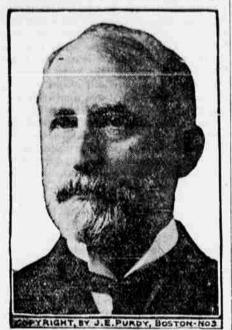
GAYNOR LONG IN PUBLIC EYE.

Career of Noted Jurist, Democratic Nominee For Mayor of New York.

Judge William J. Gaynor, who has been nominated by the Democrats for mayor of New York, has been before the public for many years, and by politicians generally is regarded as a radical. His last appearance in the limelight was when he championed the cause of George Duffy of Brooklyn, whose picture was in the rogues' gallery and who declared that although he had never been convicted of a crime the police refused to remove his picture and arrested him without provocation on many occasions.

It was the Duffy case which resulted in the dismissal of General Bingham from the office of police commissioner. Judge Gaynor caused an investigation of the case, and Mayor Mc-Clellan held that young Duffy had been improperly treated by the police. Judge Gaynor previously attracted public attention, when, in 1906, he held that it was illegal for the Brooklyn tivity."



JUDGE WILLIAM J. GAYNOB.

Rapid Transit company to charge more than one fare to Coney Island. This decision was rendered in the case of a Dr. McFarlane, who had refused to pay the two fares regularly collected by the railroad company. Many thousands of New York residents remember the riots which followed the issuance of this decision. The Sunday crowds bound for Coney Island declined to pay the two fares, and the entire police force was required to prevent incipient rebellion. Hundreds of persons were injured. A few days later Judge Gaynor advised all travelers to pay the two fares until the higher courts could pass upon the decision. This stopped confusion. The upper courts held that it was legal for the company to charge a double fare.

Judge Gaynor first attracted public attention when he took part in the investigation of the election frauds at Gravesend in 1893. As a result of this investigation several men were sent to prison, and one of the most corrupt knew was broken up. This made Judge Gaynor a conspicuous figure, and a short time later he was nominated by the Republicans and Independent Democrats for a place on the supreme court bench. He was elected for fourteen years in 1803 and was re-elected in 1907 and assigned for service in the

appellate division. He was born in Whitestown, New York state, fifty-eight years ago and went to Brooklyn in 1873 to do newspaper work. He had received an education in the Whitestown seminary and a school in Boston. While doing newspaper work he studied law and was admitted to the bar in the early sev enties.

Judge Gaynor is one of the executors of the estate of William Ziegler, former head of the baking powder trust, who left between \$30,000,000 and \$35,-000,000. From this Judge Gaynor derives a substantial income.

German Dialect In Wisconsin. It is two German women who are speaking in the presence of an Irish

"Th' tap o' th' mornin' t' ye, Mis' Brettschneider. 'Tis glad I am t' see th' likes av ye. Iss yer daughther Gretchen goin t' the Hill th' morrow?" "Faith an' she is. Ven me bye Heinrich can get th' bay haarse away from th' plowin' I t'ink I'll go mesilf, be-

This is not travesty. It is a report of sheriff and city grandees generally German dialect. The manner of speech came about naturally enough. When the Germans arrived here in full force the country was already settled, large ly by Yankees and Irish, and the German had to buy his farm here or there. Thus a number of them found themselves located in the town of Erin. where, of course, they learned the language of the country. And I leave That for a lord was 30 shillings (\$7.20), it to my fellow citizens in Wisconsin whether a German cannot speak as all "inferior persons" could have a broad and rich a brogue as any son of Erin.—Charles D. Stewart in Atlantic.

First Use of Iron.

As a result of his interesting investigations, Dr. Ridgeway concludes that | On the ground the atmosphere presses the smelting of iron originated in on the balloon with a weight of about central Europe, and especially in the fifteen pounds for every square inch region known as Noricum, equivalent to modern Austria and Bavaria.

In Egypt it can be traced back to the ninth century B. C., and in Libya to less and less. As the pressure of the about 450 B. C. First mention of its outside atmosphere decreases the baluse in China goes back to 400 B. C., while in Uganda it is said to have been in use only some five or six centuries.

The above date for the first use of from in Egypt refers to the metal ob- | air is by no means necessarily a fatal tained by smelting. The use of native iron in the form of meteorites dates back to remote antiquity. The weapons made from these were obtained, like flint implements, by chipping. And it is interesting to remember that recent investigations have shown that the iron of many meteorites is a sort of natural steel.

