

Many a grafter has built his fortune on a steel foundation.

After a while every sneakthief can claim that he is merely a souvenir collector.

Some people seem to be making fortunes out of wheat without a grain of trouble.

Our idea of a hypocrite is a man who really admires his mother-in-law, but is too contrary to admit the fact.

It's a wise man who can distinguish the difference between a pilfering souvenir hunter and an old-fashioned thief.

The word "thousand" on the new \$1,000 certificate is said to be misspelled. Look among your change and see if it is so.

Bishop Bowman, 90 years of age, is not a millionaire. Still, we think we may safely say that he has been a successful man.

The price of thread has been raised a cent a spool, which increases the value of the nail attachment for holding the suspenders.

The Minneapolis Journal has discovered that the word "thousand" is misspelled on the new \$1,000 certificates. Haven't had time to examine ours that closely!

During the time he was on the stand Mr. Rockefeller's income was so much greater than the \$90 he earned as witness fees that he did not think it worth while to put in a claim for the fees.

It is reassuring to learn from Secretary Taft that the Panama Canal will be completed within seven years. Seven years is not a long period in time in the carrying out of such a colossal undertaking.

"Riches will disclose your fatters; poverty your friends," says a Baltimore philosopher. In most instances poverty discloses your lack of friends, and riches disclose nothing because you don't have them.

"Save; work hard; practice self-denial." Thus John D. Rockefeller lays down the rule which must be followed by those who wish to get rich. It is a hotchpotch rule, however, that the poor generally follow these directions.

A Pennsylvania man told his fiancée that she would never be able to keep him from going to lodge. Whereupon she straightway broke the engagement. Incidentally, she also broke his neck—thus promptly and permanently breaking him of the lodge habit.

"Honesty is the best policy." President Hadley of Yale advises his young men not to accept that precept. He says honesty that is based on policy is not honesty at all. Say it isn't; but under the circumstances it is the best policy. There is always the hope that honesty accepted as a policy may graduate into a principle.

Appreciation day is the name of a new festival in a New York high school. It originated last year, when one of the girls in the cooking classes suggested entertaining all their old grammar-school teachers. The idea appealed to the other girls, and the teachers were invited to an entertainment by their former pupils. The girls did all the pleasant things they could think of to make their guests happy, on the theory that it is much better to do a kind deed to a live teacher than to say appreciative things over the coffin of a dead one.

Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise. The modern facilities of communication give us altogether too much information for our comfort about what is going on in the world. There is danger that nervous persons may come to imagine that there are unusual disturbances taking place in the body of the earth, portending some terrific catastrophe. There is evidently not the slightest foundation for such belief. Nothing is now happening which has not been happening since the earth was inhabited, although the probability is that the earth, like folk, grows sturdier as it grows older. We merely hear more news than our forefathers got.

An incident which occurred in New York is interesting, as showing in how short a time women have succeeded in inspiring confidence in their ability to do work which was formerly done exclusively by men. The employees of the corporation counsel's office celebrated the completion of fifty years of service by the chief clerk, Mr. Andrew T. Campbell. In referring to the changes which had taken place during the half-century, Mr. Campbell recalled the common notion which was caused twelve or fifteen years ago, when it was first suggested that women be employed in the office. "There was almost a riot," he said. Then, he added, "But to-day, if any one should suggest that we do away with the services of the twenty-five women helpers, there would be something worse than a riot."

In view of the disorders that have already taken place in Seoul and the further troubles that are anticipated there and elsewhere in Korea, there is a disposition in some quarters to blame or sneer at "the indifferent-looking powers" that are perpetrating aggressive Japan to abolish the independence of the Hermit Kingdom and convert it into a mere colony. We are even told that Japan has disregarded, or proposes to disregard, the Portsmouth treaty, secure in the knowledge that no nation would dare offer any effective opposition. But all comments of this character forget the unanimous interpretation which the world put on the very provisions of the Portsmouth treaty which Japan is now accused of

