

GERMANY'S HOTELS.

What One American Expert Has to Say About Them.

[DR. LYMAN ABBOTT, IN OUTLOOK.]

The German hotels are the best in the world—that is, the most to my taste. The statement is subject to some qualifications. I have not tried the hotels in Asia, Africa, Australia or South America. But I have tried them in all European countries except Spain and the Balkan States. They (the German ones) are smaller and quieter than the American hotels, give greater variety of food than the English hotels, more hygienic food than the French hotels and are more sanitary than the Italian hotels.

There are certain important respects in which the German hotel differs from the American hotel. Nowhere is there a price charged by the day. The traveler pays a fixed price for his room, depending on its size and location. Sometimes the breakfast is included. The price for a good room in the smaller hotels ranges from three to five marks—that is, from seventy-five cents to \$1.25. The charge includes attendance and lights. The traveler brings his own soap with him. The price for breakfast ranges from a mark to a mark and a half—that is, from twenty-five to thirty-five cents. It consists of rolls and coffee, and the coffee is uniformly good. I do not recall a poor cup of coffee in all my German experience. It was either good, better or best. In England it is almost uniformly bad, worse or worst. Personally I like the German coffee better than the French. I suspect there is some chicanery in the French. One may by special order add to his breakfast of rolls and coffee eggs in almost any form and, I suppose, also steak or chops. Save possibly in the distinctively American hotels in the great cities, an order of a breakfast food or of buckwheat cakes would not be comprehended by the waiter. There is a table d'hôte dinner usually at 1 or half-past 1, which consists of four or five courses and costs from two and a half to five marks—sixty-two and a half cents to \$1.25. For supper you order what you will—the usual order being cold meat or eggs or both. You take your dinner and supper where you like and do not pay for it at the hotel unless you take it there. The head waiter generally asks you at breakfast if you expect to be at dinner. This is partly to reserve seats for your party; partly, I suspect, that like a prudent housekeeper he may know how many guests to provide for. Save in the large hotels, the number of those who sit down to the table d'hôte dinner rarely exceeds from thirty to fifty. In the modern or modernized hotels the long table has given way to small tables. If you have a party of two or more, you are sure to have a table to yourself if you desire it.

If there are any temperance hotels in Germany, I neither saw nor heard of them. In all the hotels wine and beer are sold with the meals and are freely used. In two of the hotels at which we stopped the price of dinner was half a mark more if no wine was ordered. There was thus a small premium on ordering wine. On the other hand, there are no bars in the hotels in Germany, at least none in evidence to one who is not in search of a bar. We went into one hotel restaurant one evening for an ice and not only found a goodly number of men and women sitting at the little tables who preferred something to drink rather than something to eat, but in going to our table passed an open door through which we saw something that looked very like an American bar. And in Berlin I looked in through the open door of one saloon on one of the principal streets and saw men and women, some at tables, some at a bar, drinking with the same freedom with which similar groups might be seen on a warm day at a soda water fountain in an American city. But in the hotels proper there were apparently no bars. Personally, I think a hotel in which

there is no bar but in which wine and beer can be ordered with the meals, is more worthy to be called a temperance hotel than a hotel, such as I have seen in Maine, in which no wine or beer can be ordered with the meals, but in which there is a bar in the basement where one can get stand-up drinks at pleasure.

But if there are no bars in the hotels in Germany, there is no dearth of places in which to satisfy thirst. Restaurants, cafes, gardens and drinking shops abound. There is every variety for every kind of taste. I do not know what the statistics show, but the impression on the careless traveler is that in the larger cities there is as great proportion of drinking places as in American cities of equal size, but different in character. You may go into what would be an ice cream saloon and order either an ice, a bottle of beer or a bottle of wine. You may go into a garden and find the seats—not benches, but chairs—ranged round little tables and a waiter ready to receive your order for a glass of milk (which, by the way, is quite common) or a glass of beer. You may find on a balcony or piazza of a hotel restaurant multitudes of little tables and multitudes of busy waiters serving eating and drinking guests. Or, I suppose—I did not try the experiment—you may go into what externally looks like an American saloon and take your drink standing. The Germans are always eating, yet do not gluttonize, and always drinking, yet are never drunk. In America we eat and drink as we put coal on the furnace to keep the machinery going, in Germany eating and drinking is an end in itself. The people eat and drink as one may read a book—not to get something out of it for future use, but for the mere enjoyment of reading. There is at least one thing to be said in favor of this: It is wholly inconsistent with the spirit of grab and gobble which one often sees at our American lunch counters in a business street in business hours.

