UNEQUALED SHOWING OF PROSPEROUS CONDITIONS.

Gives the Smallest Average of Defaulted Liabilities Ever Knows is the Enited States.

In spite of the casualties among Snancial concerns in the closing days of the oid year, produced by purely speculative causes, the fact remains, according to Dun's Review, that the fallures of 1899, the great year of Dingley tariff prosperity, were in amount smaller than in any other year of the past twenty-five, excepting 1889 and 1881, while the average of liabilities-\$77.50 per firm-was smaller than in ruined before his German or American the highest record of business activity any previous year; and, most important test of all, the ratio of defaults to solvent payments through clearing houses, 97 cents per \$1,000, is not only the smallest ever known in any year. but smaller than in any quarter save compelled, sooner or later, to give her the quantity of registered freight 18 one, the third of 1881. The failures | manufacturers some protection by | per cent, the quantity of actual for \$100,000 or more in the past six years have ranged between \$31,522,186 in 1899 and \$98,503,932 in 1896, the decrease being more than two-thirds, but the small failures ranged between \$39,256,762 in 1899 and \$127,592,902 in to the front as naval powers, and will 1856, the decrease being more than one- | demand, and will be able to enforce, half.

But from the nest of failures resulting from the speculative collapse in Boston in the latter part of December, the aggregate for the year would have been about \$21,000,000 less than it was. As the record stands, however, and inspeculation in New England and the apolis Tribune. brief but severe panic in Wall street, the failures in 1899 are the smallest ever reported since 1881, with the low- Why the Tariff Question Has Not Been est average of commercial liabilities ever reported, and with greater evisound and prosperous.

defaults, in spite of the influence of amendment to the constitution having the late December banking collapses, this for its object is a long way off, if were the smallest in any year, as were | not altogether impracticable. larger than in any previous year.

But in other middle states manufacthe same bright contrast, while in both single large stock concern at Philadelphia wrecked by crime, and in no way caused by business conditions. The central states also showed trading defaults from \$2,000,000 to \$11,000,000 smaller than in any previous year, though some brokerage and promoting failures at Chicago swelled the "other commercial" defaults above the returns of previous years except one.

The average of defaulted liabilities per firm is a test which serves better than most to show how the defaults compare with the extension of business, but this year that average is for the first time less than \$80, the lowest in any previous year, having been \$92.63 in 1880. A much better test is the rathe of defaults to actual payments in solvent business through the clearing Beginning to Look More Favorable Upon houses. Here the ratio for 1899 is less than \$1 per 1,000, namely, only 97 cents, the lowest by more than a fifth | is opposed to the carrying out this year

serve especial attention:

Total Pallures 130,602,609 \$0,875,912 79,786,978 54,005,507 190,226,684 THE ROOF STATE SHEET, SEC. SEC. SEC. 21,166,109 172,982,856 66,248,340 106,744,516 It will be seen that for four years there was comparatively little change in the small failures, but the decline of

these that we find the truth regarding is approaching seems certain. By conthe phenomenal improvement in bust- stitutional devices many of the Southness conditions that followed straight | ern states have managed to disfranupon the election of William McKinley | chise large numbers of negroes, and as and the restoration of the American this in a measure removes the race policy of preserving the home market | question from politics, it will tend to to the domestic producer.

PROTECTION'S TRIUMPH.

United States and Germany. ing: "I regard the doctrine of free Peoria (III.) Journal. frade carried to a pernicious height as a main cause for the decline of England. At present Germany stands clearly out as the foremost power in one which the free-traders have been Europe, with England a bad second, disposed to treat as of small conse- Peoria (Ill.) Journal. And Germany, which is a very scien- quence, but it will not be a long time tific nation, deliberately selected pro- before we shall raise all our own flax tection instead of free trade as the and manufacture all its products. Durprinciple of her manufactures and ex- ing the past year North Dakota farmports. She stimulated both her agri- er: have raised flax to the value of emiture and trade by putting an export | about \$10,000,000; and a large mill has bounty upon beet sugar. She built up been erected at Fargo for the reducher metal factories, like Krupp's, by tion of fisx straw before shipment to nation in that industry a year or so a collusion with the state."

keen observer. For some years Eng. tal of \$250,009, is projected at Taunton. land has been losing ground. The |-The Protectionist.