Championing the Worm.

An incident that occurred some years ago during a session of the British parliament furnished an amusing illustration of the power of satire to bring about results that sober argument often fails to accomplish.

There had been introduced a bill designed to prevent cruelty to wild animals in captivity. It was opposed on the ground that, if passed, it would endanger certain kinds of legitimate

When the Earl of Kimberley arose he gravely admitted the force of this

"There can be no doubt," said he. "that the bill would put an end to fishing with worms as bait. It is a bill to prevent cruelty to wild animals in captivity. The schedule states that the word 'animal' shall be held to include reptile. A worm may be held to be a reptile. A worm impaled on a hook must certainly be held to be in captivity; therefore the angler who uses a live worm for bait would be guilty of cruelty to an animal in cap-

The laugh that followed at the expense of those against the bill robbed the opposition of whatever force it had and carried the measure to a successful issue.-Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Sun Cooking. Sun cooking-roasting and boiling by sunlight instead of by coal or gas-has been going on for 300 years. There are sun stoves that roast a sirloin or boil a soup to perfection. They are only used, however, by scientists. A sun stove consists mainly of a mirror-a spherical mirror-on a joint. There is also a reflector. The place for pot or plate is so situated that the mirror's rays can be focused on it accurately.

A German, Baron Tcherhausen, was the first sun cook. He began in 1687 to boll water, and in 1688 he had very good success in boiling eggs. Sir John Herschel and Buffon are other famous names associated with sun cooking. In California various sun cooks have boiled a gallon of water in twenty minutes, roasted meat in two hours and peached eggs in fifteen minutes, quite as good time as the ordinary fire

makes An odd thing about meat roasted by sun rays is that it has an unpleasant taste. This is avoided by the insertion of a plate of yellow glass between the meat and mirror. In all solar stoves the sheet of yellow glass figures.-London Tit-Bits.

One Sided Gambling.

"One need only to try his luck at any of the Riviera gambling palaces to learn how slender are the chances to win at roulette," says a German correspondent writing from Ostend. "But if he would experience the gambler's disadvantage at its best let him come to Ostend and join the baccarat players. The game as it is played gives the man who places his money against the bank no chance whatever, and if it were known how much money is sacrificed in a season in the endeavor to lection gangs" New York city ever | win by luck and by system the public would be horrified. It is nothing un usual for the bank to win twenty-four times before an outsider wins once The people who play, if they have ever played before, know this, and still they come again, respond to the call until they depart and plant their gold in the baccarat mire in the hope that it will bear fruit. It does. But what is the harvest?"

A Shocked Scot.

The London Chronicle says that two Englishmen recently touring in Scotland found that Sabbatarianism occasionally extends to the middle of the week. They were forced by the weather to take refuge in a small country hotel and after luvch adjourned to the billiard room to kill time until the rain stopped. The game had hardly started when the landlord entered in a very drunken condition, upbraided his visitors for their unseemly conduct and insisted on their leaving the billiard room. They received profuse apologies from the landlady. Her husband always got drunk on Sundays, she explained, but, mistaking the day, he had got drunk on Thursday instead. and from force of habit, believing it was Sunday, had been shocked at the click of the billiard balls.

Old English Fine.

In the past if one Englishman called another a liar there was something to pay. The seventeenth century mayor were keen on this point of etiquette. The direct accusation cost 11s. 6d. (\$2.76); the subtle hint 6s. Sd. (\$1.60) And there was a reduction on repeti-

Swearing, too, was promptly suppressed. In 1650 a law was passed offense. The fines were graduated. for an esquire 10 shillings (\$2.40), while "few words" for 3s. 4d. (80 cents).

Bursting Balloons.

The greatest danger of a high ascent in a balloon is concerned with the changing density of the atmosphere. of its surface. As the balloon rises, however, the air grows thinner and its pressure becomes in consequence loon expands, and if the ascension is made too rapidly or without sufficient care the gas inside the silk envelope will expand until the balloon bursts. But the bursting of a balloon in midcatastrophe. Every balloon is provided with a "ripping cord" which, when pulled, cuts a long rent in the envelope out of which the gas speedily escapes. The answer was not easy to offer. If The silk bag is then carried by the air into the upper portion of the netting, might have received a definite answer. where in the majority of cases it forms a parachute and brings every- , clerk that "roughly there is something safely to earth.

