#### THE BLACKBERRY PATCH.

The blackberr; patch near the garden ence-What marvels its depths may hold! And far in its jungle what strange events Await, to challenge the bold! What cosy corners which none can see Who chances to know them not! And oft from the cares of the day I fice

To visit the friendly spot.

And lo! when I gaze at the tangled rows Where a thousand times I've been. A queer little boy, with freckled nose, Appears and leads me in. Together we crawl on hands and knees Through a barbed and winding way. And here in the width of the ante and here And here, in the midst of the ants and bees To our hearts' delight we play.

He shows me his treasures, one by one: The nest of the old black hen; The web by the monstrous spider spun; The terrible bandit's den; The cunning retreat where Towser hides When he wants enjoy a bone: And many a curious thing besides. Confided to me, alone.

Have you guessed the secret? Why, don't you know? That queer little boy is I! And he takes me into the Long Ago, Where the realms of Childhood lie. We play at the wonderful make-believe We often have played before. Till the dawn arrives, and from morn till murderers, who nearly always are use-

eve

I am only a man once more. -Edwin L. Sabin, in Puck.

# THE CRIMINAL AND THE PHILANTHROPIST.

6 TOU really are that celebrated-I should say no- have had some smattering of educatorious-criminal, Louis tion. Well dressed, too. Wonder if Parrage?" asked the phil- there is any time to make a note of it anthropist, doubtfully. "Certainly," said the big man in the dinner."

easy chair. He looked good-natured and at the same time rather tired and contemptuous. He had been through from his buttonhole. The rest of it It all; the accepted ideas and the usual people did not matter much; but there was no reason to be angry with them or anything else.

"I was extremely glad that our mutual friend, Mr. Timmins, was able to Pain. induce you to come and pay me a visit. I need not assure you of our good faith. You have nothing to fear."

A smile flashed over the criminal's face; the philanthropist went on rapidly:

"We are not in with the police. won't say we oppose them-that would be illegal-but we are not in sympathy with them. Now, before we begin to talk, what may I offer you? A cup of tea"-valiantly outing with his proof that he was no fanatic-"a whisky and soda? And what about a cigarette?"

"Thanks," said the criminal; "I never drink at three in the afternoon. For that matter, I never drink tea or whiskey at any time: they undoubtedly spoil the nerve. For the same reason I prefer my pipe, if you don't mind?"

"By all means. I'm afraid I smoke four of these every day of my life, and sometimes it runs to five or sixmere habit. Now, my views are pretty well known, and it would interest me extremely to have the views of a great -I should perhaps say remarkablecriminal upon them. I hold that the prison ruins the body, lowers the intellect and destroys the soul." The last phrase came pat and mechanical. The philanthropist had used it on many platforms.

"Undoubtedly," said the criminal. "But what else can you expect?"

#### DR. CHAPMAN'S SERMON religious and philanthropic endeavors What is left? "Science. The study of the correla-

complete. There are some splendid

things in their early stages. If we get

on as fast this century as we did last

in our study of the human double-

dumpling we shall have practically

"It's awful-this idea of that irre-

"On the contrary, it's most hope-

"And how is the brain of the criminal

"How should I know? I'm not a

doctor. By altering the character of

the blood supplied to it. I suppose.

Possibly by operation-the tendency

nowadays seems to be toward more

knife and less pill-box. Of course,

where nothing clse can be done the

afraid I shall never make you see

these things my way. In any case I

must be off. I am going to-I shall

be rather busy to-night, and I want, if

I can, to get a few hours' sleep first.

Good-by. Charmed to have met you."

philanthropist and left quickly.

He shook hands warmly with the

"Extraordinary case." the philan-

thropist thought to himself. "Must

before I go to dress for the annual

sponsibility of the criminal."

end of it."

to be altered?"

ful.'

A SUNDAY DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED tion of mental and physical abnor PASTOR-EVANCELIST. malities is in its infancy: on the moral side the map of the brain is very in-

subject: A Novel Race-Self the Greates Enemy of Most Men-Two Ways Into Heaven-Wealth and Power Will Not Avail the Sinner on Judgment Day.

NEW YORK CITY .- The Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, the popular pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, whose reputation as settied the criminal question by the an evangelist is second to none, has pre-

pared an interesting sermon upon the sub-ject, "A Novel Race," which is preached from the text, Proverbs 14: 12, "There is way which seemeth right unto a man; ut the end thereof are the ways of death. ne time during last summer the Rev Parker, the pastor of the City in Boston, was asked to take the Joseph Temple editor's chair of the London Sun. He was given full liberty to print just what Was

wished in the paper or to keep out of the columns what in his judgment was not conducive to make an ideal paper. One day in the place of the racing news which the readers of the Sun had been accustomed to peruse he printed under the caption of criminal will be killed. I personally "A Novel Ra "A Novel Race Record" a description of the race of life, and for each point made ought to be killed, and should be if I the race of life, and for each point made emphatic in the lives of those who fre-quent the race course and follow racing as a business he presented a passage of Scrip-ture. This was, to say the least, startling. One of our New York papers, quoting from his utterings in the London Sun, printed the following: were in a civilized country. I am the real thing. But we hang only ful people, and ought not to be killed at all. It's a funny world. But I am

A NOVEL RACE RECORD. London.—The Rev. Joseph Parker prints in the Sun to-day in place of the usual rac-ing column what he calls a corrected race ord, as follows: The Eternity Stakes.