United States and Germany, the two great protectionist nations, have been underselling her in the markets of the world, both in agricultural products and in manufactured articles. By extending to their manufacturers the protection of the home market, the protective countries have given them a solid foundation upon which to build, and have attracted capital and skill into manufacturing enterprises to such an extent that German and American products excel in quality as well as undersell in price. The English manufacturers can no longer play their old game of rushing in goods and selling them below cost until the home manufacturer is ruined, for the tariff protects him and still gives him the home market if his foreign market is cut off. Thus the British manufacturer who attempts to play this game finds himself

she is going to retain her place as the as compared with last year, the numworld's workshop, or even as one of ber of steamers 15 per cent, the number the world's great workshops, will be of unregistered vessels 29 per cent, adopting the protective principle. Great | freight 19 per cent, passengers 13 Britain can no longer force her manufactures into foreign ports through the | that great factor in manufacturing acbulldozing tactics of her navy, for the tivities, iron ore, 30 per cent. In all United States and Germany are coming these important features, which show equal trade privileges at all ports.

For many years England flourished passes that of any preceding year, the under free-trade policy because of her unapproachable navy. But her domi- falls below that of any preceding nance as a sea power is near its end. Times have changed, and England will have to change her industrial policy cluding the failures incident to over- to meet changed conditions .- Minne-

VERY MUCH ALIVE.

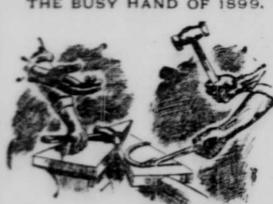
Taken Out of Politics.

Under this heading the Hon. Albert dence of commercial soundness and in- J. Hopkins, representative in congress dustrial prosperity than has ever be- from Illinois, contributes an interestfore appeared in an annual statement. ing article to the January Forum. Not only have failures been smaller in | Rightly he combat, the view that the the aggregate than in 1898 or previous tariff has been taken out of politics years, but they have been smaller in and relegated to the domain of acaevery section of the country. Such unt- demic discussion. Neither does he beformity of improvement throughout lieve that the subject of import duties the country is extremely rare, and is ever going to be referred to a nonwould scarcely be possible unless busi- partisan commission acting independness of all sections was exceptionally ently of congress. A tariff commission vested with these powers could not be The Massachusetts manufacturing created under the constitution, and an

those of the other New England states, | The tariff will cease to be a live issue New York and the middle and central only when American free-traders cease states. The New England disaster to be solicitous in behalf of foreign swelled trading defaults by \$3,920,000 producers, cease their clamor for unrein five provision failures, besides two stricted foreign competition, and cease banks, with liabilities of about \$13 - their denunciation of protection as rob-200,000, and two brokerage firms for bery of the many for the benefit of the \$250,000. In New York the manufac- few. If in the next eight years the turing fallures were only about a quar- | Democrats should elect a president and ter of those in two years of the pre- obtain working majorities in both vious five, and not half those of two branches of congress, does anybody other years, while the trading failures suppose that the Dingley tariff law were also much less than half those would be allowed to remain on the fedof four previous years, but in broker- eral statute books? Democratic oppoage the liabilities were nearly as large sition to a protective tariff is not dead; as in two other years, and in banking it is only asleep, or, what is more nearly the fact, merely "playing possum.

The tariff is a live issue, and it must turing and trading liabilities presented | remain alive until the two dominant parties are in accord on the question of other lines the failures would have an economic policy that shall secure been almost nothing but for that of a to domestic industry the full possession of the domestic market.

> THE IDLE HAND OF 1895 AND THE BUSY HAND OF 1899.



SOUTH'S NEW LIGHT.

the American Policy.