THOSE ESKIMO MURDERERS.

Explorer Rasmussen Defends the No.

torious East Greenlanders. Knud Rasmussen, the Danish scientist, who supports Dr. Cook's claim as to the discovery of the north pole, has written a book on life among the Eskimos which has established his reputation as an authority.

Rasmussen tells some weird stories about the horrible murders practiced but in summing up their general characteristics he adds;

"I have never in the course of my travels lived with more cheerful, more aminble and good humored people than these east Greenlanders, who, had they lived in a civilized state, would have paid the penalty of the law for most horrible murders."

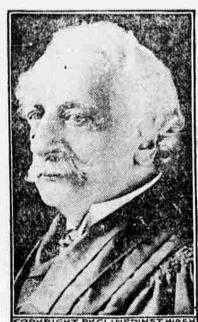
And again, speaking of the Eskimos

as a whole, he says: "There is no people with a bistory which, as regards the bitterness of its struggle for existence and the eeriness of its memories, can be compared with the best of the Eskimos. Yes, they are good natured and filled with a desire for peace in spite of all. But do not forget that they are, first and foremost, men, and men formed by the nature surrounding them. The mind of the Eskimo can be quiet and serene, but it can be savage and remorseless as the ocean itself."

OVERRULED JUDGE PECKHAM

Hired Man Differed With Supreme Court Justice About Hay Crop.

The late United States Supreme Court Justice Rufus W. Peckhain owned a picturesque farm at Altamont, a short distance from Albany, N. Y., where he died. His family spent their summers at this farm, which was contiguous to the farms of several other wealthy Albany families. One evening the judge took a turn about his farm. The hired man had cut hay during the day. The crop was not as bountiful as it might have been or as great as the judge had



THE LATE JUSTICE PECKHAM.

anticipated. The newly cut grass was spread about, as is the case on all farms, to allow it to dry, so that it might be placed in the barn. The judge as he gianced over the meadow was displeased. He showed it. Turning to the hired man, he said to him:

"It seems to me that your methods are very lax. Why are you not more particular in scraping up the bay? All over the field you have left little dribblings."

The hired man looked hard at the judge and then answered, "Why, that is the crop."

MEAT PRICES STAY HIGH. And They May Go Higher In Near

Future.

Accounts of the American Meat Packers' association convention held in Chicago to the effect that there is little prospect of the price of meat being reduced in the near future, but, rather, a likelihood of its being raised, did not surprise meat dealers.

"It is not because the ranches cannot provide enough cattle," says one of the head men of one of New York's biggest packing house branches. "The trouble is that the price of corn has gone so high. To raise the right kind of beef and pork corn must be fed to cattle and hogs. The price of corn is se high that the farmers are charging more for their cattle and hogs

"The price of beef has risen 3 cents a pound in the last four months, I have been in the business all my life, and I remember that less than ten years ago loins of pork were 8 and 9 cents a pound. Today the retailer pays 17 and 18 cents a pound for the same meat, and in another month he will be paying 20 and 22 cents a pound. laying down the penalty for a first | There seems little reason to believe there will be any early relief for the consumer."

> Dentistry For a Crocodile. Hattie, the Bronx (New York) zoo's nine foot Indian crocodile, has had seven of her long teeth sawed off close to the gums preparatory to being taken into inside quarters for her long winter's nap. Since she went out to the fron and concrete summer quarters last spring she suffered another amputation, that time one which was accom plished neatly by a smaller crocodile's jaws, without the help of Keeper Snyder, and besides her shortened teeth she now has only three legs and an undiminished tall to help her raise ructions.

A Bus' I of Cents. It beats all what odd questions reach some of the departments of government in Washington. Not long ago the treasury received a letter from a man who had made a bet asking "How many cents are there in a bushel?" the man had asked about pounds he As it was, he got in reply a guess from thing like \$320, or 32,000 pennies."

How Spiders Undress.