The Start-Born in sin, etc. Psalm LI .: 5. The Race-All gone out of the way, etc. Romana III.: 12.

Komans III.: 12. The Finish-After death the judgment, etc. Hebrews IX.: 27. The Weighing Room-Thou are weighed in the balances and art found wanting. Daniel V.: 27. Settling Den. For the data of the set of the set

Daniel V.: 27. Settling Day—For what shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul. Mark VIII.: 36. This outline for a sermon has been in my mind since first my eyes lighted upon it, and to the great London preacher I am indebted for the suggestions of this around not I am quite free to confess And then he noticed that a little bit of his watch chain was hanging loose am independ for the suggestions of this sermon, and yet I am quite free to confess that the only reason I have chosen the outline, and indeed the only reason I preach the sermon is that I have a great had gone. So also had the very handsome gold watch presented to him by the committee, with the pretty inpreach the sermon is that I have a great desire that those of you who are running the race of life should lay hold upon eter-nal life. It is a great mistake for men to preach without giving their hearers an op-portunity to confess Christ. When Mr. Moody first began his public ministry in Chicago he went through a course of ser-mons on the life of Christ, and came at last to the crucifying when the most proscription about "twenty years of devoted and voluntary service."-Barry

NEW IN STREET CAR TRAVEL. Toledo Merchants Provide a Passenger last to the crucifixion, when the most pro-found impression had been made. He felt Station to Help Their Trade.

found impression had been made. The fet as if he ought to give an invitation, but neglected to do so. The audience was dis-missed never to come together again, for that night the great conflagration in Chi-cago was upon the city, and many of his hearers were quickly ushered into eternity, and so while I present this novel race rec-cord I present it only that you may run the One of the novelties of street railway travel in this country is a passenger station provided rent free by the merchants of a certain street in Toledo. It has a newsstand in it and a parcel check room adjoining. ord I present it only that you may run the

Through this particular street five race with Christ. If I had the time in this connection car lines run, and they bring to the might say some words concerning the book in which the text is found. It has been city on an average 5000 passengers a day. The merchants doing business in' in which the text is found. It has been said by some one that there is no part of the Bible which more thoroughly proves the inspiration of the Scriptures, for no mere man could have written these wise sayings; another has suggested that the thirty-one chapters in the book contain a lesson for each day of the month. and no man would find himself failing so frequent-ly if he should imbibe the wisdom of these eavings. Indeed there is not a condition the street, realizing the advantage to themselves of having these passengers alight there wanted the railway companies to establish the station.

The companies didn't see why they should. So the merchants have done it for themselves.

savings. Indeed, there is not a condition of life that is not met by the wisdom of the writer of this book. I might also suggest the different figures which are used in the They have rented a large store for three years and provided it with benches and lockers. Any citizen may Bible which describe a human life. It is spoken of under the figure of a voyage with its days of calm and nights of storm. rent a locker for five cents a day and have packages sent there, to be put in its south winds blowing deceitfully against us, and telling of prosperity that never comes and its hurricane which almost drives us against the rocks and to death, his box. Then when the time comes for him to go home he can start with his purchases without having had all the trouble of lugging them about with but one of the best figures is that of a race for no man walks when he races, but runs. him all day.

He must be desperately in earnest. and no one really makes a success of his life with The experiment, though a new one, has been so successful already that it out this same thing is true of him. There is little place for the laggard in human life to-day. We must run if we would is likely to be imitated elsewher ... New York Sun.

good, no, not one." If we object to the first statement, which, nevertheless, ex-perience proves to be true, we certainly cannot resist the power of the second statement, for the apostle writes that we have all gone away from God. When there came a time in our lives when it was possible for us to choose either the right or the wrong we wall remember that the

or the wrong we well remember that the tendency all along has been to choose the wrong, or at least to permit it, and when we remember that it is the wrong in His udgment that we are responsible for the message is a solemn one that we have to do with who taught the commandments and made the look of lust idolatry, and the feeling of murder against a brother There are two ways in which men might get into heaven; one is the way that is marked with blood, "And though your is marked with blood, "And though your sins be as scarlet they shall be as white as snow," and the other is the keeping of the whole law. If we could do that God will accept us, but we cannot, and we certainly know we have not. "He that offends in one point is guilty of all," not that he has broken all, but in the single offense he has broken away from God. But from the standpoint of the unregenerate man at least this statement is true, and I speak now in the language of the unregenerate. You are not lost because of Adam's sin, or an inherited tendency to evil, but or an inherited tendency to evil, out rather because you have rejected Christ for yourself. Let us imagine a case. You have consumption, and it has come to you from a long line of ancestry, and I went to you and know a cure for consumption, and if you will but take it you may be whole again, and I recite to you the instances of hundreds of people who l been sick and now are well, but you who have fuse the cure and die, not because you were a consumptive with an inherited tendency to this disease, but because you have re-jected the cure, and men are lost because they have rejected Christ.

