I have seen a plain farmer man speaking of the love of Jesus till even his rusty clothes shone like broadcloth or like a scholar's silken hood. I have seen Bushnell's face in the high pulpit of the old chapel at Yale, being sallow and dull with sickness and disease, slowly change till every eye in the chapel was fixed upon it as upon a lighted lamp, this very garb seeming to catch the splendor.—Rev. David N. Beach, Congregationalist, Denver.

The Loom of Time.

A Christian man's life is laid in the loom of time to a pattern which he does not see, but God does, and his heart is a shuttle. On one side of the loom is sorrow, and on the other is joy, and the shuttle, struck alternately by each, flies back and forth, carrying the thread, which is white or black as the pattern needs. And in the end, when God shall lift up the finished garment, and all its changing hues shall glance out, it will then appear that the deep and dark colors were as needful to beauty as the bright and high colors.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Rest and Peace.

True peace and rest lie not in outward things. There liveth no man on earth who may always have rest and peace without troubles and crosses. Wherefore yield thyself willingly to them, and seek only that true peace of the heart which none can take away from thee, that thou mayest overcome all assaults.—Theologia Germanica.

True Service.

The true divine service is simply the good life. Whatever in the highest and best way serves mankind serves and glorifies God.—Rev. David Utter, Unity Church, Denver.

Increase of Crime in New York City.

Joseph Deuel, President of the Board of City Magistrates, has made public his annual report of the cases heard in the police courts of New York City. It shows that 2166 more cases came before them during 1901 than during 1900, there being 95,555 prisoners in all, 76,422 being males and 19,133 females. This is the high-water mark for arrests in New York City. The arrests for Excise law violations, however, were fewer than in any year since 1879.

Capital Invested in Rice Fields.

Capital to the amount of $20,000,000 is in Texas invested in the rice fields.