TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"A NATION AT PRAYER" LAST SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

From the Following Text: "I Exhort, Therefore, That, First of All, Supplications. Prayers, Intercession and Giving of Thanks."-I Tim., 2:1.



HAT which London is to England, Paris to France, Berlin to Germany, Rome to Italy, Vienna to Austria, St. Petersburg to Russia, Washington is to the United States republic. The people who live here see more of the chief men of the nation than

any who live anywhere else between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. If a senator, or member of the house of representatives, or Supreme Court justice, or secretary of the cabinet, or representative of foreign nation enters a public assembly in any other city. his coming and going are remarked upon, and unusual deference is paid to him. In this capital there are so many political chieftains in our churches, our streets, our halls, that their coming and going make no excitement. The Swiss seldom look up to the Matterhorn, or Jungfrau, or Mt. Blanc, because those people are used to the Alps. So we at this capital are so accustomed to walk among mountains of official and political eminence that they are not to us a great novelty. Morning, noon and night we meet the giants. But there is no place on earth where the importance of the Pauline injunction to prayer for those in eminent place ought to be better appreclated. At this time, when our public men have before them the rescue of our national treasury from appalling deficits, and the Cuban question, and the Arbitration question, and in many departments men are taking important positions which are to them new and untried, I would like to quote my text with a whole tonnage of emphasiswords written by the sacred missionary to the young theologian Timothy: "I exhort, therefore, that, first of all, supplication, prayers, intercessions and giving of thanks be made for all men; for kings, and for all that are in authority."

If I have the time, and do not forget some of them before I get through, I will give you four or five reasons why the people of the United States ought to make earnest and continuous prayer for those in eminent place. First, because that will put us in

proper attitude toward the successful men of the nation. After you have prayed for a man you will do him justice. There is a bad streak in human nature that demands us to assail those that are more successful than ourselves. It shows itself in boyhood, when the lads, all running to get their ride on the back of a carriage, and one gets on, those failing to get on shout to the driver, "Cut behind!" Unsuc- former demanding that unless the cessful men seldom like those who in distinguished prisoners should be surany department are successful. cry is, "He is a political accident," or "He bought his way up," or "It just happened so," and there is an impatient waiting for him to come down more rapidly than he went up. The best cure for such cynicism is prayer. After we have risen from our knees we will be wishing the official good instead of evil. We will be hoping for him benediction rather than malediction. If he makes a mistake we will call it a mistake instead of malfeasance in office. And, oh! how much happier we will be; for wishing one evil is diabolic, but wishing one good is saintly, is angelic, is God-like. When the Lord drops a man into depths bevond which there is no lower depth he allows him to be put on an investigating committee with the one hope of finding something wrong. In general assemblies of the Presbyterian Church, in conferences of the Methodist Church, in conventions of the Episcopal Church, in House of Representatives, and in Senate of United States there are men always glad to be appointed on the Committee of Malodors, while there are those who are glad to be put on the Committee of Eulogiums. After you have prayed, in the words of my text, for all that are in authority, you will say, "Brethren, Gentlemen, Mr. Chairman, excuse me from serving on the Committee of Malodors, for last night, just before I prayed for those in eminent position, I read that chapter in Corinthians about charity which "hopeth all things" and "thinketh no evil." The Committee of Malodors is an important committee, but I here now declare that those are incompeagent for its work who have, not in spirit of conventionality, but in spirit d carnest importunity, prayed bose in high position. I cannot help but I do like a St. Bernard better chan a bloodhound, and I would rather e a humming-bird among honeysuckes than a crow swooping upon field carcasses."

Another reason why we should pray for those in eminent place is because they have much multiplied perplexities. This city at this time holds huntreds of men who are expectant of preferment, and United States mailbage, as never before, are full of applications. Let me say I have no sympathy with either the uttered or printed sneer at what are called "officereckers." If I had not already seived appointment as Minister Plantpotentiary from the High Court of invelihood, there is no employer whose | to a night to be every day praying service I would seener seek that city,

state or United States government, authority is our only way of being of in their payments, paying just as well in hard times as in good times, and we are indebted for the protection of government, the government is indebthave rendered it. So I wish success to all earnest and competent men who appeal to city or state or nation for a place to work. But how many men in high place in city, and state, and nation, are at their wits' end to know what to do, when for some places there are ten applicants and for others a hundred! Perplexities arise from the fact that citizens sign petitions without reference to the qualifications of the applicant for the places applied for. You sign the application because

the applicant is your friend. People sometimes want that for which they have no qualification, as we hear people sing "I want to be an angel," when they offer the poorest material possible for angelhood. Boors waiting to be sent to foreign palaces as ambassadors, and men without any business qualification wanting to be consuls to in one letter of wrecking all the laws to be put into positions where most of the work is done by correspondence. hoped for, but he in all cases gives If divine help is needed in any place in the world it is in those places where gone by awful mistakes have been ed pigeon-holes of public men, develop symmetrical results. For this reason pray Almighty God for all those in authority.