III. The finish. Hebrews 9: 27, "And as it is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the judgment.

I never speak the word judgment that I am not startled, not for myself, and when I say that I do not mean to exhibit the spirit that I am holier than thou, but startled because of the unsaved man who is in danger of the judgment, for God has distinctly said concerning the saved, "There is therefore now no judgment to them that are in Christ Jesus." This is a them that are in Christ Jesus." This is a personal matter. No one can appear in judgment for us. We must stand there for ourselves, and the thought of the judgment will make us think when everything else has been banished from our minds It is a place of meeting; min will meet his conscience, and that will be all that is necessary.

"All I know of the future judgment Or whatsoever it may be, That to stand alone with my conscience,

Will be judgment enough for me." And he will meet his record. It will not

be necessary that the book shall be opened. The book of one's own record opened. The book of ones own record will condemn; that sin of last night which no one knows but you and God is against you; that sin in London which no one dreams of but yourself and your Maker has made its record, and the things that we have forgotten are standing against us. We have forgotten are standing against us. God pity us if we do not make ready for that day, and we cannot make ready ex-cept by faith in Christ and we can meet God. We have sinned against Him, we have trampled His love under our feet, we have rejected His Son, and in that day we shall meet Him and who shall be able to stand to stand? IV.

The weighing room. Daniel 5: 27, "Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting." There is a machine in the Bank of Eng-

land that in a very wonderful way sifts the sovereigns. You could hardly believe it. There is a whole case of sovereigns there by the man, who, like an ordinary miller at an ordinary mill takes his scoop and shovels up these sovereigns that men have tumbled the one over the other to get hold of, and he puts them in his machine hold of, and he puts them in his machine. He feeds his mill the same way as the old farmer feeds his threshing machine, and i takes hold of the coins and tests them. It weighs and poises each, throwing the light ones to one side, and allowing those that are good and solid and up to the mark to flow into another receptacle. It is a marnow into another receptacle. It is a mar-velous bit of human ingenuity, but its testing qualities are nothing beside the bar of the judgment of God; nothing to the final assize, when the dead, small and great, shall stand before God. You had better put it right. The Spirit says you are a happy man if you realize your short-comines in time and get it covered. ne and get it cove

In one of Tolstoi's books there is an illus-

nd the land is all his, but Tolstoi says

they stooped down to rick him up and he is dead. He has gained it all and lost his

soul. This is a picture of many a man striving for honor and for pleasure and for

What We Miss.

What we just miss is often a disappoint ment to us which we think of and worry

thing of pleasure or prolit that we missed.

But we are not always gratcful enough on account of the evils or perils that we hard ly escaped. Dangers that we were spared

from by moving a little earlier or later, and temptations that we resisted, or that

failed to lead us away because of other in-ducements, of which we thought little at

Arbitrariness of Christians.

power

great day?

What shall it all profit in that

This is the case when it was

have all the territory he can measure

## THE GREAT DESTROYER THE SABBATH SCHOOL THE GREAT DESTROYER

SOME STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE VICE OF INTEMPERANCE.

Scottish Expert Says That the Excessive Cas of Alcoholic Stimulants Caused an Undue Amount of Mental Disease Munufacturing Social Burdens.

William P. Spratling, M. D., Superinten-dent of the Craig Colony for Epileptics, writes as follows: In the eighty-eighth an-nual report of the Royal Morningside Asy-lum at Edinburgh, Dr. T. S. Clouston, the very distinguished and able Superintendent of the institution and able Superintendent of the institution, says about alcohol as a cause of insanity:

"I cannot myself get over the conclusion that the excessive use of alcoholic stimu-lants during times of brisk trade and high wages has to a large extent been the cause of the undue amount of mental disease which we have been called on to treat this year. We had, as a matter of fact, 115 cases, or about a quarter of our whole year. of admissions, in whom drink was assigned as either the sole or as a contribu-tory cause of the disease. If the admission of men alone are looked at, eighty-one, o about one-third of them, were alcoholi about one-third of them, were alcohold cases. I have never had experience of any-thing approaching this before, and I should fail in my duty if, seeing more of the terri-ble effects of excessive alcoholic drinking in destroying honor and reason and self-control than almost anything else in Scotland, I did not strongly draw attention to a fact so disgraceful to us as a community. The mental doctor sees the very worst that loohol can do. "No bodily disease, no family ruin, no

social catastrophe is so bad as the destruc-tion of mind. It is certain that for every man in whom excessive drinking causes absolute insanity there are twenty in whom it injures the brain, blunts the moral sense and leasens the capacity for work in leaser degrees. The brain generally, and espe-cially its mental functions, suffer first, and suffer most from alcohol in excess. Ignor-ance of this fact, thoughtlessness, present enjoyment of its effects, the temptations of the possession of money, bad environments. dangerous social customs and hereditary brain instability are the chief determining factors why men drink to such excess that they become insane. When in any commu-nity there is a large class to whom prosperity always means excessive indulgence in drink and defiance of natural and moral law, it means that a higher sort of education is needed or that degeneration has set in. Mental inhibition is the very highest and most important brain quality, the salt without which social decay is inevitable. Without an average natural endowment of this quality a man thereby exhibits a moral imbecility. Excessive use of alcoholic or other brain stimulants such a man is espe-cially prone to, and it soon finishes off his usefulness, so that he becomes a critaizal, loafer or a lunatic. Henceforth he is a burden or a curse to the community.

