CHAPTER VII. 17 Continued.

"Dittmer"-Katharine laid her hand on his arm-"understand. I can never meet you again-unless you promise not to talk like that. Oh! Dittmer-I have his letters close against my heart -and-Dittmer, how can you talk to me like that?"

He made no reply because the thing he would have wished to say was exactly the most calculated to prejudice him still further. He would have said: "Forget that man, Katharine. He is dead and can feel no more. Think that you are young and beautiful, and made for love, and listen to the wooing of a gallant young clerk who means to become a great merchant and to have an island all his own in the Pacific."

"Good-by, Herr Bock," said Katharine. "We will part here."

Then he pulled himself together as in the presence of a great danger. "Forgive me, Fraulein. I will be your brother, and you shall be my sister. I will call you Katchen; will you consent?" He offered her his hand.

She took it without hesitation. "Dittmer," she said, "you shall be my brother as long as you please." "And when I am rich and have

found my island you shall be the queen of the island if you like. If not, you shall stay at home and be rich-with your brother. You shall have a robe of velvet and of silk-instead of stuff

She smiled sadly. "Dittmer, it must always be a black robe, whether it is of silk or stuff."

## CHAPTER VIII.

THE CHRONICLE OF WASTED TIMES. In this way did Katharine lose her situation and join the ranks of the multitude of ladies unemployed.

It is a great and a doleful multitude; nowhere can be seen such an array of rueful visages as where this crowd is assembled. It grows daily greater and more doleful, for reasons too numerous to relate. It consists of all those women who, having been gently bred, and for the most part without expectation of labor, and therefore with no special training and no apprenticeship, find themselves perhaps without the least warning com pelled to work for their living.

Two of these girls were talking together in a cubicle of Harley House. One of them stood in the doorway with joined hands, the other sat on the bed. The former had been six months longer among the Ladies Unemployed than the other; she was therefore wiser than her friend.

"I have averaged eight shillings tweek," she said; "eight shillings a week. Katharine, during the whole time that I have been trying to ge work I have never possessed more than a single sovereign at a time to put between me and starvation. Oh! it is worse than the life of a slave and there is no way-except one, of course-and for that we have to wait so long.'

"Courage, Lily," said the other; "you will find something presently."

Lily shook her head impatiently. "Well," Katharine went on. "I have fifteen pounds stored up. Think of that! Fifteen pounds! It ought to

keep us for more than three months." "No; there are boots; you may go in rags if you can hide them, but you must have boots to wear, and they are frightfully dear. Besides, I am not going to be so mean as to take your money, Katharine."

"How rich I thought I was." said Katharine, "when Tom asked me before he went away if I had plenty of money, and I thought of my hoard of fifteen pounds, and told him that I had no anxiety at all about money, and of course I hadn't so long as I had my situation. And now he is dead." Katharine sighed. "And my place is lost. Lily, you must and shall share my

money. "Oh, Katharine, you will want it

"My dear," Katharine took her hand and held it. "we must be sisters, because of all the women in the world I do not think there are any other two so desolate and so friendless as we are.

"I am sure there are not. I wonder what we have done to deserve it."

"There cannot, surely, be two other girls in the world left without any friends or relations. Fancy not having a single cousin, to say nothing of father or mother, brother or sister!" "My father," said Lily, with a touch

of pride, as if the thing showed dignity and independence, "always said that sooner than return to his relations he would sit down and starve."

"Mine," said Katharine, without any wride at all, "refused to let me ever speak of my relations. You see, Lily, we must have cousins."

"And perhaps they are generous cousins who would help us-if we can be helped; but mine at least cannot be rich-I am sure they cannot be rich. When father was ill I forgot to ask him who they are and where they live."

"My father," said Katharine, carrying on the comparison, "would have told me, I suppose, where he got his money, but he fell down dead, and had

no time, poor dear." "What have we done to deserve

"Lily, it is always what your father does; the responsibility of a man must be terrible; it isn't only the income for his own lifetime, it is the future of his children to the third and fourth generations that he has in his hands. I wonder if they ever think of it. I wonder if our fathers, Lily, ever thought of what would happen to

their daughters when they should die." "Mine didn't. He thought about his invention, and the man who stole it and made a fortune out of it. prooded over it all the time."