It is an interesting sight indeed to watch a spider change its skin and one that will well repay any one for the time taken up by waiting for the little known-generally speakingevent to take place. When preparing for the change the spider stops eating for several days and makes his preliminary arrangements by fastening himself by a short thread of web to one of the main lines of his snare, this to hold him firmly while he proceeds by these Eskimos in their earlier days, to undress. First the skin cracks all round the thorax, being held only by the fore part. Next the lower part of the body is uncovered, and then comes the struggle to free the legs. He works and kicks vigorously, seeming to have a very hard time of it. Fifteen minutes of continued persever ance, however, brings him out of his old dress, the struggle causing him to appear limp and lifeless for some time after it is finished.

Just Pleasantness.

Perhaps just pleasantness has not a very heroic sound, but the human heart that, knowing its own bitterness. can yet carry itself cheerfully is not without heroism. Indeed, if that human heart does no more than hold Its tongue about its own aches and pains it has a certain moral value that the world cannot afford to lose. "Pleasantness" does not sound as well as self sacrifice or wisdom or spiritual Ity, but it may include all these great words. And certainly just to start one's husband out to his work cheer fly, to make the hobbledehoy of a son feel a gentler and sweeter sentiment toward women because of his own mother's sound, sweet gayety and strength, to help one's servants to put good humor and friendliness into their services-these things make for righteousness in the world,-Margaret Deland.

Lady Passenger's Log. It was blowing rather hard, and

there was a pasty sea on an hour and a half before the first breakfast bugle. An officer of an ocean liner hurried along the passage between the staterooms, and a timid voice called to him: "Oh, Mr. Officer, please stop!"

He turned and saw a dear old lady with a wrapper thrown around her peeping through her half open door. "Yes, madam," said the officer.

"Mr. Officer, please would you call this a gale?" asked the old lady anxlously.

"Oh, no, madam! There's not the least danger, I assure you." "Well, is it half a gale?" "Not even half a gale, and this is

such an excellent sea boat that you needn't worry a bit," explained the of-"Well, what would you call it,

please?" said the lady, steadying herself as the vessel rolled. "Just a fresh nor'west breeze, mad-

really, there's nothing to fear." "Thank you so much. I just wanted to get it quite right in my diary, you know."-New York Times.

am, with a cross sea running. But,

A Chinese Superstition.

Fengshui is the Chinese superstition that determines good site or locality, and if a town on the Yangtze has not a good fengshui trade will not come to it, and it will be ruined. A town named Peishih had its pagoda in the wrong place-not far enough down the river-and the result was that all traffic which should have come to it was swept past, Peishih being left out in the cold. The people pulled down the pageda and built another one in the supposed right spot, as nothing would convince them that the depression could arise from any other cause than that of a bad fengshul.

The city of Wanshein, on the other hand, has a perfect fengshul, two fine pagodas, and is very prosperous. But the fact that Wanshein is situated in a fertile valley, where wheat, barley and the poppy flourish abundantly, while Peishih is barren and miserable. does not concern the inhabitants so much as the fengshui site. This remarkable idea in the Chinese mind is only one of thousands like it.

Househola Hintlets. Do not throw away old umbrellas By removing the cloth cover and cutting it up in strips you can make a number of dainty neckties for your husband. The ribs properly twisted and woven together make a very good rat trap, and the stick when carefully pol lished will do for a cane to present to the clergyman at Christmas.

To keep freckles from showing get a small paint pot, quart size, and fill with a pink paint carefully matching the tone of your complexion and with a camel's hair brush paint each freckle

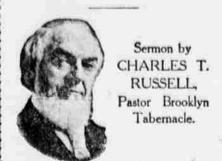
Young wives cannot be too often re minded that they should always greet their husbands with a smile. It is safe to say that there is nothing in the world that will more deeply irritate him than this, and it should therefore not be forgotten.

If your lamp wicks give out, a very satisfactory substitute can be made of Irish point lace or valenciennes, carefully wound round the wick holder. A knitted necktie will serve the same purpose, but is apt to burn fitfully and give out a pungent odor. - Harper's Weekly.

Bathing With an Automobile Tire. Miss Edith Todd, a pretty young

guest at the Hotel Nassau. Long Beach N. Y., is responsible for a new fad which became immediately popular after her introduction of it at that beach resort and has now spread to several of the beaches along the Jer sey coast. This fad is bathing with the aid of the inner tube of an auto mobile tire. Miss Todd heard of the fad from a friend abroad, who saw i first at Ostend. A chauffeur started it there. It consists in using the rub ber tube, inflated, as a kind of life preserver and seat combined, with which it is possible to float about on and over the combers as they roll shoreward.