tramping under foot. If the world was right then, there is no occasion for indignation and protests now. It is true that the treaty with Russia ostensibly left Korea the status of an independent state. The czar merely recognized Japan's predominant interest and influence in that "sphere" and bound himself to keep his hands off. "This means a protectorate" all said. It did, and it does to-day. Japan subsequently made certain agreements with the Korean government which, in fact if not in name, abolished the latter's independence. A government which must conduct all foreign relations through another and that is bound to take that other's advice in administrative and fiscal and military matters is not independent. But the masses of the Koreans did not perhaps understand the exact change that had come about. The court continued to intrigue, and the mission to The Hague conference was unquestionably a violation of the spirit of the Korean-Japanese treaty. Japan did not fight China and Russia in order to gain a nominal "pre-eminence" in Korea. Expressions of pity and sympathy for the Korean people are in order, but the interests of the people are not identical with the interests of the court and ruling politicians of that misgoverned country. The fact is, if Japan had not secured control Russia would have grabbed it, and would that have meant more progress and justice and order in Korea than Japanese overlordship is likely to secure? Should Japan's rule prove oppressive and tyrannical, the enlightened sentiment of the West will be justified in protesting. With mere changes of form and ceremonial the outside world will not trouble itself.

WOULD HAVE SWEDES RETURN.

Effort Made by King Oscar to Secure Emigrants Back Home.

An effort is under way by the Swedish government to effect the return to their fatherland of the hundreds of thousands of Swedes who have emigrated to America and by discovering the causes of emigration in individual cases to prevent it in future. Swedish editors and pastors have received a request to co-operate in this work.

The request is in the form of a circular on an "emigration committee" of 100 prominent Swedes, with headquarters at Stockholm, asking them to ascertain from as many Swedish readers and parishioners as possible:

The chief causes of his emigration from Sweden.

His present condition and earning power.

Whether he is employed in agricultural, mechanical or other pursuits, or as an unskilled laborer.

When and how often he has visited Sweden, his family connections in Sweden and in the United States, and in what trades he has been employed in this country.

Editors of Swedish newspapers are asked by the royal Swedish statistical department to publish this request for information at intervals and to send all data to the Royal Swedish consulate, 17 State street, New York City, before Oct. 1.

The circular says in part:

"The committee believes the principal causes for emigration from Sweden are the lack of sufficient opportunity for work, and the difficulty of reaching a position of independence, and the consequent difficulties placed in the way of marriage and the establishment of a home.

"It is for the purpose of removing these obstacles and of improving conditions in Sweden that the emigration investigation committee has been organized."

Minister Lagerkrantz, the Swedish representative, was charged to open a bureau in the United States through which a Swedish-American desiring to return might secure information as to the conditions in his trade in Sweden and the probabilities of his prospering there. Consul Ekman, who died recently in Sweden, left 400,000 crowns (\$116,000) to the bureau which Mr. Lagerkrantz is to establish.

Sweden is said to desire particularly the return of skilled mechanics, of which there is a great scarcity in Sweden, owing to the better opportunities for high-grade workmen in the United States. Manufacturing towns which fifteen years ago were prosperous communities are said now to be almost depopulated because of the heavy emigration to America.

MORE WORK FOR THE P. M.



The Postmaster at Squeedunk—By Ginger! The mail will have to be opened after this hour later because of this new-fangled law allowing people to write on both sides of postal cards. It takes me just twice as long to read 'em.

A Modern Heart. "Do you see that lady over there? She broke my cousin's heart!" "Was she so cruel?" "No, but the day before he broke off his engagement to her she inherited 200,000 marks." — Translated from Transatlantic Tales from Flegende Blaetter.

Every man gets mad when he sneaks to the pantry just before bedtime, and finds only cold potatoes.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

WHAT THE PEOPLE DEMAND.



GOV. C. E. HUGHES.

By Gov. Chas. E. Hughes.

Ours is not and was not intended to be a pure democracy. It is impracticable that the people should administer the government directly. They govern through representatives.

For their protection they have by direct legislation created constitutions fettering the power of their representatives and establishing safeguards by which they are secure in their personal liberty and in the results of their thrift.

We note with satisfaction the increasing sense of responsibility to the people on the part of those who represent them.

Efforts to dominate legislation for selfish purposes and attempts through the form of popular election to place in office those who in the guise of executing public trusts serve private interests, are less successful than heretofore. The people have become intolerant of such traitorous representation. And it is entirely within their power to put a stop to it altogether.

Political leaders who have performed the function of clearing-houses for legislation, and who while posing as party workers have served under a retainer of special interests, careless alike of party principles or public justice, are passing from the stage. The people demand leadership, and parties need effective organization to advance their principles.

But the time is rapidly passing when any one can long maintain a position of wide political influence who is under suspicion of maintaining a double allegiance.

GREATEST DISCOVERIES STILL TO COME.



By Justice David Brewer.