"Mine thought about his club. Does

it seem right that fathers should have such power? If he fails, down they all go, children, grandchildren and greatgrandchildren. If he succeeds, up they all go together, higher and

higher." "Unless they take to drink," said Lily, wisely.

"If he fails, the girls have to look for work-" continued "Unless." Katharine

'they get married. And there is the chance of another father failing." "My dear, what is the use of talking about marriage in Harley House? Love and marriage cannot come in our

way. How are we to make the acquaintance of any men? Some of the girls at the Museum make acquaintances with the readers, but no good ever came of that sort of acquaintance

"But, Lily, anything may happen." "Not out of books, unless it is bad; in real life everything happens that is bad. But as for love and marriage, I declare, Katherine, that if we had our hair cut off and were shut up in a Spanish convent, a hundred miles from any man, we should have a better chance of marrying than we have here-I mean we two, who have no friends at all. Not the rest of the girls, who have brothers and can go out with them.'

"I have had my chance, Lily, and I have been robbed of it," said Katha-

"Yes, whatever happens you will be the happier for having been loved. It is something to remember always. Oh! it must be a wonderful thing to feel that a man is going to give up all his' life—all his work—to make you happy and keep you in ease and comfort. It must be such a happiness just to feel it, as you did, for a month or two, that even to think of it makes me go mad with rage at the cruel fate which keeps us locked up here out of the way of it, so that we can never, never meet with it."

"Yes," said Katharine, "it is a wonderful thing to feel. There is no other happiness to compare with it-and I have felt it. Oh!" she clasped her hands. "I have felt it!"

"Katharine, when I am tramping he streets from one place to another, knowing beforehand that I shall be too late, a terrible picture arises before my mind, a dreadful nightmare which comes by day; and I see my future life stretched out before me plain and clear-perhaps yours, dear, as well, but I hope-yes-I hope that God will take you first."

"Oh, Lily!", "I must-I cannot help it-I must speak! The picture comes of itself and stays before my eyes, and I must tell somebody. Katharine, I see myyear—all my life."

The girl's dark eyes glowed and grew larger as she gazed intently upon the panoramic picture which rolled itself out before her. As she spoke it became real to Katharine as

"Oh, such a long life! I shall live to eighty. There will be no change until the time comes when no one will give me any work to do at all. And then I shall go to the workhouse. I am always applying for places. Sometimes I get taken on, but generally I am too late. Always jostling and pushing and fighting with other women. What a life! It is yours as well as mine. What a fortune for us to be born with."

"Lily, some change will come. It must come."

"No, never any change. Look at poor old Miss Stidolph. She is sixty at least, and she is no better off than when she began-thirty years ago and more, after her father failed-to go out as a daily governess. What change has ever come to her? Look at Miss Augusta and Miss Beatrice; to be sure, they've got £50 a year to live upon now. Before it came they were starving. And their father was a Canon of Cathedral! What a life they have led! No. Katharine, for us and those like us there is no hope-none. I declare, Katharine, that if there were any way to escape-any-offered me, I would

She looked about her like a prisoner in a cell, and gasped as if for want of

"Never enough money," she went on; never any society at all. What a life it is that lies before us! You are twenty-one, and I am twenty-two. Perhaps fifty or sixty years of it. And oh, how slowly the hands move round the clock! Oh, how slowly the sun goes

"Lliy, you have no right to assume that things will go on just as they are doing at present."

"No; they may be worse. Katherine, is it right that girls should be treated so? We are born with the same desire for happiness as other girls. We could enjoy, like them, beautiful things and lives of ease. And oh! look at us. There is not a single lady in this great town who invites either nizing clocks by means of wireless of us to her house; there is no chance of meeting a gentleman, unless it is the kind of gentleman who speaks to girls in the street. Happiness! What does it mean? We do not know what it

means. We are sentenced." Katherine sighed heavily.

"What good is it to rebel?" she asked. "Let us accept out lot and make what we can out of it. What can we do

more in the way of work?" "I should like to do nothing. We were made to do nothing. That is why women are not able to lift anything and to fight. It is the business of men to work, and of women to sit year-old daughter. Treadmore had the down and enjoy the fruits of their labors. Besides, men like work-and and to make it as sweet added a barwomen don't."