Whether or not the administration

ever reported in any year, and the low- of Congressman Payne's proposition to est ever reported until this year in any | change the system of representation in quarter, save the third quarter of 1881. Republican national conventions, bas-The failures for \$100,000 or more ing the representation upon the numwere only 34.7 per cent of the aggregate | ber of votes cast for the Republican last year, 28.9 per cent in 1898, and | candidates in 1896 rather than upon 25 per cent in 1897, but 42.6 per cent political divisions, the arguments in the bad year, 1896, and 42.2 per cent | which are said to inspire this opposiin 1895, and 38.2 per cent in 1894. The tions are certainly worthy of attention. amount of such failures, and of the re- It is claimed that such a change in the mainder for less than \$100,000 each, representative system at this time are here shown for six years, and de- would injure Republican prospects in the South, which is becoming a possible field for Republican success. The \$ 90 879 889 \$33 535 186 \$ 50 356 768 trade interests of the South, it is claimed, are opposed to any more tinkering with the standard of value, and that territorial expansion has become very popular, especially along the Atlantic seaboard, where great quantities of goods are seeking an oriental marabout a fifth in 1898, and the further | ket. The South is beginning to look decline of about a quarter in 1899, are | more favorably upon protection and high tariffs, and that the break-up of It is in such facts and figures as the old solid Democracy in the South loosen the political ties which have held the whites to the Democracy. Whatever may be the weight of these arguments, the persistent report that litustrated in the Experience of the the South is abandoning its old position is highly significant, and if such George Alfred Townsend, the well- is the case this complete transformaknown newspaper correspondent, in tion will be one of the most remarkahis last weekly letter in the Boston | ble of the changes which have taken Globe, quotes a scholar in New York | place in the past two years and an imwho has been a great traveler, as say- portant result of the national policy .-

Possibilities of Flax.

Niagara Falls for manufacture into The scholar quoted is evidently a manila paper. A flax mill, with a capiA GREAT CENTURY.

Tremendous Output of Manufacturing and Agricultural Products in the Northwest.

Some interesting facts concerning the unparalleled business activities of the great protection year of 1899 come from the treasury bureau of statistics relative to the tremendous output of the great producing and manufacturing regions bordering upon the Great Lakes, as illustrated by the report of the business passing through the Sault Ste. Marie canal connecting Lake Superior with Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario. The report shows an increase in the number of vessels, number of passengers, quantities of freight, and in practically all of the classes of freight passing through that great waterway, and makes for the year 1899 on the Great Lakes. The number of There is no doubt that England, if sailing vessels increased 7 per cent, per cent, lumber 16 per cent, and the activities of the producing and manufacturing interests, the record of lake commerce in the year 1899 suronly case in which the year's record year being in wheat and flour, of which the supply of 1899 was slightly below that of any one or two preceding years, and the foreign demand materially below that of 1898. A study of the figures of the busi-

ness of the "Soo" in 1899 compared with that of earlier years indicates the wonderful growth of the carrying trade on the Great Lakes, and of the producing and manufacturing industries of the sections contiguous to them. The number of sailing vessels, which in 1869 was 939, was in 1879 1,403, in 1889 2,635, and in 1899 4.776; the number of steamers increased from 399 in 1869 to 1.618 in 1879, 6,501 in 1889, and 14,378 in 1899; the number of persons passing through the canal increased from 17,657 in 1869 to 18,979 in 1879. 25,712 in 1889, and 49,082 in 1899, and registered tonnage increased from 524,-885 in 1869 to 1,677,071 in 1879, 7,221,-935 in 1889, and 21,958,347 in 1899.

In the important articles of freight, such as flour, wheat and other grains, building stone, the growth is equally striking. Flour increased from 32,007 barrels in 1869 to 451,000 barrels in 1879, 2,228,707 barrels in 1889, and 7,-114,147 barrels in 1899; wheat from 49,700 bushels in 1870 to 2,603,666 bushels in 1879, 16,231,854 bushels in 1889, and 58,397,335 bushels in 1899; other grain, from 323,501 bushels in 1869 to 951,469 bushels in 1879, 2,133,245 bushels in 1889, and 30,000,935 bushels in 1899; iron ore, from 239,368 tons in 1869 to 540,075 tons in 1879, 4,095,855 tons in 1889, and 15,328,240 tons in 1899; copper, from 18,662 tons in 1869 to 22,309 tons in 1879, 33,466 tons in 1889, and 120,090 tons in 1899, and lumber increased from 1,260,000 feet in 1869 to 35,598,000 feet in 1879, 315,554,000 feet in 1889, and 1,038,057,000 feet in

Everybody Should Be Satisfied. End of the year reports confirm those made earlier, and show that the woolen business, which was in desperate straits during Cleveland's free-trade administration, and which showed only loss to those engaged in it, has quite redeemed itself under the more favorable conditions produced by the Dingley tariff law. Business has been gratifyingly active, sales enormous, and, "for the first time in the history of the trade," says a dispatch from Boston, "wool has been exported, and in large quantities, too." The woolen manufacturers have profited, but the wage earners have not been forgotten. The American Woolen company, which controls the production of worsteds, has advanced the wages of its operatives 10 per cent, to take effect Jan. 1. And with all this the people in general have more and better clothes than they had before the present tariff law was enacted. There doesn't seem to be any reason why everybody should not be satisfied with the state of things-the consumer, as well as the producer. Everybody is satisfied, in fact, so far as appears, except those who must have all their clothes from "Lunnon."