Some years ago Lord Kelvin, that master mind of British science, remarked to my uncle, the late Henry Field—I cannot quote his exact words, but the substance of them was this: "Great as have been the discoveries of the past fifty years, those that are coming will make the next half century as far ahead of the last as it was in advance of the previous period. We are on the brink of discoveries greater than have been dreamed of, and of highest importance to mankind."

I can see the forerunners of some of the marvels that are in store for us. What a weird thing is wireless telegraphy, sending our messages mysteriously over the sea! The airship seems to be a practical possibility of the near future. The telegraph and the telephone already have enabled us to accomplish a valuable saving of time. Think what it means, this one thing of saving time in our human existence. It gives us more opportunity to think, to study, to work, to accumulate wealth, to carry on trade and commerce, and more time also to devote to helping others and promoting peace and happiness in the world.

The merchant of the past was confined principally to his isolated community. The merchant of the future may deal with the whole world, reaching out into every country, buying, selling, trading in faraway lands, carrying on enormous transactions that could not be undertaken but for the inventions of science that save his time at home and bring the other side of the world instantaneously to his door.

We have millionaires to-day and billionaires to-morrow. Perhaps we shall have trillionaires next. Let us

ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE.

Danger of Using Slang in Business Intercourse with Foreigners.

Illustrations of the disadvantages of cultivating local vernacular and slang in one's own language are sometimes brought sharply home to business men, as was the case in a letter received the other day by a New York firm from one of their own correspondents in the far east, which read in part as follows, says Shipping Illustrated:

"Will you kindly send us a modern dictionary of American language, as we are unable to understand some of the phrases in your letter. Writing on the—th ultimo, you say, for instance: 'Do not let Messrs. — hand you a lemon in this deal. If they try it on pitch one for fair right over the plate to Mr. —, and if he foomles cable — for a solar plexus.' The terms used are foreign to us and we entirely fail to comprehend their significance."

Another incident similarly illustrative occurred on board a big liner in New York a short time ago when a representative of Shipping Illustrated was conversing with one of the officers:

"I have you been often in New York?" "No. This is my first trip," was the reply.

"You have been running to other English-speaking ports then. You speak very good English," suggested the visitor.

"No. This is the first English-speaking place to which I ever came."

"May I ask where you learned English?" "In school at Sebastopol. We had a good professor and I understand you very well, but many of the people here with whom I speak I cannot understand, so that I have supposed the American language is different. I am told by some of the other officers who do not speak English, but who speak French or German, that people here who speak those English languages speak the same as at home, but English here seems too large a language. One cannot understand the words. People say things and laugh and I am puzzled, but do not comprehend."

The moral of such incidents is obvious. If business men are to take advantage of the fact that English is now more widely spoken abroad than any other language, they must be at pains not to beyond their meanings by use, especially in correspondence, of slang phrases which have merely local significance.

A Millionaire. He—Do you know there is to be a grand ball for charity, and I am thinking of taking you. Have you ever danced for charity?" She—Certainly. Do you not remember that even before we were engaged I never refused your invitations?—Translated for Transatlantic Tales from U Motto per Eldere.

Transparent Glass Ruler. The transparent glass ruler, an innovation, is of great assistance to draftsmen in their work.

have them if their wealth is used for increasing the welfare and the happiness of humanity. I do not view with alarm the accumulation of wealth, because I believe that the spirit of humanity and the sense of responsibility is growing among us.

YOUNG MAN'S SALARY NOT MAIN THING.



By John A. Howland.

Thousands of young men are starting out in life with the salary magnet the only attraction to them. "A job" that shall pay sufficiently to meet his small necessities and pay for as many of the small luxuries of the time as the young man feels more and more are parcel of his necessities becomes at once the young man's objective aim.

I have a business acquaintance who started in life as a clerk in a general store in a small town. He could have had more money in another store whose specialty was shoddy goods of all kinds. He decided to stay by the better man at the smaller salary, with the result that to-day in his own business, aggregating millions annually, he says that some of the basic principles of his house were found in the methods of that country store where he first sold goods for an honest man.

With the young man at the outset this question of salary seems all important. To the extent that it shall not humble his pride to have to accept so little, this salary has distinct bearing. But as between \$1 and \$2 on the salary roll, many a young man who in the beginning lived well on half as much finds himself in debt with twice the money in his pay envelope. He discovers suddenly that a salary of whatever size is subject to new perspectives.