"What can we do, however?" "I can do nothing. I never was taught to do anything. None of us which is to be sent to the Portland

"I can copy, I think: that is all I am really fit for. I can copy documents,

and I can go to the Museum and make extracts. I can also search. I don't suppose," she added, with candor, "that I should ever find anything, but I could try, if any one wanted me to find anything. Some girls seem always able to get search-work to do. But then I know nobody, and have got no interest. And oh, how many there are who are trying to get the work!"

"You can teach, Lily." "No"-her black eyes, which had been heavy and sad, flashed with anger-"No; I can not and will not teach. I hate teaching. I loathe teaching. I want to kill the children; they drive me to madness. The last time I tried teaching I ran away from the place or I should have done something dreadful. Fortunately I don't know anything. I can't add up and divide. I can't tell you the capital of any country, and I do not remember a single date. And I've forgotten all the Kings of Israel. Katharine, I would rather make buttonholes for shirts than

"Well, dear, there are other things." "I could do clerk's work, but no one will have me. I could write letters." "Let us be hopeful, Lily. You are very pretty, and perhaps-who can tell? As for me, that is all over; but you-Lily, are you sure you have no

relations? "I know of none. My father came to London from the north. But I don't know where. He brought his invention with him, but somebody stole it from him, and then he became a clerk. He lived a moody and a lonely life, and he made no friends; but he always hoped to make another invention."

"What was his invention?" "I don't know. Something to do with machines. My father was always making pictures of wheels. I have no friends and no money. What have I done. I ask again?"

"It isn't what we have done, dear,

I told you; it is what our fathers did." Lily made as if she would say something really severe, but she refrained. "Well," she said, mildly, "to-morrow you will begin the round. I only hope" -she said this as one who has no hope-"that you will be more lucky

than I have been." Then the other residents began to come upstairs, and Lily retired to her own cubicle, and they all went to bed. Would you follow these two girls in

their quest of work and bread? It was a hopeless quest, because the things that they would do were so few, and there were already so many girls to do them, and they had no friends or private interest. All that Katharine could do well was to undertake the teaching and care of young children, or of those girls with parents to whom the curriculum of the high school does not appeal. She could bring to her task, as she had done with the Emptage children, affection and care such as one hardly has a right to expect for ten times the salary. Alas! she found that for one place there were fifty candidates. And like Lily, she was always too late.

(To be continued.)

Looked For Witches. In witchcraft lore silver seems to have been credited with great power to disperse evil spirits. In an old book self going on like this for year after on the subject one reads of a "valliant Souldier who had skill in Necromancy," and who always used "silver bullets to shoot away the witches." The evidences of such superstition are brought directly to the modern eye through the discovery made by a Pennsylvania farmer. The incident is printed in the Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Vedderman is interested in curios, and purchased recently an old musket at a farmhouse sale. From its appearance the weapon antedates the Revolution. It was in a deplorable state of rust, and in cleaning it the new owner discovered that it was

loaded. He carefully withdrew the charge, and to his surprise found instead of bullets two silver shillings, dated 1781, tightly wadded with leaves of a Bible of ancient print. Beneath the coins was a small lock of hair and a piece of paper containing an illegible quotation. The gunpowder was coarse and undoubtedly of colonial manufacture. The whole looks very much like a charmed charge, calculated to demolish some weird lady of the broomstick.

Artificial Precious Stones.

The history of the artificial production of minerals, the first chapter of which is as yet far from completion, is certain to be one of the most fascinating and probably commercially valuable works of science. The pioneer experiments of James Hall, the development of the French school during the latter half of the zineteenth century, the valuable researches of Senarmont, Ebelmew, Daubree, and Sainte Claire Deville, the invention of the electric furnace and the later experiments of Fouque and Levy, Lagoria Loerinson-Lessing, Morozewicz, and de Schulten, all leading up to such sensational achievements as the production of the ruby by Fremy, and of the diamond by Moisson, have justified the belief that before many years the laboratory production of gems will be a practical commercial art.

## Keeping Time by Wireless.

Dr. Max Reithoffer, professor in the Technical High School of Vienna, in conjunction with Herr Karl Morawetz, the government inspector of clocks, has completed a system for synchrotelegraphy. The plan has been submitted to the City Council, and permission has been secured for regulating the public clocks by this agency. The city clocks are to be served free by the system, but for synchronizing private timepieces a small fee will be levied.