......000 000-------PEOPLE'S PULPIT ..



Tabernacle. 000----

Sermon by

preached today at the Brooklyn Tabernacle from the text above. He said:-Our text prophetically represents the attitude of mind of God's true people. faithful will be exalted makes it rea-Those who are allens and strangers sonable that the terms and conditions from God would not thus pray. Even should be exceedingly difficult in this if they were repentant their first prayer should be in the nature of a con-difficult and the way a narrow one, so fession of sins and an acknowledg- that few may find it. These few are ment of their acceptance of God's the "elect." whose character-superiormercy in the forgiveness of their sins ity will be fully evidenced to God, to and of his accepting them to be his angels and to men to be such as fully children through the merit of the Re- justifies the Lord in granting to them deemer. But even those who have be- the high reward promised. Were their come children of God, by renouncing bonors no greater than those the world sin and exercising faith in Divine for- shall experience, how could God's ways giveness in the merit of Christ, have be just and equal in granting them the still to acknowledge that by nature heavenly nature and Divine glory, others." Although they are saved by restitution blessing and a worldwide grace, only their minds, their hearts. Eden home corresponding to what was their wills, have yet been saved or lost by Adam and redeemed for the fully reconciled to God and harmo, willing and obedient by the sacrifice nized to the Divine will. Their flesh is of the man Christ Jesus? still imperfect, fallen.

Brooklyn, Nov. 7.-Pastor Russell

Hence, in the language of the Psalmist, it is appropriate that the Lord's people take knowledge of their own seek the Lord's assistance in fighting the good fight against those blemishes of their flesh. Thank God, this battle the new will, against the fallen flesh and its appetites will not last forever; of the conflict. The glorified Redeemer is watching over the interests of his people. He guarantees us in advance that all of our trials, our difficulties, shall work together for our spiritual welfare. He guarantees us that when he shall have sufficiently tested out sition of the cravings of the flesh, he -declare us victors and heirs of glory, honor and immortality with himself. according to the exceeding great and precious promises of his Word.

The Object of Our Testing. The question arises. Why should not the Lord grant to us and to all mankind an easier trial than is ours? Why should there be a failen disposition to fight against? Why should it not be as easy, or more easy, to do right than to do wrong? Why should we not have flesh which should have a good craving merely, and not an evil craving? And if we must have an evil craving, why are we not at least relieved of the outward temptations which excite these evil cravings?temptations from the world about us, inciting to evil rather than to good; and, according to the Scriptures and our experiences, temptations also from Satan himself, and from the fallen angels, who continually endeavor to intrude upon us, to incite us to anger, malice, hatred, strife and the various works of the flesh and the devil?

These questions are not unreason able, and God acknowledges this when he shows us that just such favorable conditions as these questions suggest will be provided for the world of mankind during the Millennium. Satan and the evil angels under his captaincy will be restrained according to the Bible and not be permitted to molest mankind in evil promptings and suggestions. We read that Satan shall be bound for a thousand years that he may deceive the people no more until the thousand years be finished (Revelations xx. 2). Relief is also promised from the injurious conduct of others. in that we are assured that during the Millennium nothing shall hurt or destroy throughout God's holy Kingdom. In that blessed time every evil deed will be restrained that it may not accomplish injury to another, while even the effort to commit sin will be promptly punished with "stripes:" not an immoderate, not an unjust torturing for centuries for finite sins, but, pense of reward will be given both to

the just and to the unjust. The Scriptures assure us that promptness in the punishment for sin, and its be promptly recognized and quickly peace and order-righteousness. Thus we read, "When Thy judgments are in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness" (Isaiah xxvi. 9). The preaching of this reasonable. righteous judgment of the future surely bears much better fruitage than the preaching of the "dark ages," now fortunately disappearing-that the wage tury of roasting or an eternity of torment. The exaggeration of the error is so great that the human mind instinctively resists and rejects it.

The next query we shall answer is. Are God's ways unequal? And if not. Why should be provide at the present time for the trial and testing of the Church under conditions so much more severe than those which shall prevail by and by, during the Millennium? Why must we battle against the Adas for the world during the Millennium and our way be made smooth also? The Scriptures answer that the

SECRET FAULTS --- PRE-SUMPTUOUS SINS.

Who Can Understand His Errors ?