The public rooms characteristic of our great American hotels are in Germany conspicuous by their absence. If there is a lobby, it is not used as a lounging place. There is often a reading room and sometimes a ladies' parlor, but they are both quiet and retired. I do not think if all the lobbies of all the hotels in Germany were united in one great lobby and all the guests in all the German lobbies were turned into it, they would present any scene of dress and display, lazy luxury and strenuous discussion comparable to what may be seen in any one of half a dozen hotels in New York City or Chicago. In the smaller hotels there is a small lobby which contains a chair or two, a desk and sometimes an office opening out of it. In this lobby or in the adjoining office is always to be found the porter. When your cab drives up to the hotel, the porter comes out in person to greet you. You are welcomed as a guest. If you are wise, you leave your baggage in the cab and ask to see what rooms they have. You see them, inquire the price, decline and drive on to try elsewhere, or accept and in ten minutes are settled and are at home. In the smaller hotels the proprietor is apt to take his dinner with his guests or, if not, to come into the diningroom at the dinner hour and greet them with a bow. In one hotel the proprietor sent personally a flower to every lady at the Sunday dinner and, if for any reason she could not be down to dinner, the flower was sent to her room. When you go away the porter, the head waiter and perhaps the proprietor, are present to bid their guests goodbye. They are not always after tips. At one German hotel where tips were forbidden, as we drove away we caught a glimpse of three of the waiters who had served us standing at the window smiling to us their adieux.

IDA LEWIS, HEROINE.

A Woman Lighthouse Keeper Who Has Saved Twenty-three Lives.

An interesting sketch of unflinching devotion and heroism is contributed to the American Magazine by Herbert Ladd Walford. It has to do with the life and work of Ida Lewis, who has been the keeper of the Lime Rock Light on Rhode Island's coast for fifty-three years. Mr. Walford writes of her as follows: "In a lonely lighthouse on a jutting ledge of lime rock on Rhode Island's coast, Ida Lewis is rounding out fifty-three years of Government service. The nation's veteran keeper, she guards the entrance to Narragansett Bay. Hale in her sixty-five years of strenuous activity, she is still untiring, dauntless and brave. In the face of gale and storm she has snatched from the tumbling waters off her steady beacon twenty-three human lives. Five of these lives she saved last summer. She is a pensioner of the Carnegie Hero Fund, holds the Government First Class Medal for Bravery and the American Cross of Honor.

"Ida Walley Zoradia Lewis was made assistant keeper of Lime Rock Light by Congress in 1879 and succeeded her mother in 1887 as keeper. Her father was also keeper at that time. Known the country over for her life-saving, she is a unique character. Her island home is full of mementos of her valor, and is the Mecca of tourists all the year. Modest and cheery, she talks little of her deeds, but can show a handful of medals from the greatest of the land. The Benevolent Life Saving Association of New York and the Humane Society of Massachusetts have both honored her.

"The United States awarded her a grand medal in gold for saving two men off the light in a terrible storm on February 4, 1881. Speaking of her greatest rescue she said, 'I re-

member one twilight in 1869. I heard the cries of two men during an awful storm. I put for them in my boat. Through the mist and spray I could see them clinging to their frail boat. I managed to pull them in, but they were nearly gone when I made the shore. Yes, they both lived. This is home to me and I hope the good Lord will take me away when I have to leave it. The light is my child and I know it needs me even if I sleep.' She has never had a vacation yet nor asked for one. Her greatest precepts are work and thrift."