A Huge Doughnut.

According to The Cass County Democrat, a West Alton Missourian named Treadmore made a bet with a widow. The wager was a lifesize doughnut against the widow's lovely seventeendoughaut fashioned after the damsel, rel of sugar. He is now a happy bridegroom, having won the bet and married the model of his doughnut, exhibition.



Use Up Your Coal Dust. Housekeepers frequently find a difficulty in using coal dust so as to avoid waste. An excellent way is to place a pieces of paper about ten inches long and about six inches wide, pile coal dust on it. lift carefully and place gently on the fire. The corner of the paper will, of course, catch fire, but the part under the coal dust will remain, says Home Chat. If left undisturbed this will gradually burn through and improve the fire, instead of causing the usual deadness that results from burning coal dust.

- Bartholomew

Quaint Old Wall Papers in Use. Mural decorations of a bygone day, when folk didn't dabble much in socalled decorative art, are forming a quaint background for polished mahogany and rare ching. The scenic wall papers found in the few old mansions that have not been "done over" to suit modern notion always have been of interest to lovers of old furniture. Now, certain seekers after odd effects are having the old wall papers reproduced. The hunting scene, the impossible castles on cliffs and other subjects are being turned out, but the reproductions, say persons with critical eyes, "lack the venerable atmosphere of the 'really truly' antiques, no matter how closely it follows them in design."-New Jork Press.

Water as a Medicine. A strip of flannel or soft napkin, folded lengthwise and dipped in hot water and wrung out and then applied around the neck of a child that has croup, will surely bring relief in a few minutes. A proper towel folded several times and dipped in hot water, quickly wrung and applied over the site of toothache or neuralgia will generally afford prompt relief. The treatment for colic has been found to work like magic. Nothing so promptly cuts short a congestion of the lungs, sore throat or rheumatism as hot water when applied early in the case and thoroughly. Hot water taken freely half an hour before bedlime is an excellent cathartic in case of constipation, while it has a soothing effect upon the stomach and bowels. This treatment continued a few months, with the addition of a cupful of hot water slowly sipped haif an hour before each meal, with proper attention to diet, will cure most cases of dyspepsia. Ordinary headaches almost always yield to the simultaneous application of hot water to the feet and back of the neck. -The Epitomist.

Omelet Pan and Its Possibilities. If omelets are frequently desired for breakfast a special omelet pan should by all means be provided. A French cook always keeps a pan exclusively for this purpose, and, however it may sound to lovers of soap and water, the pan is never washed. After the omelet is cooked the pan is wiped as clean as possible with crushed tissue paper and put in a dustless cupboard. Choose a perfectly flat pan, for if it has a bump in the middle the ome!et will never come out well. There are almost as many varieties of omelet as there are weeks in the year, and cuce one learns how delicious a stuffed omelet is there will be a new use for left-over oysters, chicken, fish, and vegetables. Fried bacon cut in tiny cubes, minced ham or chicken, minced herbs, grated cheese, all are good. If a few spoonfuls of tomato or oyster sauce happen to be left over from dinner they may also be ased. Coid curry, asparagus, shrimp, lobster. Minced and stirred in thick sauce, are very good. If no better sauce is at hand, make this one: A tablespoonful of butter stirred into the same quantity of flour, the yolk of an egg, a full tablespoonful of Parmesan cheese, a little sweet milk, and sea oning of salt and ed pepper. Stir this together over the fire and add minced meat, fish, or whatever is to go into the omelet. Just as the omelet is ready to be folded, drop the mixture in.-New York Post.



Salad Dressing-Particularly nice on vegetable salad. One pint of whipped cream, juice of one-half lemon, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, papper and salt to taste. Gelatine will help set the cream if for any reason it will not whip properly.

Cream of Corn Soup-Put one pint of grated corn or one can of corn into a double boiler; add a pint of milk and one tablespoonful of better and one of flour rubbed together; add a level teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and a teaspoorful of onion juice. When boiling hot serve.

Apple Cake-Place a thin layer of short pastry on a round baking dish pinching up the edges with the fingers so as to make a little ledge round the cake. Peel and cut in two some large apples, carefully taking out the cores Slice their and arrange in a circle around the pastry, one slice overlay ping the other. Springle with ground cinnamon and sugar and bake for three-quarters of an hour in a steady oven. When coid sift powdered sugar over the top.