Considering the young man venturing into business as an individual, training for business, he is fortunate if he shall have some level-headed counselor who may help him see the full stature of Opportunity in sharp and lasting contrast to the petty salary of a day.

WORK FOR THE EDUCATED WOMAN.



By Ambassador James Bryce.

There are two fields of work which the average educated citizen of the male sex does not find time to enter, but into which women have more time to enter. One is the cultivation of a thorough knowledge and a fine taste in literature—the habit of reading that which is not ephemeral, the habit of study, the acquisition of a critical faculty which discovers and enjoys what is of permanent literary value.

The other field includes the study of economic and social phenomena—how to mitigate the contrasts of wealth and poverty; how to adjust more fairly the burden of taxation; how to deal with intemperance, with unhealthy dwellings, with discharged criminals, with vagrants, with neglected children—how in various ways to help those who need help.

All these questions have a double side. They need to be studied in their principles as a part of economic science. They need even more to be studied in practice by getting into actual touch with the evils inherent in the growth of dense centers of population.

And if the antagonism of rich and poor which exists in many parts of Europe is to be averted from American cities, it must be by keeping the richer people in close personal touch with the life of the poor.

ONE WAY OUT OF IT.



Guest—Why do you call this the Sea View Hotel? You can't see the ocean from here. Proprietor—Oh, yes, you can. We have a captive balloon that goes up 500 feet. You get a magnificent view of the sea from there.

AMERICAN GIRLS.

One of the Vintages of '45 Expresses Herself.

"I don't know what the world is coming to," sighed a New York woman of the vintage of '45 to a New York Evening Sun representative. "Time was when we used to go down to Castle Garden and watch the immigrants come in for the purpose of congratulating ourselves on being American girls."

"You know how the immigrants look when they come in, the women and girls weighted down with huge bundles, boxes and bags containing the worldly goods of the whole family, and the men and boys walking along with their hands in their pockets. We used to feel so sorry for the women and the girls and so indignant with the men, and along with it all so proud that we were born in a country where all women were treated with consideration, not made the burden-bearers for the whole family."

"Now, from all I can see and hear, it appears that American girls are no longer proud of the way their fathers and brothers have been relieving them of burdens. They not only want to carry all the boxes and bundles of the poor immigrant women, but they wish to take on themselves all the responsibility of the government."

"I don't know anything about the suffrage question. I'm neither for nor against it, but I do know that if I had my life to live over again I had rather be an American woman than any other created being. That is, of course, under the old order of things. I have had men protect me and honor me all my life, and have found it pleasant enough to be willing to live it all over again."

"But suppose you had to earn your own living, be your own protector, with no one to humor your whims, what then?" asked the suffragist.

"If I just had to I suppose I should do my best; but I don't like to think

of such a possibility. If I just had to be a drudge, I suppose I would want as much money as the men drudges, and in time I might want the ballot."

"That is all we are asking for," the suffragist rejoined. "Industrial conditions have forced us out of the homes, driven us into the army of workers. Since we have to do men's work we wish men's pay and their privilege, the ballot. We only wish for a fair deal and no favor."

"Fair deal and no favor! How many women in this land of the free and the brave would be content with a fair deal and no favor? A fair deal? Yes. When it comes to no favor there will be precious few who are willing to sign their rights away even for the power of the ballot. So long as woman nature is woman nature and the American man is the American man the American woman will claim and get favor. Unless the signs of the times have been stacked in the shuffle she will also get her fair field."

All Had Meanings. "So the proprietor of this hotel has a big phonograph that plays while you dine?"

"Yes, and some of the selections are very appropriate. For instance, if he thinks his guests are getting impatient he puts on such pieces as 'Life Is Too Short to Worry' and 'All Things Come to Him Who Waits.'"

"I'm! Pretty good idea."

"Yes; but the last selection beats them all. If he thinks you might overlook tipping the waiter, he puts on Kipling's recession, 'Lest We Forget! Lest We Forget!'" — Brooklyn Citizen.

Bedbugs Are Small Eaters. The bedbug has been scientifically investigated by the Department of Agriculture, and the reassuring information is given that an adult bedbug feeds only once in from thirty-six to forty hours.

A man never gets dyspepsia from eating the things he dislikes.

OUR HASTE IN BUILDING.

We Are Now Taking More Thought of Stability and Permanence. To the European eye American towns and villages have the appearance of temporary structures. Even in New England, rich in stone, most buildings, except in the crowded parts of large cities, are of wood. Old and much traveled highways cross streams over wooden bridges, which last but a few years.