- 17 It Makes a Difference.

"The prophets have again gone wrong. This time it is those knowledgeous gentlemen who predicted that another bond issue would be necessary before 1900, and who now see the government redeeming instead of issuing bonds."-Louisville Courier-Journal.

Yes; it seems to make some difference whether the country is going to ruin under a free-trade, bond-issuing administration, or is enjoying a hitherto unheard-of prosperity under a protectionist, surplus-accumulating administration. Doubtless this is the idea which Mr. Watterson intended to self before they can see to start out "Turn to the thirteenth chapter of convey.

Apparent Oversight. Somehow the Bryanistic newspapers who were so skeptical about the prevalence of prosperity are becoming significantly silent on that point. They have apparently overlooked the dispatches announcing another 10 per cent advance in the wages of the New England mill operatives.-Burlington Hawk-Eye.

Should Not Forget. The changes in the wage scale of Massachusetts have invariably been in favor of the mill hand since the new tariff went into effect. Under the Wilson bill the changes were invariably The flax industry in this country is the other way, and the mill hands are not likely to forget the difference .--

> No Cause for Tears. Increased wages for the operatives in the cotton mills of New . England ought to cause the Demo-Pops to wipe away the crocodile tears they shed in such profusion on account of the stagago.-Topeka (Kas.) Capital.

Many a bad man would do better if he only had a little encouragement

TALMAGE'S SERMON. the rivers, they shall not overflow thee.

"LESSONS OF THE RIVER," SUB-JECT THEREOF.

Isaiah 48: 18: "O That Thou Hadst Harkened to My Commandments! Then Had Thy Peace Been Like a

throb the life and the strength of nations. Along their banks cities have planted themselves, and the whistle of the factory answering to the whistle of the boat, and the steady blow of the busy part of a busy world. Religion has made out of them her altars and devotees have bowed and worshiped at their shrines. By the side of the Ganges the cots of the dying are placed. As man had submerged his will to God's soon as the breath leaves a body, the mouth, the nostrils and the ears are river Jordan, his flesh came again like filled with dirt, and the stenchful corpse floats down the stream. To the crocodile the Hindoo mother tossed her babe as an offering, and Charlemagne, to convert his kingdom to Christianity. drove hundreds of thousands of unwilling subjects like cattle into the stream. where the priests baptized them by the the Jordan. Not because the Jordan water from the same river into which Christ waded and into which he sank. a bold cliff, here a quiet pastoral.

tle was fought, and the dead and the we cannot do. wounded were pitched in until the wadared to climb such dizzy heights, and smile because the rocks have hidden gentle river.' themselves behind a curtain of green.

That is the Rhine. The music grows fainter and fainter. All is not stilled. 'O that thou hadst gentle river.' Thus Isaiah pictures God weeping over the sins of his children and pleading with them to come back to his forgiving heart.

What the River Teaches.

She never laughs with us because we as a god. want to laugh, or weeps with us because we want to cry. Many a wedding day has been wet with shower and frozen with snows, and many a funeral procession wends its way through a garden. Even the birds may carol in the tree branches overhead when we lower the dear body into the ground, as though every heartache, sorrow, away by their happy songs. The farmers study the laws of the seasons. We plant at a certain time, reap when we ought to reap, care for the cattle as they ought to be cared for, and the more we obey the atmospheric commands the greater the crops, the fuller the hencoops and the fatter the calves. The sailors keep one eye upon the north star, another upon the compass, while the hand is flinging the sounding lead. They watch the chart as carefully as the weather cock with his bill touches the lips of the storm to feel the first breath of the wind.