Wasted Charity.

Robert Loveman, the noted Georgia poet, said, in the course of an address on charity in Dalton:

"All classes, naturally, are not worthy cases. It was but the other month a Dalton philanthropist, visiting a destitute family, had his heart strings torn with pity. And drawing out his wallet, he said:

"Here, Calhoun, take this dollar and go and buy a chicken for the Christmas dinner."

"Calhoun, the young son of the house, accepted the banknote gratefully, and the poor widow, with tears in her eyes, bowed the philanthropist out.

"But the garden walk wound by an open window, and as the departing philanthropist passed the window he heard the mother say shrilly to her son:

"You, Cal, you jst gimme dat dollar an' go git dat Christmas chicken in de natcherly way."—Minneapolis Journal.

Boys over fourteen years of age and girls over twelve may marry in Scotland without the consent of parents or guardians.

FASHIONS OF THE DAY

New York City.—Girls' dresses that are made in jersey style are exceedingly becoming and exceedingly well liked. This one is novel and attractive and can be treated in two quite different ways. As illustrated the skirt is joined to the jersey portion, making a one-piece dress, but if preferred the jersey portion could be finished separately and the skirt joined to a body lining. White serge with

A French Blouse. A new yet simple lingerie blouse is made of eyelet embroidery, with scallops turned upward toward the yoke and overlapping it. In the sleeve the edge of the embroidery is reversed, and the scallops turn down over a tucked cuff.

Eight Gored Skirt. The skirt that is made in sections, or to give a panel effect, is an exceedingly smart one that is constantly growing in favor. This model is eminently graceful yet quite simple. It will be found adapted to all seasons' materials and also to those of the incoming season. One of the pretty novelties woven to give a suggestion of a check is the material illustrated and it is trimmed with buttons and simulated buttonholes, but buttons would be quite correct or the edges finished with stitching, or trimmed in any manner preferred. The skirt is in walking length and consequently adapted to the street and to simple indoor gowns. It is graceful and becoming without meaning elaboration.

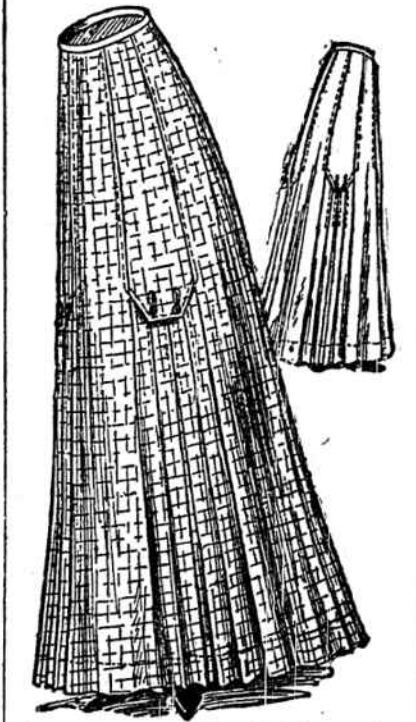
The skirt is made in eight gores and each alternate gore is made in two sections, the lower being pleated and joined to the upper, which is shaped at its lower edge. The closing is made beneath the box pleat at the back.



yoke of baby Irish lace are the materials illustrated.

The dress consists of the jersey portion and the skirt. The jersey portion is cut in tabs at the lower edge which are faced and turned over to form the trimming. The skirt is straight and pleated. The trimming portions on the waist are separate and are attached and the simple sleeves are made with upper and under portions. If the jersey portion is desired separate the skirt can be joined to a second body portion, preferably cut from thin lining material.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (ten years) is five and one-half yards twenty-four or twenty-seven, four and one-half yards thirty-two or three and one-half yards forty-four or fifty-two inches wide. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is four and one-half yards.



The quantity of material required for the medium size is eight and one-quarter yards twenty-four or twenty-seven, five yards forty-four or fifty-two inches wide. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is four and one-half yards.



Latest in Trimming.