Clear Soup--Purchase a shin or a leg of beef; cut the meat from the bone then cut it into small pieces; put the bones in the bottom of a soup kettleput on top the meat; to each pound of meat allow one quart of cold water bring to boiling point and skim; sim mer gently three hours; add an onion one carrot, a little chopped celery, a bay leaf and twelve cloves. Simmen gently one hour and strain. Stand aside to cool. Remove the fat and it is ready to use. If the soup is not per fectly clear, clarify it with the whites of three eggs.

THE GREAT DESTROYER

SOME STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE VICE OF INTEMPERANCE.

Cocktail-Drinking Women Breed Degenerate Race-Dr. Peters Dwells Upon Evils He Sees in Society-We Even Shock the Freuch.

"Because of the cocktail habit among American women, a leading Paris paper said recently, we are breeding a race of degenerates," was the eye opening utterance of the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters in the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, in New York City. "When France preaches morality to America," he added, "it is time for Americans to take notice.'

The clergyman's subject was "The Duties and Responsibilities of Wo-

"I know how common it is to impute to women everything that goes wrong," said he, "while their silent but diligent exertions to make everything right are unobserved. The evils of which I speak are more common among the men than the women. But such is my regard for woman and her influence that I believe her example for temperance soon would correct the intemperance on the man's side. The frequency with which even respectable women drink in public places is a point of common observation, and the scenes which shocked us a few years ago are now passed without comment.

"It is a well-known fact that so common has the drinking habit become that the situation to a woman in society is constantly a source of embarrassment if she does not drink. There are restaurants in this city where an extra charge is made if the diners do not drink. The disastrous results of tippling among women are known well to physicians. Experience shows that while men who drink often reform,

intemperate women seldom do. "The effect of alcohol on woman's will power and sense of moral responsibility is so well known that it is universally conceded there is a special danger to the woman who drinks. Of course, no sensible man would say that the drinking of a glass of wine in itself is a sin. Wines and liquors have their legitimate uses, and may be used beneficially, but in total abstinence lies the only ground of absolute safety, and I contend that were the higher classes of society or even our church people, both in the pulpit and the pew, to discontinue the moderate use of drink, drinking would be made unfashionable, for fashion is only another name for

public sentiment. "Women are the lawgivers; men are the subjects. The moral interests of society are in the women's hands, and if they lead in the right direction the progress of the race upward is assured. Surely the fact that more than ten thousand women were arrested in New York for drunkenness last year ought to be sufficient to make the people think. The young womanhood of this city, driven to hideous vice because of drink, and the steady growth of the habit, surely point to a deplorable outlook for the Republic."

Germans Are Heavy Drinkers. The endeavor to make man sober by Act of Parliament is not confined to this country, for in Germany the Imperial and Prussian Governments bave passed measures for the purpose of restricting the consumption of intoxicating liquors. Some official figures have just been published which show how necessary it is that some steps should be taken to inculcate habits of temperance among the people. The writer of an official article on the drink question in Germany has calculated the amount of money spent each year on drink in Germany, and he takes the average price of a litre of wine as one mark, of beer at thirty pfennigs and of "schnaps" at fifty pfennigs. The amount of money spent on these various drinks per head he places at fortyseven marks, or, if only males over fifteen years of age are considered, at 150 marks. This amount for the whole of the Empire to 2,826,000,000 marks, or more than £140,000,000. The money spent in Germany on drink is therefore three times the cost of the army and navy together and more than seven times the cost of primary education in Germany. Its amount is almost equal to that of the German national debt, and so the German people, by leaving off drink for a year and a month, could pay off the whole debt. The Germans have always had the reputation of being mighty drinkers, and it appears from the official statistician that they deserve it .- London

Death Among the Soldiers. A Filipino student at the University of Chicago says that "forty-five per cent, of the deaths of American soldiers which have occurred in the army hospital in Manila during the last five years have been due to the liquor habit. There were no saloons, strictly speaking, in the Philippines prior to the advent of the American soldiers." He adds. "Since the American invasion over 1200 saloons have been established and all are enjoying a prosper-

Degrading Effects of Liquor. It is said that not an employe in the great distilleries in Peoria, Illinois, is llowed to drink any whisky. A proof that liquor sellers and makers appreciate the degrading effects of the article. What other business is there that prohibits the men engaged in it from using their own product?