burden or a curse to the community. "Or if we take the man who originally had an average inhibitory power, but who has deliberately thrown it away by the ex-cessive use of alcohol, he too soon becomes a social burden and nuisance. Has society no remedy in the way of prevention of such causes of insanity? I can imagine a politician or lawyer of the doctrinaire sort saying that a true conception of liberty necessarily inplies the liberty for a man to drink himself to death if he can afford to do so at his own expense. But it looks to even a plain man an irrational applica-tion of the doctrine of liberty to say that every man has the inalienable right to ren-der himself a burden on other people, and source of degradation and danger to the community by any means whatever. Many people state very confidently that no legis lative or State means can possibly dimin ish the injurious drinking of alcohol. Such persons cannot have seriously looked at the effects of the recent laws in regard to drink in Norway and Sweden, and other facts set out in that mine of facts on the sub-ject — Messrs. Rowntree and Sherwell's book. Our recent 'Inebriates' Act' is al-most a dead letter, and Lord Peel's report remains as yet an interesting subject of academic discussion. The two authors mentioned have flooded us with authenticated statistics, yet nothing is seriously tried legislatively to stop the hundreds of thousands of people who thus poison their brains Convictions for being drunk and incapable steadily increase in Scotland; my alcoholic lunatics have risen from an my alcoholic unatter have lister them in average of fifteen and a half per cent. in the years 1874-88 to twenty-one and a half per cent. in 1889-98, to twenty-two and a half per cent. in 1899, and now to twenty-four and a half in 19-0, all this apparently

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR AUCUST 3.

#### subject: The Tabernacle, Ex. 1., 1-38-Golden Text, Pas. c., 4 - Memory Verses, 1-3-Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

Introduction .- As soon as the law was given the religious worship of the nation was organized. The plan of the tabernacle and its holy service was given Moses during the forty days that he given to ith the Lord in the mount. Chaps. 25-1. The tabernacle was God's dwelling. 2. "First day." The 1st day of Abib of Nisan, nearly a year from the time they had left Egypt, and more than eight months since the worship of the golden

calf. "Ark of the testimony." This was 3 an oblong chest made of accacia wood, overlaid within and without with gold. It was three and three-quarter feet in length and two and a quarter feet in width and depth. Its lid was called the "mercy scat" and was overlaid with gold, with a golden rim around it. There were two cherubin above the mercy seat, one at cach end. "Cover the ark." This veil or curtain hung between the holy of holies and the holy place, suspended from four pillars. The most holy place was completely dark, and no one was allowed to

Ater except the high priest once a year, on the annual day of atonement, the 10th of Tishri (October). 4. "The table." This occupied a place

on the north side of the sanctuary. It was made of acacia wood, overlaid with pure gold, and had a rim of gold around t. It was three feet in length, one and a it. It was three teet in length, one and a half in breadth and two and a quarter in height. "The things-upon it." The table was provided with dishes and spoons for the frankincense, and with flagons and bowls. Upon it were laid each week twelve loaves of bread, representing the twelve tribes of Israel. The loaves were arranged in two rows of six loaves each,

arranged in two rows of six loaves each, and when removed were eaten by the priests in the sanctuary. 5. "The golden altar" (R. V.) This was set in the sanctuary just before the "screen" which separated it from the wrk of the covenant. It was square, being one and a half feet in length and breadth and three feet in height. It was made of aca-cia wood, overlaid with pure gold, and had four horns of gold, one at each corner, and a rim of gold around its sides. 6. "Altar of the burnt offering." This sat in the centre of the open court in

b. Altar of the burnt of the open court in front of the tabernacle. It was seven and a half feet in length and breadth and four and a half in height. It was made of aca-cia wood covered with brass, was without steps and had four horns, one at each cor-ner. It had name, showels, basins, fleshsteps and had four horns, one at each cor-ner. It had pans, shovels, basins, flesh-hooks and firenans, for removing ashes, receiving the blood of victims, adjusting the pieces of flesh and carrying coals of fire. 27: 18. 7. "The laver." This was put between the thermark and the alway of here as

the tabernacle and the altar of burnt offer ing. It was made of brass with a pedestal of brass and was filled with water. Here the priests washed their hands and feet when preparing themselves to enter upon their holy work. 30: 17-21. It was also their used for washing certain parts of the vic-tims. Lev. 1: 9. 2. "Set up the court." The hangings, or screens, which were to serve as a fence about the court were attached by silver

nooks to pillars of brass resting in sockets There were to be twenty of brass. these pillars on the north and south sides and ten on the east and west sides. 9. "The anointing oil." This was a