"Cleanse Thou Me From Secret Faults; Keep Back Thy Servant Also From Presumptuous Sins; Then Shall I Be Upright, and I Shall Be Innocent From the Great Transgression" (Psalm xix, 12, 13).

very glorious designs of joint-heirship with the Redeemer in his kingly and priestly offices for the blessing of the world during the Millennium. The greatness of the dignity to which the way. Hence we read that the gate is they were "children of wrath even as while awarding the world of mankind

Who Understands His Errors?

If now we have clearly before our minds that it is the Church class who or their deeds-yea, the motive or inare addressed in our text, let us examblemishes, imperfections, and that they | ine the various steps it suggests. Dur- | minds. The reason for this laxity, the ing the Millennium the errors and secret faults and presumptuous sins of with the searchlight and to "bring the world will all be made manifest every thought into captivity to the will of the New Creature, the new mind, and all be openly rebuked and punished. But not so now. Those who yet attained to a sufficiency of love for are now called to be of the elect righteousness and a sufficiency of a to the faithful, death will be the close | Church are expected to be so zealous | hatred for iniquity. The reason for his will, so opposed to sin, that they they are "babes in Christ" who have will voluntarily search for their own in the past fed merely upon the milk errors, their own secret faults, and of the Word and not upon the strong strive against presumptuous sins. When we remember that God, for

new minds, our new wills, by the opposit the Church, the question may arise, ment. What they need is more love What then are these faults or errors? for the Lord and a greater appreciawill forthwith declare our trial ended If all of our sins are forgiven freely tion of his Word, which will lead to for Christ's sage, what sins then re- more earnest study of the same. umin to be forgiven? The answer is that through faith in Christ's blood we were fully forgiven "the sins that are of the Lord dwells richly and abounds, past, through the forbearance of God" (Romans iii, 25). We shall never more and its standards and, if we are obedibe held responsible for sins great or ent to his will and his gracious pursmall which were ours before we came to the Lord and accepted his grace, his forgiveness, and became his followers through our consecration of our little all to him. What remains of sin with us is the imperfection of the flesh and its inherited weaknesses, and these the good fight and endure hardness as

valiant soldiers of righteousness. But some one may inquire, Is not the merit of Christ sufficient, not only for and of the future? In other words, Does not our Lord's satisfaction of Justice include our imperfections pres ent and future, which are the result of Adam's sin and our inheritance of the failen condition, as well as atone for our sins of the past prior to our acceptance of the Divine mercy? We answer. Yes, this is quite true; nevertheless the Lord requires of us that, after coming into the family of God. we shall take note of our imperfections and apply to him for specific forgiveness of all transgressions. Doubtless this is intended to assist us in keeping humble-to assist us in keeping in remembrance "the horrible pit" of sin from which we were lifted by the gracious merit of the Redeemer by which we were justified. All of these experiences will doubtless be helpful to us by drawing us the more frequently to the "throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy, and find grace (merit) to help in time of need" (He-

The Blood of Christ Cleanseth. The expression, "The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth us from all sin," refers not merely to the sins that are past

as the Scriptures declare, a just recom- and the cleansing which was ours at the moment we first accepted the Lord's favor, but rather, especially, it refers to the cleansing which is continually necessary to the maintenance reasonableness, its righteousness, will of our relationship with the Lord. The forgiveness, the cleansing, is freely, bear fruitage throughout the world in promptly given, but conditionally. It must be applied for. This is the Lord's method of instructing us in the way of righteousness and of assisting us to overcome the oppositions and temptations of the world and to become at heart "overcomers." He knows our weaknesses better than we do; and he wishes us to learn of them, not with a view to discouraging us, but that we of a trifling sin might be either a cen- may fight a good fight against them. conquer them and, in so doing, develop the characteristics which he approves and has promised to reward with jointheirship with the Redeemer in his Kingdom.

Hence, instead of openly rebuking his people, the Lord leaves as ours the work of searching for secret faults and putting them away. In proportion as we love him, we will be desirous of doing those things which please him. thus living in his smile, under his apversary and his minions as well as proval. It is quite sufficient that the against our fallen flesh? Why must light of the Lord's countenance, his we contend with sinful oppositions in smile, should be withdrawn from those our neighborhoods and our homes? who do not walk the narrow way with Why should not evil in every sense of zeal-who do not seek for their own the word be restrained for us as well faults and endeavor to correct them and to thus make character. As those now being called grow in love for the Lord, every hindrance to his favor will Church class, which God is now selecting or electing from the world, is a very special class, for which he has

of their secret faults.