Beverages Forbidden to Employes. Two of the Prussian State Railroad directories (there are eleven in all) have forbidden all employes to drink alcoholic beverages while on duty. The order of the minister, in force on all the State lines, applied only to train men and such station and track men

as affect train service.

Temperance Notes. The Masonic Fraternity of Philadelphia have cut wine out of all their

banquets and social functions, beginning with January, 1906. It is announced by the Presbyterians that the third Sabbath in October, October 15, will be observed as Temper-

ance Day throughout the churches of

that denomination. Dr. H. W. Wiley, of the Bureau of Chemistry, declines to retract his assertion that eighty-five per cent. of all whisky sold over the bars of the United States is adulterated.

"Will alcohol dissolve sugar?" will," replied the old soak; "it will dissolve gold brick houses and horses and happiness and love and everything else worth having."-Boston Champion. In a Swedish army order soldiers are

instructed not to drink spirits on the march. Chocolate cakes are said to produce thirst, while oranges and tea are considered most refreshing. The Chicago liquot license is \$500 per annun -the death-fate 162-10. The Fall River (Mass.) liquor license is \$1500-\$2000 -the death-rate, 22 4-10.

as logical as that made by the Liquor

Quite

An argument for low license.

Protective Association!

THOUGHTS FOR THE THE SUNDAY FOUR THE WAY TO PEACE. With eager heart and will on fire

I fought to win my great desire; "Peace shall be mine," I said, but life Grew bitter in the endless strife.

My soul was weary and my pride Was wounded deep; to Heaven I cried:

"God grant me peace or I must die; The dumb stars glittered no reply.

Broken at last, I bowed my head, Forgetting all myself, and said: "Whatever come, His will be done;"

And in that moment peace was won.

-Henry Van Dyke.

The Trysting Hour.

BY S. D. GORDON.

morning hour are marked. One is sure

of the time if taken at the day's begin

ning, and can never be sure otherwise

that it may not be crowded out by

duties or fatigue. The morning hour is

more economical because at night

some of the time is absorbed in slow-

ing down the machinery and getting

the earth-sounds out of the ears be-

fore one is able to hear His quiet voice.

It is the quiet hour of the day, for not

only is the outer world still but the

inner spirit is quiet. Then, too, a bit

of time taken then leaves its impress

upon the entire day. And all of these

suggestions may be forgotten when we

remember our Master's preference.

At five minutes before noon daily, by

the Eastern standard time, every West-

ern Union Telegraph Company's instru-

ment cuts its connection, and is put in

communication with the instrument

adjusted instrument, that the sun is,

sumed. The work of the day

solutely accurate in the matter of time;

lives are so utterly dependent upon the

His heart, that He may have a chance

to set and keep us true, and that we

A few brief suggestions for the tryst-

First: Guard jealously a quiet, un-

hurried spirit during the trysting time.

Hurry means flurry. God is never in a

hurry. Hurry and speed are opposites.

Nothing so hinders one's inner life as

letting the world-spirit of hurry get

into either this waiting time, or into

Second: Remember you have come

to meet the Master. Not even for more

knowledge of the Bible itself, but to

know Him better through it. To hear

while at least, is listening. Listening

to God's voice. There are two parts

to prayer-listening and speaking.

Listening first. Then speaking. Keep

first things first. So much prayer is

one-sided. God has such difficulty to

get men to listen to Him. What He

in what we will say to Him. Give

God a chance to be heard. Say

says to us will make such a difference

nestly, "I will hear what God the Lord

Fourth: God is an author. He has

written a book. He speaks to-day in

that book. Give first place to His

book. There are countless other books

heipful and inspiring, written by godly

men. Put these books down on the

second shelf. Put God's book on a

shelf by itself. If you have plenty of

time for both-good. But give His own

book the place in this quiet trysting

Fifth: Be frank and honest with the

Master. His Word is certain to search

your heart and life. It is a mirror, and

sure to show you your mistakes and

sins, and meanness, and pride, and

selfishness. Let it. Do not excuse and

cover up and dodge. Be frank with

Him. It will show you, too, His glad-

ness to forgive, and His power to

cleanse and keep. Let Him.-Ram's

Result of a Kind Act.