9. "The anointing oil." This was a particular oil compounded for the pur-poses here stated and for no other. The Lord hud given Moses careful directions both as to the oil and the manner in both as to the oil and the manner in which it was to be used. 30: 22-33. It was not to be used upon foreigners, or for the purpose of anointing the flesh, but it was "And anoint the tabernacle," "The ceremony of anointing with oil

etc. "The ceremony of anointing with oil denoted the setting apart and consecration of an office to a holy use." 12. "Wash them with water." They were to be clean before they ministered before the Lord. This washing symbol-ized the putting away the "filthiness of the fleah and spirit" which is urged upon us by the apostle in 2 Cor. 7: 1. 13. "The holy garments." The attire of the priests, and especially of the high priest, was very elaborate, and is minute-ity described in chapter 28. The sacred dress of the priest consisted of short linen drawers, a tunic of fine linen reaching to drawers, a tunic of fine linen reaching to the feet, a linen girdle, a linen bonnet or turban, and also a linen ephod which is ascribed to them in 1 Sam. 22: 18. In adtry, and yet the politician cries, non posdition to this the high priest wore "an outer tunic, called the robe of the ephod. woven entire, blue, with an ornamental border around the neck, and a fringe at mous in demanding some effective legisla-tion on the matter." the bottom made up of pomegranates and golden bells; an ephod of blue and purple and scarlet and fine linen, with golden from the neck to the thighs; a breastplate attached at its four corners to the ephod, and bearing the names of the twelve Mr. Eugene Smith, an authority on criminal statistics, in a paper recently read before the National Prisons' Association at Cleveland, presented an array of figures that should certainly arrest the atand bearing the names of the tribes of Israel on twelve precious tribes of Israel on twelve precious stones; and the mitre, a high and ornamental turtention of every sincere patriot. He declared the first cost of crime in han having on the front a gold plate with the inscription. 'Holiness to the Lord.' The priests did not wear their sacred He declared the next cost of crime in taxes upon city, town and county for mere policing criminals is about \$200,000,000 an-nually in this country. Add to this the cost of professionals in crime with their dresses outside of the temple. dresses outside of the temple." 15. "Everlasting priesthood." To be perpetual "throughout their generations" until superseded by the office and work average yearly gain, and there is a total loss per year of \$600,000,000, exceeding the of the priest "after the order of Melchizeloss per year of sour, out, exceeding the entire value of the cotton or wheat crop of the United States. Now add to this the further loss by arson and of goods sto-len, not returned, or if recovered are de-preciated fully one-half, and we have a sum that is bewildering to the mind to con-template dek 18. "Set up the boards." The tabernacle proper was forty-five feet in length. fifteen in width and fifteen in height. The we have a two sides on the north and south were each composed of twenty boards of acacia template. wood, overlaid with gold, each board being fifteen feet long and two and a quarter feet wide. These boards were placed on end side by side. Eight such boards were chusetts, in their report for 1869, said: "The proportion of crime traceable to this great vice must be set down, as hereused in the construction of the west end which included two corner boards. 26: toris great vice must be set down, as here torore, at not less than four-fifths." Dr. Elisha Harris, long Corresponding Secretary of the Prison Association of the State of New York, states: 13-29 "Spread-the tent." "The tent here 19. "That fully eighty-five per cent. of all convicts give evidence of having in some larger degree been prepared or enticed to do criminal acts because of the physical refers to the curtains of goats' hair which, in chap. 25: 7, are called a covering upon the tabernacle." They were probably thrown over the board structure and fastdo criminal acts because of the physical and distracting effects produced upon the human organism by alcohol." He also states that "of seventeen cases of murder examined by him separately, fourteen were instigated by intoxicating denks." thrown over the normal structure and never ened on the outside. 20. "Put the testimony into the ark." The two tables of stone on which God had written the ten commandments. Those written first were broken, but afterward they were again written. 27. "Burnt sweet incense." This was drinks. 27. "Burnt sweet incense." This was made according to specific directions from

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"Or if we take the man who originally had an average inhibitory power, but who has deliberately thrown it away by the exhas deliberately thrown it away by the ex-cessive use of alcohol, he too soon becomes a social burden and nuisance. Has society no remedy in the way of prevention of such causes of insanity? I can inagine a politician or lawyer of the doctrinaire sort saying that a true conception of liberty necessarily implies the liberty for a man to drink himself to death if he can afford to dv so at his own expense. But it looks to even a plain man an irrational applicato do so at his own expense. But it looks to even a plain man an irrational applica-tion of the doctrine of liberty to say that every man has the inalienable right to ren-der himself a burden on other people, and

source of degradation and danger to the community by any means whatever. Many community by any means whatever. community by any means whatever. Many, people state very confidently that no legis-lative or State means can possibly dimin-ish the injurious drinking of alcohol. Such persons cannot have seriously looked at the effects of the recent laws in regard to drink in Neuron and Surden and other facts in Norway and Sweden, and other facts set out in that mine of facts on the sub-ject — Messrs. Rowntree and Sherwell's book. Our recent 'Inebriates' Act' is al-

most a dead letter, and Lord Peel's report most a dead letter, and Lord Peel's report, remains as yet an interesting subject of academic discussion. The two authors mentioned have flooded us with authenti-cated statistics, yet nothing is seriously tried legislatively to stop the hundreds of thousands of people who thus polson their brains. Convictions for being drunk and incomble standily increase in Sociand: brains. Convictions for being drunk and incapable steadily increase in Scotland; my alcoholic lunatics have risen from an average of fifteen and a half per cent. in the years 1874-88 to twenty-one and a half per cent. in 1889-98, to twenty-two and a half per cent. in 1899, and now to twenty-four and a half in 1900, all this apparently court from the presentity of the cour-

from the prosperity of the cou

"Our profession of medicine is unani-

Drink and Crime.

The State Board of Charities in Massa-

"Surely in this twentieth century the philanthropist began, and stopped blankly.