Then there are the vaster perplexi-

ties of our relations with foreign gov-

ernments. For directions in such affairs the God of Nations should be implored. The demand of the people is sometimes so heated, so unwise, that it must not be heeded. Hark to the boom of that gun which sends from the American steamer San Jacinto a shot across the bow of the British merchant steamer Trent, November 8, 1861. Two distinguished southerners. with their secretaries and familes, are on the way to England and France to officially enlist them for the southern confederacy. After much protest the commissioners, who had embarked for England and France, surrendered, and were taken to Fort Warren, near Bostion. The capture was a plain invasion of the laws of nations, and antagonistic to a principle for the establishment of which the United States government had fought in other days. However secretary of the United States navy wrote an applauditory letter to Captain for his "prompt and decisive action." and the House of Representatives take the answer." And then the wapassed a resolution of thanks for 'brave, adroit and patriotic conduct," and the millions of the north went wild with enthusiasm, and all the newspapers and churches joined in the huz- rise into walls of sapphire, and inza. England and France protested, the and apology made for to the British flag within ten days, Lord Lyons must return to London, taking all the archives of the British legation. War with England and France seemed inevitable, and war with England and France at that time would have made a restored American nation impossible for a long while, if not forever. Then God came to the rescue and helped the president and his secretary of state. Against the almost unanimous sentiment of the people of the north the distinguished confederates were surrendered, the law of nations was kept inviolate, the Lion's paw was not lifted to strike the Eagle's beak, and perhaps the worst disaster of centuries was avoided.

You see there are always in places of authority unbalanced men who want war, because they do not realize what war is, or they are designing men, who want war for the same reason that wreckers like hurricanes, and foundering ships, because of what may float ashore from the ruins. You see that men who start wars never themselves | England: "To God be rendered and asget hurt. They make the speeches and others make the self-sacrifices. Notice that all those who instigated our civil war never as a consequence got so much as a splinter under the thumb-nail, and they all died peacefully in their beds. I had two friends -as thorough friends as old men can be to a young man-Wendell Phillips and Robert Toombs. They were not among those who expected anything advantageous from the strife, but took their positions conscientiously. They both had as much to do with the starting of the war between the north and the south as any other two men. A million brave northern and southern dead were put in the grave trenches, but the two illustrious and honest men I have mentioned were in good health long after the ending of things at Appomattox, and if those who advocated measures recently that would have brought on war between our country and Spain or England or Turkey, had been avecessful in bringing on the wholesale murder, they themselves would now have been above ground, as I hope they will be, to celebrate the birth of the twentieth century. God had not interfered we would have had three wars within the last two years war with England, war with Spain, and war with Turkey, this last joined by other nations Translantic. To preserve the peaceful Meaven as every minister of the tion equipolae which such men are disturbpet has and I had at my back a fam- ing, we need a divine bulancing, for ily for whom I wished to achieve a which all good men on both sides the Again, prayer to Gol for these in

Phose governments are the promptest any practical service to them. Our personal advice would be to them, for the most part, an impertinence. They during summer vacation as during win- have all the facts as we cannot have ter work. Beside that, many of us them, and they see the subject in all have been paying taxes to city, and its bearings, and we can be of no help state, and nation, for years, and while to them except through the supplication that our text advises. In that way we may be infinite reinforcement. ed to us for the honest support we The mightiest thing you can do for a man is to pray for him. If the old Bible be true, and if it is not true it has been the only imposition that ever blessed the world, turning barbarism into civilization and tyrannies into republics,-I say if the old Bible be true, God answers prayer. You may get a letter, and through forgetfulness or lack of time not answer it, but God never gets a genuine letter that he does not make reply. Every genuine prayer is a child's letter to his Heavenly Father, and he will answer it; and though you may get many letters from your child before you respond, some day you say: "There! I have received ten letters from my daughter, and I will answer them all now and at ence, and though not in just the way she hopes for, I will do it in the best way, and though she asked me for a sheet of music, I will not give it to her, for I do not like the music spoken foreign ports, and illiterates, capable of; but I will send her a deed to a house and lot, to be hers forever." So of orthography and syntax, desiring God does not in all cases answer in the way those who sent the prayer what is asked for or something better, So prayers went up from the North patronage is distributed. In years and the South at the time of our civil war and they were all answered at made. Only God, who made the world Gettysburg. You cannot make me beout of chaos, could, out of the crowd- lieve that God answered only the Northern prayers, for there were just as devout prayers answered south of Mason and Dixon's line as north of it. and God gave what was asked for, or something as much more valuable, as a house and lot are worth more than a sheet of music. There is not a good and intelligent man between the Gulf of Mexico and the St. Lawrence river, who does not believe that God did the best thing possible when he stood this nation down in 1865 a glorious unity, never to be rent until the waters of the Ohio and the Savannah, the Hudson and the Alabama, are licked up by the long, red tongues of a world on fire. Yea! God sometimes answers prayers on a large scale. In worse predicament nation never was than the Israelitish nation on the banks of the Red Sea, the rattling shields and the clattering hoofs of an overwhelming host close after them. An army could just as easily wade through the Atlantic Ocean, from New York to Liverpool, as the Israelites could have waded through the Red Sea. You need to sail on its waters to realize how big the ground in his plantation at Schoit is. How was the crossing effected? so great was the excitement that the By prayer. Exodus 14, 15: "And the the scanty herbage, and as soon as a Lord said unto Moses, Wherefore criest thou unto me? Speak unto the Wilkes, commander of the San Jacinto children of Israel, that they go forward." That is, "Stop praying and ters began to be agitated and swung this way and that way, and the ripple became a billow, and the billow climbed other billows, and now they visible trowels mason them into firmness, and the walls become like mountains, topped and turreted and domed Mr. Schober has had the patience and with crags of crystal, and God throws those mountains, so that they are obliged to stand still, and there, right before the Israelitish army, is a turnpike road, with all the emerald gates swung wide open. The passing host did not even get their feet wet. They passed dry-shod, the bottom of the sea as hard as the pavement of Pennsylvania avenue, or New York's Broadway, or London's Strand. Oh! What a God they had! or, I think I will change that and say, "What a God we