During the first three months of this year the fire losses in the United States and Canada amounted to \$54,000,000, \$10,000,000 more than for the corresponding three months of last year. Every year cities on the inland rivers sustain enormous losses from floods, losses greater in the aggregate than the cost of preventing by proper embankments and other means the disastrous effects of the floods. Everywhere is evidence of a disposition on the part of Americans to build for today rather than for to-morrow.

The reason for this is that America has not wholly outgrown the spirit of pioneer days, when shelter had to be thrown together for the night. People needed houses faster than they could build them. There was not time to use brick and stone. The habit of hasty, impermanent building is fastened upon us; wooden houses of the flimsiest kind rise and decay like mushrooms.

Permanence and stability come with age. The American is taking more time to think of the future, he is beginning to build more solidly. One sign of this is the attempt to introduce into many American cities architectural plans for streets and water fronts which shall give order and direction to growth for a thousand years. The American imagination is gaining in scope and steadiness.

QUEER STORIES.

New York City consumes 5,390,000 pounds of tea annually.

The birth rate in Germany is six a thousand higher than in England.

Germany has ten government polytechnic schools, having a total of 15,458 students.

The Russian secret service employs more than 6,000 women. Several of them draw \$10,000 a year.

In the north central States there is a percentage of thirty unmarried men out of every 100, to 19.3 of unmarried women.

The village of Elm, in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, is so surrounded by mountains that it has no sunlight all winter.

A census of Egypt is being taken. In 1897 the population was less than 10,000,000, and now it is thought to be over 13,000,000.

The Black Sea contains less animal life than any other body of water. The over depths are saturated with a poisonous gas which kills the fish.

India has 4,835,947 acres of irrigated land in the Punjab, an increase of 453,561 acres in one year. The crops are mainly wheat, sugar cane, grain and winter oil-seeds.

The latest figures available, those for June, show that the gross earnings of railroads operating over 35,500 miles amounted in that month to \$82,356,330, the gain over June, 1906, being \$9,700,423, or 13.4 per cent.

The fire loss of the United States and Canada for the month of June, as compiled by the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, shows a total of \$14,705,000. This makes the aggregate for the half year \$117,477,500.

The six great ports of India which received merchandise and distributed it for consumption and re-export in 1906 were: Calcutta, \$141,470,130; Bombay, \$126,048,055; Karachi, \$31,449,085; Rangoon, \$31,100,295; Madras, \$28,806,160; and Chittagong, \$1,927,000.

American and Modern Art.

We are all familiar with the weary plaint of our artists that in America we have no atmosphere. We are accused by the American student in the Latin quarter of having a country without nuances, without half-tones or subtleties, light and shadow. We are sneered at as not paintable. Perhaps we are not, as Brittany is or Naples or the harbor at Boulogne or Rotterdam in a sunrise mist, but just what is really paintable is somewhat a matter of opinion—not wholly of French tradition.

Remington has found the western Indians and their environment worthy of a masterly brush; Borglum has discovered subjects enough roaming over the Westera plains for a technique that might seem good enough for French rivers and Brittany meadows; Twachtman did not give up painting because New England was his abiding place and lament the absence of French atmosphere in Connecticut.

He just stepped outdoors, walked through his garden, looked down a winding lane or out over the sound at Cos Cob and painted and achieved marvels of atmospheric effects that few of the greatest of foreign landscapists have ever excelled. He did not worry because America was not paintable. If he ever thought about it at all it must have been with a quiet little smile of amusement.

And so what we need in order to create a further national spirit in our art is not a different country but a different, new, intelligent understanding point of view toward our country as it exists.—The Craftsman.

Friendly Advice.

Coal Dealer—I want to insure my stock of coal. How much will I have to pay yearly on 150,000 francs' worth? Insurance Agent—Is it the same as you sent me the other day?

Coal Dealer—Exactly. I. A.—Then take my advice and do not insure at all. Nothing could possibly make that coal burn.—Caricaturista.

Some women are always plying some one at home or abroad, and rather seem to enjoy it.

Sermons of the Week

Life.—Things pass and perish, but human beings abide forever.—Rev. J. W. Lee, Methodist, Atlanta.

Womanhood.—The young man gets his first idea of womanhood from home associations.—Rev. F. J. Van Horn, Congregationalist, Worcester, Mass.