"Briefly, there are more stupid and ignorant people than clever and well informed people. Our method of treating criminals pleases the stupid and ignorant majority."

"You're quite right," said the philanthropist, eagerly. "That majority must be educated. Already there has been some advance. Look at the sentences that used to be carried out less than a hundred years ago: they would not be tolerated now. But there is much to be learned. Now I see the prison of the future as a handsome well-lighted, airy place, with a fine garden attached, and a swimming bath, and-er-a gymnasium and library, and-er-everything of that sort. There would be comfortable recreation-rooms; bagatelle - perhaps billiards. Gambling and bad language: of course, prohibited. There would be an employment bureau, which would look after every man when he had finished his term. There would be a system of rewards for good conduct. and there would be a good deal of music-we should believe in a refining process."

The philanthropist was conscious that he had put it better on platforms. There was something in the criminal's good-natured and contemptuous eye that disconcerted him.

"How does it strike you?" he asked. When the criminal was able to speak for laughing, he said: "Excuse me-it's rubbish, of course?"

"You don't think that as a method of reclamation-" Again the philanthropist stopped blankly.

"No criminal is ever reclaimed. People who are not criminals, but have of muscles from those previously in made mistakes, may see the advantage use is illustrated in the old story of of not making any more-that happens the pugmill mule that was found to sometimes. But the natural criminal remains the natural criminal, just as the natural genius remains a genius, and for just the same reasons. En- giddiness by twisting up a swing, vironment and circumstance may make the occasional criminal, but the real centres of equilibrium to a balance by thing-that is inborn, that is the man a rapid untwisting motion. Absolute himself."

"Oh. but I can't hold with you there." said the philanthropist, plucking up mode of activity gives a sensation of heart. "That is a desperate doctrine. rest at any rate. After a long day of And the facts are all against you. Do close visual application, when the

to produce in some people a kind of the subjective sensations of color-the hypnotic state under which suggestion kaleidoscopic effects that come and go acts very strongly on them. That is with slight variations in pressure. The found in all religions. The perma- brain finds rest in an objectless play nence of the conversion in the real of color; so the tired mind seeks rest dition and the suggestion being frequently renewed. Take these away the frolicsome vaudeville, or the perand the man goes back again; he is usal of light literature or the newsno more reclaimed than I am."

"That's not my version of it at all," sadi the philanthropist. "No?

"And look here. You think the present penal system all wrong. You seem to have no faith in wide-minded | cine.

Why He Turned Pale.

telephone from the marksman's stand to the target. The marker is thus in communication with the shooter, and if care is used is in no danger. Occasionally, however, accidents happen like the following, which the Hon. T. F. Freemantle tells in his recently published volume, "The Book of the Rifle."

all right?"

a minute."

Unluckily, Sir Henry caught the "All right, sir," but missed the last part of the sentence by removing the telephone too soon from his ear.

He lay down and fired a shot. On looking through his telescope, he was horrified to see the marker with a perfectly white face staggering toward his shelter.

Ringing him up on the telephone. fli: Henry cried. "What has happened? Are you badly hurt?"

reply, "but I had a bucket of whitewash between my legs, painting the target, and you put a bullet into it and splashed it all over my face."

That physical rest may be obtained by bringing into play a different set step off briskly in the afternoon if allowed to reverse the motion of the mill. The child who produces incipient brings the unequal congestion of the rest of mind or body scarcely exists, relative test or modification of the

criminal depends on the hypnotic con- from the stress of routipe duties, not in the unconsciousness of sleep, but in

> extent the wonderful demand for books of fiction and magazines, as well as characteristic of these days of strenuous intellectual life.-American Medi-

At a shooting range there is usually a

Sir Henry Halford was shooting at a range of a thousand yards. The day was not clear, and it was impossible at such a distance to see surely, even through a glass, the movements of the marker. Thinking the marker must be ready for him to begin. Sir Henry asked through the telephone, "Are you

The marker replied, "All right, sir, in

ure.

"No, sir, I'm not hurt," came the

### Diversion is Rest.

paper. Perhaps this explains to some

for the plotless stage performance so

win, and no race is permitted without co When that day comes He shall weigh our motives. It is not what we have done, testants. In this race of human life which we start there are three contestants which but the motive that prompted the doing, and He shall test our acts. It is not the strive earnestly to defeat us. The first is self-the greatest energy that the most of us have is self. Other men fight battles good to others which we have accom-plished that shall count for us, but that and rest when the victory is won, but no and rest when the victory is won, but no man has ever yet been able to rest in the struggle with himself. The Bible is true, "Greater is he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city." and many a man has been a flero in the battlefield and made a miserable failure with his struggle with himself. The world is generally against us. "Woe be unto you when all men speak well of you," and if no one op-poses you it is well to stop and see where-in yeu may be wrong, but possibly the which has been for His glory; and He shall seek out our thoughts, and woe be unto that man whose motives and acts and thoughts are against Him. "Weighed and thoughts are against Him. "Weighed and found wanting." That was a solemn scene in the Book of Daniel where Bel shazzer and his guests forgot the splendor of the room in which they feasted, the brilliant lights, the beautiful women, the sweet music and see only the fingers man's hands writing on the plaster of the wall, "Weighed and found wanting," and a more striking scene than that shall be our experience if we neglect Christ. in you may be wrong, but possibly the greatest adversary of all is the devil, the third one of this trinity of contestants, for he flatters and deceives until at last the strongest character is made weak and the purest soul tainted; but I am not so much