Samuel F. Jones, a prominent mis-

sion worker of Boston, says: "Do

you know that little things oftentimes

result in a great deal of good? One day a man, dead drunk, was lying

well-known lady of the city, as she

passed along on the sidewalk, seeing

his face upturned to the blazing rays

of the noonday sun, took out her lace

handkerchief and spread it over his

face. She did it for Jesus' sake. And

when that man came to his senses and

found who that lady was, it resulted

Every Good Act or Word Helps.

Character is made up of small duties

faithfully performed, of self-denial, of

self-sacrifices, of kindly acts of love

and duty. The backbone of character is laid at home, and whether the con-

stitutional tendencies be good or bad,

home influences will, as a rule, fan

them into activity. Kindness begets

kindness and truth and trust will bear

a rich harvest of truth and trust.

There are many little trivial acts of

kindness which teach us more about a

man's character than many vague

Only Experience Can Explain.

ruly passion or to disencumber one's

self of a besetting sin may be painful

as the plucking out of a right eye and

the cutting off of a right hand. Jesus

does not deny it; the words are His

own. Yet His yoke is easy and His

burden light. How is the contradic-

tion between these two statements to

be reconciled? The answer to that

question is the secret of the Gospel.

Ants Broke Up a High School.

The invasion of an army of ants

broke up for a day the third grade of

the Suffolk (Va.) High School, and the

teacher, Miss Elsie Urguhart after a

the insects, dismissed school and re-

treated in pain and confusion and

summoned help. Principal Gates, the

janitor and others continued the battle.

but it was three hours before school

opened again. A woman teacher says

there were about 200 buttalions of the

ants, and each with a recognized leader

and each battalion about 5000 strong

They came through the floor.

been revealed .- James Stalker.

and blessed are they to whom it has

To obtain the control over an un-

phrases.-Smiles.

in that man's conversion to God."

gutter in my native town, and a

His voice. To realize His presence. Third: Your chief business, for

may not be misrepresenting Him?

ing hour crowd for space here.

one's own spirit.

will speak."

time with Him.

Horn.

That will surely weigh with us!

The advantages of taking the early

land."

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR APRIL 29.

SCHOOL

Subject: The Parable of the Sowers Mark iv., 1-20-Golden Text, Luke vill., 11-Memory Verse, 20-Topics

How to Hear the Word. I. The parable of the sower (vs. 14 8). 1. "Began again to teach." summer passed in a succession of excitements and an unbroken recurrence of exhausting toil; He seems to have spent the months in successive circuits, from Capernaum as a centre, through all the villages of Galilee. "The sea side." The Sea of Galliee. "Great multitude." The Pharisees had been laboring by base calumnies to drive the people away from Jesus, but they still flocked after Him as much as ever-Christ will be glorified in spite of all opposition; He will be followed. "A ship." Jesus sat in a boat which had

been prepared for Him. "In the sea."

The boat was in the sea. . "On the

multitude stood on

shore. "Taught-by parables." A parable is an allegorical relation or representation of something real in life or nature, from which a moral is drawn for instruction. Christ's parables are a comparison of spiritual things with natural in order that the spiritual things may be better understood. "In His doctrine." That is, in His teaching. 3. "Behold- . sower." The animated introduction gives plausibility to the view that our Lord pointed to some distant sower in sight scat-tering his seed. 4. "The way side." There are four kinds of ground mentioned. The first is the wayside where

no plow had broken it up. in the Naval Observatory in the city of 5. "Stony ground." Luke says, "up-on a rock." The rocks of Palestine Washington. At five seconds before 12 a warning tick sounds over the and Syria are mostly limestones, with many flat stretches, covered with in inch or so of soil. This is the second wires. When the skilled operator in the observatory sees, by his delicately kind of ground. "Sprang up." A thin for a single moment, directly over the surface of soil above a shelf of rock imaginary line of longitude passing is like a hotbed; the stone keeps the through the city, that moment the fact heat and stimulates the growth. Dur-ing the rainy season in Palestine the is flashed over thousands of miles of wire and every one of the company's clocks made true. Then business is regrowth would be rapid. 6. away." Luke says "it lacked moist-ure." The hot sun dried up the moistplanned with reference to this appointure and scorched the grain. 7. "Among ment. The company's rule is to be abthorns." The third kind of soil was good, and there was hope of a harvest to test that accuracy every day; and to but the ground was filled with pernictest it by the standard set in the ious seeds. Thorny shrubs and plants heavens. And all this purely for comabound in Palestine. 8. "Good ground." The fourth kind of soil was mercial purposes. Shall not we, whose rich and well prepared. "Some an Master, cut clean our connections with hundred." This represents the highest. every outside thing, at least once in degree of faithfulness. every twenty-four hours, and put our II. Why Christ taught in parables hearts beating in time and tune with