Influence.—Never forget your influence. Do not wreck with a just what you have wrought with a Jewell.—Rev. W. H. G. Temple, Congregationalist, Cleveland.

Better than Prayer.—There are times when there is more religion in 25 cents than in a long prayer. Help your brother in need.—Rev. M. C. Brooks, African Methodist, Brooklyn.

The Armor of God.—The half-hearted Christian is not happy, but the man who has on the whole armor of God is the one who rejoices along the way.—Rev. W. F. Bryan, Methodist, Dallas, Texas.

Readiness.—Be ye also ready! How helpless we are before the forces of nature. Be ready. The calamities of life reduce us all to a common level. Be ready.—Rev. Samuel Reid, Methodist, New Albany, Ind.

Buddhism.—If Buddhism, without a single promise of future life, with its fatalism and practical annihilation of the soul of man, is better than Christianity, then follow Buddha.—Rev. K. Wheeler, Baptist, Camden, N. J.

The Duties of Life.—Life must be unified by having but one principle and then seeking to attain to the one goal by using two instrumentalities, religious duties and secular interests.—Rev. C. D. Case, Baptist, Montclair, N. J.

Indifference.—The notion that one religion is as good as another means practically that one religion is as bad as another. The step from indifference to infidelity is easy.—Rev. George Thompson, Roman Catholic, Portland, Ore.

Disaster.—I can never believe that our God works disasters for the purpose of punishment. He uses them, but so does He use all things to bring men to think of Him and surrender to Him.—Rev. H. G. Ogden, Methodist, Louisville.

Change.—The form of Christianity is constantly changing. Organizations and symbols of faith, long identified with the religion of Christ, lose their hold upon thought and life.—Rev. A. J. Raymond, Congregationalist, Schenectady, N. Y.

Fellowship.—A man cannot be a stranger when he stands in the presence of the spiritual life. He has eyes to see the eternal realities of God and comes into closer fellowship with Him.—Rev. P. G. Sears, Episcopalian, Meriden, Miss.

Doubt.—With all our progress in ingenious invention and mechanical appliance, with all our marvelous conquest of time and space, still the element of uncertainty is not yet overcome.—Rev. Henry Frank, Independent, New York City.

Honesty.—Men find it easier to take the path of least resistance. But the honest man will follow the beckoning hand of truth at any and all cost. He will be true to the promptings of his conscience, no matter what the world will say.—Rabbi J. L. Levy, Hebrew, Pittsburg, Pa.

Committees.—We cannot safeguard our civilization by the appointment of committees of inspection for insurance and for buildings and for packing-house corporations and for railroads and for steamship lines and dry goods stores and the thousand and one other enterprises of to-day.—Rev. J. R. Stratton, Baptist, Chicago.

Material Things.—Too much importance is paid to material things. Remember, "Man shall not live by bread alone." Men erect buildings, and have their names emblazoned on the front, to be seen of men, so they will go down through the ages. But these things do not endure.—Rev. D. W. Bartlett, Baptist, Los Angeles, Cal.

The Golden Rule.—If the Golden Rule was the regulator of life and conduct, the "smart set" would have little time for gossip and slander and more for reading, reflection, and study. This would result in many of the divorce mills shutting down, thus permanently benefiting society.—Rev. G. W. Grinton, Methodist, New York City.

Certainty.—No man can be a Christian without being sure that he is a Christian. If a man is a saved man it is the first fact in his existence, yet people often base on wrong grounds their belief that they are saved. A man is not saved simply because he believes certain things about Jesus Christ.—Rev. G. B. Voshurg, Baptist, Denver.

The Gospel in a Nutshell.—The cross is the abridgement of the Christian religion. It is the gospel in a nutshell. It is the Alpha and Omega of the Bible. It is the Christian guide book to heaven. It is a manual which the unlearned, as well as the learned, may open and read, and draw from its pages the hidden manna of spiritual delight.—Cardinal Gibbons, Roman Catholic, Baltimore.

An Evening Thought.

Certainly, in our own little sphere it is not the most arduous people to whom we owe the most. Among the common people whom we know it is not necessarily those who are busiest, not those who, meteor-like, are ever on the rush after some visible charge and work. It is the lives like the stars, which simply pour down on us the calm light of their bright and faithful being, up to which we look and out of which we gather the dearest calm and courage.—Phillips Brooks.

It is not difficult to get people started on advertising, but it doesn't do them any good to keep it up unless they have the goods.