The settling day. Mark 8: 36, "For what shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul." It is a possible thing for one to almost win the world. We can have its music and its art concerned about the running of the rac just at this time as the preparation for the end. The text is a striking one. "There is a way which seemeth right unto a man: but the end thereof are the ways of death." "There is a way that seemeth right." I take it that none of us have deand its honor and its pleasure, and in a sense its wealth, but what shall it profit us. A great Illinois farmer who years ago took Mr. Moody over his farm said to him termined deliberately to be lost. Ou father's memory is too sacred and our father's example too powerful to permit us deliberately to choose death instead of life. with pride, "All this is mitte, Mr. Moody, and then took him to the cupola of his house and showed him the extent of his We are merely procrastinating. We have chosen a little more of the world's pleaspossessions. He pointed out the land fence in the distance, and the lake in another direction, and the grove in still an-other direction, and said, "All this is mine," and Mr. Moody said, "It is a great falsely so-called, and determine to have a little more of the world's honor. and the way seemeth right, for some day farm, but how much have you up yon-der?" pointing heavenward. "Alas," said the man, "I have been so busy here that I have made no provision for the country

we may be saved, and yet no one has a certain prospect of salvation if he neglects Christ to-day, for he has made no provi-sion for the morrow. The end baffles de-scription. There is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth, and I present this outline in order that we may know that we cannot afford to run the race alone. there. tration of that part of Russia where it is said in the story a Russian peasant can

I. The start. Psalm 51: 5, "Behold. I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me." This is a Bible statement, but experience

proves the truth of it and history empha-sizes it in every particular. However men may rebel against the doctrine of original sin, and speak of it as an injustice and all of that, nevertheless, this we know to be true that we are born with a bias to sin, and also that if we were to speak honestly we would say that from the very first it inas been easier for us to do wrong than to do right. We have been in a great com-pany in this experience, for even the great apostle said, "When I would do good evil is present with me." I do not for a mo-mont imaging that we are cuiltr any of ment imagine that we are guilty, any of

us, of great sins, but the existence of little sins will prove the existence of a sinful nature. A famous ruby was offered for sale to the English Government. The report of the crown jeweler was that it was the inest he had ever seen or heard of, but that one of the "facets," one of the little cuttings of the face, was slightly fractured The result was that that almost invisible And the facts are all against you. Do close visual application, when the facts are all against you. Do close visual application, when the facts are all against you invision of the present was that the facts are all against you. Do close visual application, when the facts are all against you invision for the present was that the facts are all against invision factors are all against you. Do close visual application, when the facts are all against you have been applied to the present was that that almost invision factors are present was that the factors are present was that the factors are present and the present was that the factors are present was that the factors are present to the present of the great factors are present and the present are present are present and the present are present are present and the present are present and the present are present a

eye detected a tiny red line running through the upper portion of the splendid block that at infinite cost had been fetched from Paros, and he refused to lay chisel upon it. Once more, in the story of the early struggles of the elder Herschel, while he was working out the problem of gigantic telescopic specula, you will find that he made scores upon scores before he got one to satisfy him. A scratch like a pider thread caused one to be rejected, though it had cost him weeks of toil.

to the little flaws, the line of defect, and the scratch upon the character is there, tiny as a spider's web. II. The race. Romans 3: 12, "They are all gone out of the way, they are together be-tome unprofitable; there is none that doeth We certainly must all of us plead guilty to the little flaws, the line of defect. and

from the prosperity of the country, and yet the politician cries, non pos-"Our profession of medicine is unani-

mous in demanding some effective legisla-tion on the matter."

#### Drink and Crime.

Mr. Eugene Smith, an authority on criminal statistics, in a paper recently read before the National Prisons' Association at Cleveland, presented an array of figures that should certainly arrest the attention of every sincere patriot. He declared the first cost of crime in

taxes upon city, town and county for mere policing criminals is about \$200,000,000 an-nually in this country. Add to this the cost of professionals in crime with their average yearly gain, and there is a total loss per year of \$600,000,000, exceeding the entire value of the cotton or wheat crop of the United States. Now add to this the further loss by arson and of goods sto len, not returned, or if recovered are de-preciated fully one-half, and we have a

sum that is bewildering to the mind to contemplate. The State Board of Charities in Massa-

chusetts, in their report for 1869, said: The proportion of crime traceable to

this great vice must be set down, as here-tofore, at not less than four-fifths." Dr. Elisha Harris, long Corresponding

Secretary of the Prison Association of the State of New York, states:

State of New York, states: "That fully eighty-five per cent. of all convicts give evidence of having in some larger degree been prepared or enticed to do criminal acts because of the physical and distracting effects produced upon the human organism by alcohol." He also states that "of seventeen cases of murder examined by him separately, fourteen were instigated by intoxicating drinks."

drinks.

#### Astounding Facts.

Mr. Nelson, the most distinguished ot English actuaries, after long and careful investigations and comparisons, ascer-tained by actual experience the following

very lew moderate drinkers keep their moderation within such bounds that they are not damaged in their health and man-liness, and that there are still fewer who fail to exert a harmful example upon the young men with whom they come in .

enness, to the extent of 29.305.