Must Obey Natural Laws.

which they are intended. The longer cows come down to the river banks we hear the 'Thou shalt' of astronomy and stand there chewing their cuds the longer we live. Otherwise, as fly- while the Jewish maidens milk them ing meteors, we tumble through space and toss pailful after pailful of the or dash ourselves in vain against some foaming dairy treasure into the curworld destroyer. The sheep have to rents? Then these rivers of milk flow eat grass, the fish must live in water, down, bending and winding as they the ground moles naturally burrow un- go, churning themselves into islands der the mountains, the flowers to es- of butter, upon which islands of butter cape the weeds find their companion- the bees build their hives and buzz and ship in a garden. The owls and the buzz as they store the winter's food. bats wait until darkness has settled itfor food. The polar bear would soon Matthew. 'If ye have faith as a grain die under the intense heat of the trop- of mustard seed ye shall say unto this ics, and an elephant would freeze to mountain. Remove hence to yonder death sleeping upon an artic iceberg. place, and it shall remove, and noth-That horse has the greatest liberty who | ing shall be impossible for you.' And does not pull against the curb, or, as in the ninety-first psalm David wrote: the Bible more beautifully expresses He shall give his angels charge over it, tries to 'kick against the pricks.' thee to keep thee in all thy ways. For every river God makes a channel. They shall bear thee up in their hands If the water starts on the west side lest thou dash thy foot against a of the Rocky mountains it flows to the stone.' Pacific coast; if on the east side of the Alleghanies it flows to the Atlantic. God has marked out a course for your life and mine, and we must obey it, whether we will or no.

"As we follow that course, remember going to be smooth. Sometimes there will be shallows and shoals. Sometimes the miller's wheel will threaten to dash us into foam. Sometimes we shall have to go out of our way to pass a graveyard.

God Is Our Refuge. waters I will be with thee, and through | men.

Naaman the warrior, to be cured of his valleys, down in the home, in the store, leprosy, had to wash in the troubled in the factory. Anything that unfits Jordan, the swiftly flowing, filthy wa- you and myself for the ordinary ters of the despised Jordan. 'Absurd,' duties of life and makes you unwilanswered the Napoleon of the Dam- ling as a parent to care for the child ascene capital. Am I going to make a as an honest man to pay the butcher's, spectacle of myself? I am not a hire- grocer's and clothier's bills is no gosling. I can pay for a cure. My serv- pel peace at all. ants are carrying the presents of 10 "As far as I can make out, holy wa-"In the anatomy of countries the talents of silver and 6,000 pieces of ter with most of us means we can arteries are its rivers, through which gold and 10 changes of raiment. And tumble upon God all meannesses and I have a letter of introduction from my sins, and expect Jesus to do everyroyal master to the king of Jerusalem. thing and we do nothing. Oh, for a Besides that, what right have you to practical gospel, for a religion to live ask me to bathe in the waters of the by, as well as to die by, 'as a river-a Jordan? The two most beau- gentle river.' paddlewheel tell us that we are in a tiful rivers in the world flow past my palace door. Are not Abana and have its source from above. An old Pharphar rivers of Damascus better axiom says water cannot run up hill. than all the waters of Israel? May I The physical law of gravity draws not wash in them?' Yet, when Naa- down, does not push up. But in Solowill and had dipped seven times in the unto the flesh of a little child, and he

was clean.' Bridges. bridge which spans a river has a proceeding out of the throne of God key note. It matters not whether it and on either side of the river was be the Brooklyn bridge over the East | there the tree of life and the leaves of river, or the Suspension bridge over it were for the healing of the nations." wholesale. Pilgrims returning from the Ohio river, or the iron bridge over the Holy Land bring back water from the River Tay, or the London bridges spanning the Thames, or the Parisian | cometh down and the snow from heais any better than the Abana and the bridges arching the Seine. Whether ven and returneth not thither, but Pharpar, but because we would have they are made of iron, wood, stone, or steel. If a musician can once strike bring forth and bud that it may give the key note of those bridges, certain Over the rocks leap the springs, and waves of sound are started which will eater, for my thoughts are not your the creeks dash on toward the seas, shake and oscillate and destroy the and freshets come, until the water- strongest bridge ever made and tumsheds can hold no more. The whole ble the massive beams into the water. land is drunk. As the finest gems are So manifest is this law an army on quarried from the darkest mines, the the march passing a river always and the water does not climb up hill, richest grains have waded knee-deep in breaks step for fear of starting the but lifts itself unto the clouds. And the mud. The trees sink their roots wood and iron in that fatal swing. if you should call, 'Whither bound, O and stretch out their leafy hands to- Some commentators go so far as to ward God in prayer, and everywhere claim that when the archangel blows carrying forth a reservoir that the cry is, 'Drink, drink drink give the blast of the resurrection he will me.' Down the Rhine the tourist drifts not make a loud sound, which will drink so that man and beast and bird in dreamy wonder at scenes where en- scatter earth to the four quarters of and things under the earth and above chantment has been at work. Yonder infinitude. That may be only a theory, but in our lives there are certain "There history tells us a bloody bat- things we can do and certain things