> 9. "Hath ears," etc. This usually, follows an important statement intimating that he who has the discernment to understand will find the deeper meaning. 10. "When-alone." Either; this explanation to the disciples was made later, or he withdrew a short distance from the multitude so is to be alone. Christ evidently spoke further to the people on this same day. 11. "Unto you." To you, disciples, who inquire, and seek to know the

(vs. 9-12).

truth; to you who are "within" in con-trast to those who are "without." "To know the mystery." The true disciple has a knowledge of the "mystery of godfiness"-the mystery of the atonement and the great plan of salvation. including repentance, faith, conversion, 12. "That seeing," etc. See Isa. 6:94 He did not speak in parables because

He did not wish them to know the truth and see the light, but because they were in darkness and closed their eyes to the light. III. The parable of the sower ex; plained (vs. 13-20). 13. "Know ye not," etc. Jesus now proceeds to an

swer the second question (see note on v. 10). 14. "The sower." Consider the sower, the seed, the soil. 1. Whoever preacheth the word of God to the people is the sower; Jesus Christ, the apostles, every true minister of the gospel, all whose holy example illustrates and impresses gospel truths. "Soweth the word." 2. "The seed is the word of God" (Luke 8:11). The soil is the heart of man. The seed cannot grow without soil; but the life is in the seed, not in the soil. The results, however, depend largely upon the kind of soil in which the seed is sown. 15. "By the way side." The four kinds of soil represent four classes of individuals. The wayside hearers are those who do not understand because they do not pay proper attend tion. Sin has hardened the hearts habits, profanity, unclean Evil thoughts have tramped it solld. "Words is sown." In each case the seed was good. "Have heard." All hear; God speaks to every person; all might heed and become fruit-bearing Christians if they would. "Satan cometh." Matthew says "the wicked one," and Luke

says "the devil." 17. "Have no root." He did not count the cost (Luke 14:25-33). His emotions were touched, but his soul was not deeply convinced of its right-eousness. "Endure but for a time." While everything goes smoothly and they are surrounded by good influ-

18. "Among thorns." The soil was good, but was preoccupied. The thornyground hearers go farther than either of those mentioned in the former instances. They had root in themselves and were able to endure the tribulations, persecutions and temptations that came upon them; but still they allowed other things to cause them to become unfruitful.

20. "Good ground." Good and honest hearts. "Bring forth fruit." Who bring forth fruit to perfection? 1. Those who have heard and received the word. 2. Those who "keep it" (Luke 8:15); that is, obey the truth. 3. Those who have pure hearts (Acts 15:9)hearts made free from sin (Rom. 6:22). 4. Those who bring forth fruit "with patience" (Luke S:15).

Seven Calves at Birth.

Seven perfectly formed calves, born\* to one Durham cow within two hours. was the unusual incident recorded at the farm of M. S. Hill, in Pleasant Valtey, Metheun, Mass. All the calves died at birth or immediately after. They included four bulls weighing thirty pounds each and three heifers of twenty-five pounds each. The cow is a large animal, weighing 1100 pounds. Cattlemen and veterinaries in the vizinity say the occurrence is unprecedented in their experience.

Wrote 4085 Words, Only 52 Mistakes. In the speed contests on type riters at the recent National Business Show at Chicago a woman made the record for the smallest number of mistakes in her copy. She was Miss Elizabeth losing battle between her pupils and Baker, and in half an hour she wrote 4085 words, making only fifty-two mis-

Pope Now 'Phones Home.

The Italian Government has extended the telephone between Rome and Padua to Riese, the Pope's native town, expressly to give Pius X, the opportunity to talk with his family.