#### How Far Heredity Acts.

the time, were of more importance to us than we sufficiently consider. The love Hiran A. Wright asserts in the Philathat is over us at all times, guiding and shielding us by day and by night, when delphia Medical Journal that heredity is a powerful factor in determining the quali we are in dangers seen and unseen, is greater than we ever think of or imagine. is of the physical body, and environment is of minor importance, while, as to the mental and moral traits manifested, envi-Our Father never forgets us, even though we so often forget Him. What a Father is ours?-Sunday-School Times. ronment is the powerful factor, and hered-ity is entirely inoperative. Mentally and morally we are the architects of our own destiny, and we are neither blessed nor cursed by heredity. The arbitrariness of Christians drive

#### Vently Loss From Insects.

Mr B D Walsh, one of the best ento feel as if he is only gone on a visit, and every little while when the door opens I mologists of his day, in 1867 estimated the total yearly loss in the United States from insects to be from \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,-

20: 34-38 the Lord. "Hanging at the door." See 26:

28. "Hanging at the 36. 37. 29. "Burnt offering." The whole burnt 29. "Burnt offering." The shole burnt offering was wholly burnt. 32. "They washed." This was an blematical washing, and as the hands and

blematical washing, and as the hands and feet are particularly mentioned, it must refer to the purity of their whole conduct. 34. "A cloud covered." etc. Thus did God approve of the work and the divine glory filled the place so that Moses was

Right to Search Husband's Pockets.

not able to enter

disturbing his wife's peace.

Husband and Wife For 78 Years.

In a basement room, humbly but cozily furnished, in Chicago, Mrs. Walenty Or-

lick, 102 years old, the other day received neighbors and friends who had visited

her trying to console her for the death o

her husband, who had just been buried, after having reached the age of 104 years.

think perhaps it is he who is coming back

moderate drinkers die. Between the ages of thirty and forty, where ten total abstainers die, forty mode erate drinkers die.

Astounding Facts.

Mr. Nelson, the most distinguished of Anglish actuaries, after long and careful

investigations and comparisons, ascer-tained by actual experience the following

Between the ages of fifteen and twenty, where ten total abstainers die eighteen

moderate drinkers die. Between the ages of twenty and thirty, where ten total abstainers die, thirty-one

#### A Harmful Example.

Very few moderate drinkers keep their oderation within such bounds that they are not damaged in their health and man-liness, and that there are still fewer who fail to exert a harmful example upon the young men with whom they come in contact.

#### Caused a Decrease in Crime.

In the seventeen largest towns of Scou-land during the first three years of the Forbes MacKenzie act, closing the saloons on the Sabbath, there was a decrease in the cases of crime, combined with drunkcances, to the extent of 29,305.

#### The Man Who Succeeds.

Under the suspices of the ministerial association of Joliet, Ill., a notable temperance mass meeting was held recently. The speakers were bankers, judges, mer-chants, teachers, railway managers, edit-ors and workingmen. All bore testimony to the need of total abstinence by the man who succeeds in life.

#### Source of Race Degeneration.

"It does not seem possible that he is dead," said Mrs. Orlick. "We have lived together so long that I really cannot be-lieve that I shall not see him again. I Dr. Folk, in a work on "Criminal France," says: "Alcoholism is one of the most patent causes of race degeneration. Crime, which is the most powerful factor of alcoholism, never leaves the family or individual their primitive integrity.

husband sometimes drank too much, and then spent all his money. In order to keep the larder supplied, she said, it sometimes Caused a Decrease in Crime. In the seventeen largest towns of Scot was necessary to go through his pockets land during the first three years of the Forbes MacKenzie act, closing the salocas and extract the money Shauer said his wife had no business in his pockets, and that caused the trouble. Judge Sidener on the Sabbath, there was a decrease in the cases of crime, combined with drank said Mrs. Shauer was perfectly justified in doing as she did, and assessed a fine of \$5 against her husband on the charge of

where ten total abstainers die, eighteen moderate drinkers die. Between the ages of twenty and thirty, where ten total abstainers die, thirty-one and just as the sun goes down he reaches it, falls upon his face from sheer weakness,

moderate drinkers die. Between the ages of thirty and forty, where ten total abstainers die, forty mod-

erate drinkers die.

Judge Sidener, of the First District Po-lice Court, in St. Louis, Mo., has rendered a decision to the effect that a wife has a Very few moderate drinkers keep their right to go through her husband's pockets The decision was rendered in the case of Henry Shauer, who gave as an excuse for abusing his wife, Clara, that she had searched his pockets. Mrs. Shauer said her

A Harmful Example.

from sunrise to sunset, and Tolstoi tells of a peasant who started in the morning at the break of day and ran with all speed at the break of day and ran with all speed to mark out his possessions. He sees the waving trees in the distance and deter-mines they shall be his, and the lake be-yond him, and he says that shall be mine, and the splendid plain, and runs to take it in, and lifts his eyes to find that the sun is beyond the meridian. Then he bends every energy to reach the starting point, and inte as the sun goes down he reaches astounding facts: Between the ages of fifteen and twenty.