ters were crimsoned. Here is the place perfection and keep playing it, and the manifestations of the Holy Ghost. where Caesar crossed, while upon that the bridge of moral character will This thought is especially appropribluff a fortress has crouched for cen- totter and sway and tremble and ate. Of all the Old Testament writers turies. Along those embattlements the crash into utter and everlasting de- Isaiah is aptly called the evangelical knights of old trod in armor clad. molition. May the divine finger guide prophet because he mentions many Every nook was a trysting place. In us through the meadowlands and the times the coming of our Lord Jesus ful sentence, "and the day of vengeance amazement you wonder how the ivy green pastures that grow by the still Christ and the sufferings of the cruci- of our God." "And . . . gave it waters of obedience, 'as a river, a fixion.

Teaches Practical Usefulness.

Uses of the Rivers. "Everyone wants the river for the woods are claimed by the mill. something, from the artist studying the white caps to the pilot awake at his wheel, looking at sleeping cities or signalling passing boats filled with human cargoes, whose lights make them look like great floating palaces, while in the evening hour the lowing abolic. It is about two and a half hopelessness and sob could be driven herds stoop to quench their thirst or watch the waters back up and overflow the meadows. Rivers were made for some practical use-so are we:

"God sent his messenger, the rain, And said unto the mountain brook, Rise up and from thy caverns look: And leap with naked, snow-white feet From the cool hills into the heat

Of the broad, arid plain. "Now, remember the Bible was written in the vivid, intense, and picturesque language of the East, and you must interpret it accordingly. The Bible declares the promised land was a land flowing with milk and honey. Does that literally mean Palestine is "The planets remain in the places for a place where thousands of Alderney Our Guardian Angels.

"Does the Bible literally mean we

can say to a mountain 'Begone!' and

it will tumble into the sea, or that we can jump off the ledge of rock overhanging Niagara, and the angels will fly down and catch us before we are our peace, like a river, is not always flung under the falls? 'Of course not,' your answer. God expects every man to use his common sense. Jesus never helped anyone unless that person was first willing to help himself. He said unto him sick of the palsy, 'Arise, take up thy bed and walk.' He commanded the ten lepers, 'Go show yourwas Psalm xlvi., 'God is our refuge and | pass as they went they were cleansed.' strength, a very present help in trou- And way back in the time of Job we

Places of Peace.

"This peace like a liver is not up "Yet, so inexorable are God's laws, in the mountains, but down in the

"Lastly, our peace, like a river, must mon's writings we read: 'All rivers run into the sea, yet the sea is not full unto the place from whence the rivers come, whither they return again.' And in the last chapter of Revelations St. John saw heaven as 'a "There is a strange theory that each pure river of water, clear as crystal.

"Then we turn back to the fifty-fifth chapter of Isaiah and read 'As the rain watereth the earth and maketh it seed to the sower and bread to the thoughts, neither your ways my ways, saith the Lord.'

"Then the sun begins to work. The golden pulleys of evaporation lower, storm?' the wind would shriek. 'I am rivers may be filled and the fields can the earth shall live.'

Prayers for Blessings.

"Cannot we have this shower of blessing from above? Let us pray for "Once strike the key note of im- a cloud burst of Pentecostal tears and