Chenille embroidery or filet lace mesh is the latest thing for trimming all kinds of materials, and is suitable for chiffon, for cloth, silk or any of the novelty fabrics. One perfectly stunning piece has on a Caledonian green filet net, a Persian design in dull soft tones, much green used that harmonizes with the net. At the top edge is a narrow black satin band, and at the other a wider band, and an inch above a border design is a very narrow satin fold.

Gray Always Popular.

When in doubt, use gray. Do you know that fancy work positively need not be red, blue or pink? It doubtless has never occurred to you that you may substitute for these popular colors anything else, unless it be, perhaps, orange or dull green.

Bishop Sleeves.

Sleeves full to the armholes and gathered below the elbow into deep cuffs are seen in some ultra-fashionable afternoon gowns.

The Sunday-School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR APRIL 17.

Subject: The Question of John the Baptist, Matt. 11:1-19—Commit Verses 4, 5.

GOLDENTEXT.—"But the witness which I have is greater than that of John: for the works which the Father hath given Me to accomplish, the very works that I do bear witness of Me, that the Father hath sent Me." John 5:36, R. V.

TIME.—Midsummer, A. D. 28.

PLACE.—Capernaum.

EXPOSITION.—I. John's Doubt Concerning Jesus, 1-6. John was in prison in Macherus, but the news of Jesus' mighty deeds penetrates even to his dungeon. John's disciples have access to him in his imprisonment, and they tell him the strange reports that fill the air (Luke 7:18). John had had a divine revelation that Jesus was the baptizer with the Holy Spirit and a clear, positive faith in Him as the Lamb of God, and Son of God (John 1:33, 29, 34). But John was not perfect, he was human; and when his active spirit was shut up in prison doubts began to come, as they are so likely to come to the man of intense activity when he is obliged to sit still and wait (cf. 1 Kings 19:3, 4). Many find difficulty in reconciling John's present questioning with his former clear faith; but those who know men, even the mightiest men of God, and especially those who know their own hearts, with their moments of cleavision and unquenching faith, and other moments of conflict and uncertainty, will find this story most natural. Indeed it would never have been fabricated in this way, but it bears the evidence of its genuineness on its face. John, in his doubt, did the wisest thing any man can do in his doubt: he went right to Jesus Himself with it. He was not clear for the time being that Jesus was "the Coming One," but he was clear that the testimony about Himself should be accepted. Such a doubter will not remain a doubter. If those who to-day doubt that Jesus is the Messiah and the Son of God would only go right to Him and ask Him, He would soon tell them. John's question was right to the point, "Art Thou the Coming One?" (the one whom all the prophets from Moses to Malachi foretold was to come as the fulfiller of God's promises to and glorious plans for His people) or look thee for another? The thought very likely had come to John, "If He is the Coming One, why does He delay to manifest Himself as King and to dethrone Herod and set me free?" At the very hour John's messengers arrived Jesus was giving occult demonstration that He was "the Coming One" by curing diseases and plagues, opening the eyes of the blind, and casting out evil spirits (cf. Luke 8:21). For an answer to John, He simply points John's two messengers to what they see going on before their very eyes and the glad testimonies that they bear. "Go tell John the things which ye do hear and see." Then follows a catalogue of divine works accomplished before their eyes or testified to in their astonished ears. These were the very things predicted of the Messiah (Is. 35:5, 6; 42:6, 7; 61:1-3). Jesus constantly appealed to His miracles as proof that He was Messiah and the Son of God (John 5:36; 14:11; 15:24). In the present instance the things John's disciples heard reached even to the raising of the dead, for the son of the widow of Nain had been recently raised (cf. Luke 7:11-21) and quite likely was among those about Jesus on this day. Jesus added a gentle word of reproof and warning for John, "Blessed is he who ever shall find none occasion of stumbling in Me." This was a reference to Old Testament prediction concerning the Messiah (Is. 8:14, 15).