Some of these faults may be known to ourselves and to the Lord, but unknown to fellowmen. The heart that is truly converted to the Lord and to harmony with all the principles of righteousness which he represents must more and more desire full perfection-full victory over the weaknesses of the flesh, and must strive for this condition. Other secret faults may be secret from us but well-known to the Lord and possibly quite plainty manifest to our brethren and neighbors. How earnestly all who are truly the Lord's people should seek to see themselves as others see them, and to correct those faults which hitherto have been secret to themselves.

Assuredly the Lord's assistance is necessary in this work; but, in praying to him, in the language of our text, we should remember that his method of answering our petitions is to show us the facts of our case, and then to encourage us by his promises to fight a good fight against the weaknesses thus brought to our attention. The Bible is the Lord's lamp. The Spirit of its wonderful teachings, like a two-edged sword, is sharp and penetrating. It can discern or discriminate between the very thoughts and intents of the heart which deceive so many into thinking a wrong course justifiable. The Christian who makes continual and good use of this "sword" will soon find that with its assistance he is able to analyze his own motives lying behind his words and his acts; will sometimes find himself secreting them, and sometimes masquerading them as graces and virtues.

The difficulty with the majority of Christian neople seems to be that they have never undertaken a close scrutiny of the motives lying behind their words tention lying hidden in their own reason for their failure to follow up of God in Christ" is that they have not a for God, so desirous to know and to do this condition of things may be that meat and are, therefore, weak in the faith and weak every way along the Christ's sake, has forgiven the sins of lines of Christian character develop-

"The entrance of thy words giveth light" (Psalm exix, 130). As the Word it educates us respecting God's will poses, we will endure his tests and ultimately stand approved as our Lord's joint-heirs in his Kingdom.

Keep From Presumptuous Sins.

One of the great character tests imposed upon the Church is humility. It blemishes may be with us to our dying is not sufficient that we love right and day in considerable measure. It is hate wrong and search for even our against these that we must fight-fight secret faults. Even after attaining perfection we might be presumptuous and, if so, be unfit for the proposed exaltation. Satan, when a holy angel called Lucifer, the Morning Star, was the sins that are past, but for all of perfect; but the sin of presumption our unwilling blemishes of the past crept into his heart and blighted everything. So Satan strove to tempt our Lord, who was perfect, to commit a presumptuous sin, through which he would have made shipwreck of his career. He wished him to presume upon God's goodness and abundant care, not by starting a rival empire, as Satan himself had attempted to do, but to presume, nevertheless, upon Divine goodness to the extent of jeopardizing his life by leaping from the pinnacle of the Temple and trusting that God would suspend the laws of nature and work a miracle for his protection. when no such miracle was necessary, because no such hazard had been de-

> Applying this matter of presumptu ous sin to the Church of our day; we find some who appear to be the Lord's people presuming upon his goodness and mercy and love by jumping from financial and other pinnacles and trusting for miraculous protection from disaster. This, to our understanding, is presumptuous sin. Sometimes we see presumptuous conduct amongst elders and others in the Body of Christ, much after the manner of Moses' transgression, when presumptuously he smote the rock, while God had merely bidden him to speak to the rock. For pastors and elders of the Church to assume and to exercise an unscriptural lordship over the Church would appear to us to be a presumptuous sin-a presuming to take place and authority not bestowed by the Lord. On the contrary, sometimes a congregation of the Lord's people may be presumptuous in neglecting the Scriptural direction to take heed to those who have the rule over them and watch for their souls, as those who must give an account. In how many ways might we be presumptuous and ignore the Lord, his supervision over the Church, and his message to us in his Word!

Our text declares, "Then shall I be innocent of the great transgression"innocent of anything which would prove me unworthy of eternal life and worthy of everlasting death-"the Second Death."

Marriage.

"Marriage may be compared to a tram car," said a confirmed bachelor.

"Why?" asked his fair partner. "Because some people are just as anxious to get out of it as others are to enter,"-London Telegraph.

Little Willie-Say, pa, what is foresight? Pa-Foresight, my son, is the faculty of being around when there is a melon to be cut.-Chicago News.

Circumstances are not in our power;