The Lumberman. "Lesson the second. The river For all the lumberman's rough jocu-"Our grand old Hudson comes rolling | teaches the place of practical useful- | larity, his heart is right, says Rollin down to the sea, flecked with white ness. We all look at objects from a Lynde Hartt in the January Atlantic. sails under the plateaus of West Point, different standpoint. The sportsman Once the forest harbored fugitives from which Benedict Arnold fled, on wants the river in which to fish; the from justice; but the railroad brought past the rugged Palisades which frown | manufacturer wants the river to turn | the sheriff, the sheriff brought the law, upon the opposite banks, where wealth his wheel; the yachtsman that he and law brings decency. Besides, as at and aristocracy have run to cover. might launch his craft and have it sea and on the plains, the open air Rocked upon the bosom of the waters, as a swan float along, spreading her breathes a spirit of chivalry. Suppose your eyes, like those of a sick child, white wings, dipping now and then to a man affronts a waitress: twenty deare growing heavy. The distant hills | cool her blistering sides. The farmer | fenders leap to their feet. Suppose a whispering back their soft echoes and utilizes the river that he may turn poor fellow is hurt; round goes the the gentle splash from the oar blades the waters into canals and make the hat. What is more, two comrades will are the lullabies singing us to sleep. desert blossom as the rose. The whole drop their work and take him sixty country of Egypt is dependent upon | miles to the doctor. And, sad to tell, the River Nile. Every year it over- there is need enough for that sort of harkened unto my commandments! flows the banks. In the thick mud the sympathy. "Woodman," says Helen, then had thy peace been like a river, a sower flings his seeds. If the river who, in spite of my earnest remondoes not rise high enough to sub- strance, never verifies her quotations, merge the land there is a drought up "Woodman, spare that toe!" A fine and down the breadth and length of hero, no doubt, is this man of the forthe kingdom. To this custom refers est, a brave and a generous soul; but the strange passage of scripture when nevertheless, as in the case of Mr. it says: 'Cast thy bread upon the Burgess' impurpled heifer, "I'd rather "Lesson the first. The river teaches waters and thou shalt find it after see than be one." For, roundly outdous the peace of obedience. Of all mas- many days.' So important is the River ing that sly humorist's confessed prefters, the most inexorable is nature. Nile the Egyptians used to worship it ence for "fingers rather than toes," the lumberman does his best to dispense with both. What are left by

The Australian Boomerang.

The boomerang, that unique instrument of war or of the chase used by the aborigines of Australia, is of hard wood, of a bent form; the shape is parinches broad, a third of an inch thick, and two feet long, the extremities being rounded. The method of using this remarkable weapon is very peculiar. It is taken by one end, with the bulged side downward, and thrown forward as if to hit some object twenty-five yards in advance. Instead of continuing to go directly forward, as would naturally be expected, it slowly ascends in the air, whirling round and round, and describing a curved line until it reaches a considerable height, when it begins to retrograde and finally sweeps over the head of the projector and falls behind him. This surprising motion is produced by the reaction of the air upon a missile of this peculiar shape. The boomerang is one of the ancient instruments of war of the natives of Australia. They are said to be very dexterous in hitting birds with it-the birds being, of course, behind them, and so are the greatest men. and perhaps not aware that they are objects of attack.

Photographing the Inside of the Stomsch Photographing the inside of the stomach has the sound of a very difficult operation, whereas it is really a common boundary line between joy very simple undertaking. The pa- and sorroy. tient merely swallows the camera and electric light and conducts operations by a cord attached to the film. There is also a conducting wire which extends from the electric light out to an | cult to eradicate, from being founded adjacent battery. The photographs on mistaken views of duty. are taken by pulling the cord, which enables the film to run past the lens, the electric light is then turned on until the sensitive plate has been impressed with the image. The light is then turned off and another section of the film is brought into play. When the film is exhausted the apparatus is life. withdrawn and the films developed and

Bearskins Sent From This Country. Owing to the growing scarcity of the American black bear, from which bearskin caps are made, and the consequent rise in price, a brigade committee has been appointed to report to the British war office as to the expediency of abol-"Martin Luther's favorite chapter selves unto the priests, and it came to ishing this cap. The troops who now wear the bearskin are the krigade of Guards, the Scots Greys and the Royal ble. Though the waters thereof roar read: 'The Lord turned the captivity | Engineer band. The official life of a and be troubled, though the mountains of Job when he commanded him to bearskin is eight years, and when a shake with the swelling thereof.' And pray for his three friends.' In other third battalion shall have been added in the forty-third chapter of Isaiah we words, God did not help Job until Job's to the Scots Guards, the number of read, 'When those passeth through the heart was ready to forgive his fellow bearskins required will be about 1,000

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VIII, FEB. 25-LUKE IV: 16-30-JESUS REJECTED.

Golden Text-He Came Unto His Own, and His Own Received Him Not-John I:11-Second Year of the Min-

istry of Christ.