II. Jesus' Testimony to John the Baptist, 7-11. Jesus had sent to John a word of cheer and a word of reproof, but, when the messengers were out of hearing, Jesus gave the multitudes a glowing testimony to John's worth and greatness. As he had been shaken for a moment in his faith, it might seem to them that he was a "reed shaken with the wind," but he was not. Neither was he a man seeking his own glory and comfort, gorgeously apparelled and living delicately (cf. Luke 7:25). He was a prophet, that is, a man directly commissioned, sent and inspired of God, authoritatively declaring God's mind to men (cf. Luke 1:76 and 26). But he was more than that, he was himself the subject of Old Testament prophecy, one of whom the great prophets of old times had spoken (Mal. 3:1; 4:5, 6; Is. 40:3; cf. Luke 1:15-17, 76; John 1:2, 3). He was chosen from the whole human race to be God's own messenger to go before the face of God incarnate to prepare the way before Him. John the Baptist filled one of the loftiest offices ever filled by man. Amongst purely human beings, there is none greater than John the Baptist. And yet Jesus, the Son of God, was so much greater than John the Baptist, that the latter was not worthy to wear His shoes (cf. 2:1; John 1:27). Great as John was as the forerunner of Christ and preparing the way for the kingdom, he was not yet in the kingdom, and the one who is "but little" in the kingdom, but really in the kingdom, is greater than even John. We who to-day are in the kingdom, see and hear things which prophets desired to see and hear but did not (Luke 10:23, 24). Things are now clearly revealed to us which had been hidden from the beginning of the world (Eph. 3:8; Col. 1:26-27; 1 Pet. 1:10-12). The one who in this dispensation is actually in the kingdom enjoys privileges immeasurably beyond what any before the kingdom was established ever knew, and yet the full establishment of that kingdom upon earth is still ahead of us. Who can measure, or ever imagine, what its privileges shall be?

"Cut It Out!" Parrot Shouted.

At Monticello, N. Y., a parrot escaped from its cage in the Bolander Hotel and created a sensation by picking the cork from a bottle of whisky and drinking it until it was drunk. The bird became hilarious and shouted to the men at the bar: "I see your finish! Cut it out!"

War Game Scares Filipinos.

The military maneuvers have frightened the natives in the mountains of the Philippines nearly out of their wits. The officers have not been able to convince them that real war is not being carried on.

THE TEMPERANCE PROPAGANDA

CONCERTED ATTACK ON DRINK WINNING ALL ALONG LINE.

Alcohol Hurts Race. Alcohol and alcoholism are two of the real and substantial enemies of moral, artistic and commercial progress of the human race, according to the report of the United States delegates to the twelfth International Congress on Alcoholism, made public by the State Department, Washington. The delegates were appointed by Secretary Knox as one of his first official acts. The congress was held last July in London, and twenty-five delegates from various countries, the delegates of each concurring in the general finding that alcohol not only was unnecessary to human life and comfort, but was inimical to both.

Three departments of the Government were represented—the State, Navy and Treasury. Twelve representatives went abroad, and all of them signed the unanimous report made public, the finding of which is to condemn the drinking habit as dangerous to public health and morals and subversive of national, moral, commercial and military greatness. While the congress urged the necessity of imposing the most rigorous restrictions on the sale and traffic in alcoholic liquors, it regarded as equally important the need of educating the younger generation to a true knowledge of what alcohol is and what its effects upon the human system are. The delegates believe that the numerous recent discoveries as to the harmfulness of drunkenness and even of "moderate" drinking also should be set before children in order that they may see the danger of the practice. The American delegates sum up this phase of their report by saying:

"Increased teaching as to its character and influence should be provided, to conserve industrial efficiency in the commercial competition of nations, as well as to promote two of the chief objects of government—the public health and morals."

The value of this method of combating the growth of the liquor habit is emphasized in the report. While acknowledgment is made that the organization of associations of juvenile abstainers is useful, it is asserted the chief reliance should be placed on scientific temperance education in the public schools as a means of ridding the public mind of errors about the effects of alcohol and substituting the facts that science is believed to have evolved about the use of the beverage, even when taken in small doses.

Miss Cora F. Stoddard, of Boston, another American delegate and secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation, also devoted to the same subject her address, which was the first paper of the congress. It she put forward the means derived by a number of countries through the adoption of such a plan as proof that it should become universal.

The United States, the report says, made an unusually good showing in its exhibits. Germany also was to the fore with a particularly fine collection of colored charts showing the effect of alcohol on the body, the family and upon society. Especially effective, it is said, were the stereopticon slides of the National Temperance League of Great Britain.

These stereopticon pictures, the report goes on to show, were largely reproductions of municipal posters that are being issued by the City Councils of about 100 British boroughs. The posters deal in a popular way with the deleterious effects of alcohol on the human system, and are posted by order of the regular officials of towns in which the sale of intoxicants is licensed. This fact, however, does not prevent the officials from warning the public against the use of alcohol.

Following the example of Great Britain the city and district officials of France and Australia likewise have adopted the "public warning" method of advising the people against indulgence. The report deplors the fact that the same method has not yet found a foothold in the United States, although such a plan has been noted in certain cities, where posters inveighing against the use of alcohol have been issued by authority of the Mayors.

The Chief Justice of England, Lord Alverstone, announced that in his belief ninety per cent. of the crimes passing under his observation were due to drink.

Judge W. F. Pollard, of St. Louis, who presides at the Second District Police Court in that city, said that of the cases passed upon by him fully eighty-five per cent. of those convicted could charge their degradation to the use of alcohol. Lieutenant Colonel McHardy, of Edinburgh, Scotland, coincided with Judge Pollard as to the percentage of crimes occurring in the former Scotch capital.

Judge Pollard won the support of the delegates from twenty-three countries for the adoption of his plan to suspend sentence in the case of every first offender who is brought into court charged with drunkenness. This involves such first offenders signing a pledge to abstain for one year. If the probationers fail to live up to their pledge they may be arrested and summarily sentenced. The knowledge that one drink may mean a prison sentence, Judge Pollard argued, kept many a man straight until he had time to collect himself. The penalty for failure to keep faith with the court was not settled, several of the delegates arguing in favor of various degrees of punishment. The principle, however, was regarded as admirable, and 400 delegates urged its adoption by the various governments of the world.

Effective Prayers.

A number of school children, between ten and fourteen years of age, held a prayer meeting outside a public house at Newport, Wales, some of them praying for their fathers, who were inside. The scene so affected the landlord that he put out the gas lamp around which the young Christians were congregated. "Never mind," said one of them, "we'll pray to the Lord to send His light upon all," and they continued to pray until the men left the public house.

Temperance Notes.

Studies of pauperism and its causes and of disease which follow from the Hotel and created a sensation by picking the cork from a bottle of whisky and drinking it until it was drunk. The bird became hilarious and shouted to the men at the bar: "I see your finish! Cut it out!"

Mr. M. T. Stead, writing to Mr. Hugh Edwards, Liverpool, says in the course of his communication: "I was much struck last Sunday when I was in Pontypridd by the fact that it is everywhere becoming manifest that, for all practical purposes, drink is the devil in South Wales."



"THY KINGDOM COME."

"Thy Kingdom Come!" into the way of human woe. Where moans and heartaches come and go. Where the wild storms of sorrow sweep, Where anxious souls lone vigils keep. Where eyes are weeping and hearts are burning, Where long hours for day-break yearn, Shine with the brightness of Thy face, Gleam with the beauty of Thy grace—"Thy Kingdom Come!"

"Thy Kingdom Come!" O'er War's red fields rough plowed by fire, In lives weed-grown with foul desire; In souls of men ice-hard and cold, Chilled by the death-like greed of gold; Into the hearts of selfishness, Into the pleasures, vain and light! Into the shame-tracked ways of night, Shine with the splendor from above, The pure white light of Saving Love—"Thy Kingdom Come!"

—Robert J. Burdette, in Pacific Baptist

When Christianity is Under Fire.