"Nazareth, where he had been brought up. " He came to preach now among those who had known him from his youth. His family were in moderate circumstances. "As his custom was." all his life long, "he went into the synagogue," a building that took the place of our modern church. "And stood up for to read," as was usual when reading

17. "And there was delivered unto him the book." In the form of a roll, or double roll, taken from the sacred chest behind the pulpit. Rolls like this were found in the ruins of Pompeli, and hundreds of them are in the museum at Naples, "Of the prophet Esalas," The Greek form for Isaiah. "And found the place." Not necessarily any appointed lesson, but the passage he wanted. "Where it was written." In Isa. 61: 1, 2. The quotation follows somewhat closely the Greek translation 18. "The Spirit of the Lord." Jeho-

vah, the eternal, almight God, "Because he hath anointed me." Set apart, divinethe gospel." Good news, Good spell, i. e., story; or God, which is short for "good, perfection and happiness, especially those who feel their want and are disconsofor their sins, or their losses and sufferings. "To preach" (a different word from preach in the first part of the verse), to herald, to proclaim aloud to all captives, whether in material or in spiritual captivity. "Recovering of sight bruised." The wounds and bruises caused by sin, wounds of the con cience. wounds of the heart, crushed by heavy and hopeless burdens, the victors of outrage and oppression.

"To preach (herald, the same as the second preach in v. 18) the acceptable year of the Lord." The year or era in which God has been pleased, for the best of reasons, to bring these blessings to the people. God's chosen opportunity

20. "And he closed the book." By rolling up the roll. Notice how the quotation stops when it comes to the fearsat down." "The habitual position of a Jewish teacher."-Professor Vincent. So that his sitting down was the signal

21. "This day is this scripture fulfilled." This prophecy was originally spoken to the exiles in Babylon. They were poor, oppressed, broken-hearted away from home, blind to the goodness and promises of God.

29. "And all bear him witness." Both friends and enemies. Of the facts there could be no doubt. "And wondered at the gracious words." They were indeed marvelous, beyond any event in the his truth. "Is not this Joseph's son?" The question with some might be one of wonder and admiration that their fellowcitizen could attain such a high position. With others it would contain a sneer at the stupendous pretensions of a common village carpenter.

23. "Ye will surely say." Jest's shows that he knows their thoughts. "This proverb." Greek, parable, "parable," "denoting any kind of figurative discourse. whether a complete narrative or a short sentence couched in an image, like proverbs."-Godel. "Physician, heal thyself. Prove by healing your own sickness that you can heal the diseases of others. Whatsoever heard done in Capernaum. Jesus had only the December before healed a nobleman's son at Capernaum. "Do riso here in thy country." Let us see some of your miracles.

24. "No prophet is accepted in his own country." A general truth, the statement of a common experience.

25. "Sarepta." Greek form of Zare-Thath. On the shore of the Mediterragran, near Sidon. "And many lepers." (For this

story, see 2 Kings 5: 1-14) Leprosy war then and still is very common in Pal estine. "Eliseus." Greek form of Elisha 28, "And all . . were filled with wrath." The tense (aorist) implies a sudden outburst. "Truth embitters those whom it does not enlighten."

29. "And rose up." Broke up the service irreverently and rushed forth .- P., F., and B. "And thrust him." violence. They were a furious mob. "Unto the brow of the hill." As the Roman mob led unpopular persons to the top of the Tarpeian Rock and thrust them down.

30, "But he passing through the midst." It is not said that this was miraculous. It seems at times that the divinity within Jesus shone forth with awe-producing power. "Went his way." He returned once more several months later to give them one more opportunity to repent. But they then, as now, madly threw away their blessings, and, like swine, trampled the divine pearls under

FROM GUESSES AT TRUTH.

Few persons have courage to appear as good as they really are.

The greatest truths are the simplest; Crimes sometimes shock us too

much, vices almost always too little. Be what you are. This is the first step toward becoming better than you The craving for sympathy is the

The praises of others may be of use,

in teaching us, not what we are, but what we ought to be. The errors of the good are often diffi-

Self-depreciation is not humility. though often mistaken for it. Its source is oftener mortified pride.

CHURCH AND CLERGY.

No process of evolution can originate Men of great force are apt to have

great faults. He who judges another writes his own sentence.

The culture of fools is but the cultivation of folly.

Religious bigotry turns the covenants into curses. No man loses anything though he

lose all for Christ. The way to the joy of our Lord is through His cross.

The pickets of civilization are the principles of Christ. Every Christian is a photograph, a

sun picture of the Son. Christian conscience alone can condition Christian conduct.