The enemies of God have been assailing Him since the world began, but His throne is unshaken. Demons by the legion glared at Jesus and sought to overthrow Him, but His Kingdom is more secure than ever. The Word of God has been scissored and burned, but every jot and tittle of it remains, and will remain till earth and the heavens pass away. The saints have been sneered at, scorned and slain, but they have multiplied till for multitude they are as the sands of the sea and the stars of the sky. And till the end of time the foes of right will do their work and go their way, leaving the church triumphant, the Bible undestroyed, and God forever upon His throne.

Therefore when Christianity is under fire, as it is to-day, be not nervous, trembling for the ark of God or fearful that the Kingdom of God can now or ever be destroyed. And do not "fight fire with fire." Abuse and sarcasm, chicanery and falsehood are in the hands of your foes, but to bring down the giant David must not wear the armor of Saul.

Nor rely altogether upon intellectual weapons. Argument for the sake of argument is seldom convincing.

Be spiritual, first of all; for a spiritual life is the best possible answer to the wiles of the cross. In wordy argumentation men may muddle your brain, but they cannot pump the life-blood out of your heart.

Be loyal to God and His Word, Allegiance to His sovereignty and unwavering confidence in His Word are forts of strength in time of war.

Be aggressive, evangelistic, missionary. Instead of stopping to shiver with fear or pay with foreboding the good news of salvation fervently, faithfully, persistently. Do not wait to even contend that the Word is the Word; proclaim it and see it win its own way!

And in all, be courageous, wise, hopeful, persevering. For they who are "blasting at the Rock of Ages" can do nothing more than remove bits of the moss that have gathered there. And they who would dissect the Bible are unable to insert the scalpel deeper than the cuticle of a creed or the wart of a theological system. And they who by dispute and denial would destroy the deity of Jesus might as well attempt to warm Greenland with a candle or overpaint the sun with an ink-drop.

"Our God is marching on!"—Biblical Recorder.

Service.

"An angel of the Lord spoke unto Philip, and he arose, and went." The Lord of Angels paused one day to hear a report from His messengers upon the earth. With joy or sorrow each told what he had seen. The youngest, Amsel, stood alone in earnest thought. When his turn came to speak he said: "Lord, in the city of Lupton I found three of Thy servants renowned above the rest. One is very wise, one has the gift of golden speech, the third has no rare gift or grace, but he wins the people's hearts by doing good. Lord, I would know who they are and Thee best."

The Lord of Angels answered: "All men's hearts are open to me, and I will know which loves me best, but that you may know, go to each and say: 'Thy Master bids thee go to Spiran's huts across the snow; there you shall find a task to do for Him.' The one who answers best thou shalt crown for me."

The youngest angel passed that same hour through the gate of the city. He went to the temple where the people thronged to hear the gifted preacher. He, Bernol, knelt at the altar; the angel touched him and, gave the message. His face went white, and he answered, "Why?" He faltered. The angel turned away. To the wise man intent on holy thought the message was given. He saw the perils, and answered, "How?" The angel was gone. The third was hurrying down the street on service bent; the angel stopped him with the message. Quick came the eager answer: "When?" The angel answered, "Now," and crowned him with the golden circle from his brow, saying, "Not ours to answer how or why. The Master knows the cause; His ways are wise and just. Who serves the King must serve with perfect trust."—Rev. Henry Van Dyke, in "A Legend of Service."

Imagination.

Imagination is the most essential element in any great invention, knowledge, business enterprise and religion. If it was not for the powers of imagination, the heavens would be stranded long before this.

Right Feeling.

A man is right when right feeling stimulates right thought, in a disciplined and finished manner, and turns upon the feelings and becomes their master, directing them with right purpose.

Farmer Ticked to Death.

Joe Reeves, aged sixty-seven, a farmer living six miles east of Carmel, Ill., was ticked to death. Reeves attended a lodge meeting of the Farmers' Union and laughed continuously, at the initiation ceremony of a rebellious candidate. Next day he died. Heart disease, superinduced by excessive laughter, caused the death, according to the Coroner's verdict.

Tobacco Growers' Merger.

A merger of Florida tobacco growers was formed.