> The prayer that the great expounder wrote to be put in the corner-stone at the extension of the Capitol, I ejaculate as our own supplication: "God save the United States of America!" ouly adding the words with which Robert South was apt to close his sermons, whether delivered before the ecurt at Christ Church Chapel, or in Westminster Abbey, at anniversary of heathlands. The most beautiful trees restoration of Charles the II., or on the death of Oliver Cromwell amid the worst tempest that ever swept over cribed, as is most due, all praise, might, majesty and dominion, both now and forever. Amen."

have!"

Refused Without Proposing.

immense quantities along the Lek, the Few women, outside of royalties, ever "popped the question" to a man. and perhaps only one has had the exthe lupines, Lupinus luteus, a beautiful perience of being rejected by a man without having proposed to him. There ica as a green manure, since it seems was one, and the Hon. L. A. Tolleto flourish on very sandy soil. The mache tells the story in his "Personal Memoir of Benjamin Jowett," master of Balliol, Oxford. The master's personality was potent and penetrating. and good wamen felt its fascination. An undergraduate was ill at Balliol College, and his sister, coming to Oxford to nurse him, was invited by Dr. Jowett to stay at his house. She received from him the atmost kindness and attention, and when leaving said, with much hesitation, that she would venture to ask a very great favor. She again hesitated; the master grew uneasy and looked interregative. "Will you marry me?" at last she

asked. He paced up and down, blushed deep-

ly, and replied, "That would not be good either for you or for me." 'Oh! oh!" exclaimed the young lady, blushing even more deeply. "I meant to say I am going to be married, and would you perform the service?" She had been sefused, poor girl, without

having proposed. When there is a coffin in the house, there is a welcome for the preacher

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof -Horticulture, Viticulture and Flori-



SOCIETY exists in Holland for the purpose of reforesting waste places. The sand dunes receive a good deal of attention, John Gifford, a resident of Amsterdam, Holland, writes in Gar-

den and Forest as follows: The Dutch dunes are similar to those of New Jersey, and unless the soil is covered it is shifted by wind and wave. More than 4,000 acres of land in the neighborhood of the town of Bergen is owned by the government. This is very much like the dune land near Avelon, on the Jersey shore. There are residences surrounded by large trees in the lee of the Dutch dunes, but everything has been planted, even the famous forest between the Hague and Schevingen, the Atlantic City of Holland, and it will cost the government at least 200,000 gulden to plant its dune lands in forest. Many private holders in this region are not in favor of this work, some preferring to see it in its unproductive state, mainly for hunting purposes. The principal game, however, is rabbits, and their extermination has been decreed because they are very destructive. Thirty years ago experiments were begun by the famous geologist Staring for the planting of the dunes, but the work was frowned upon and discontinued; the trees which he planted still remain. In the eastern and southern parts of Holland there are vast stretches of rolling heath lands, a continuation of the Luneberger Heide in Hanover, which stretches through Schleswig-Holstein and Denmark to near the Zuyder Zee in Holland. The soil is sand and gravel, mainly glacial drift, in which may be seen irregular ice-worn pieces of rock from the Scandinavian peninsula. There are reasons for believing that at one time this region was partly forested. The names of places in old Dutch often mean forest or wood, and Mr. J. H. Schober, the ploneer of heath planting in Holland, found part of the trunk of a large oak buried deep in venhorst. A few sheep can live upon little humus forms on the surface it is removed by the peasants to mix with manure. The beating force of winds and rains has compacted and leached the surface soil. Low heather and crisp lichens cover the ground, reminding one of the sterile fields in southern New Jersey. It is even more barren than the fire-swept plains of Ocean county, in that state. With work, this whole heath can be reclaimed. The huge experiment which patriotism to begin proves that trees will grow there. A careiui and a little enrichment of the soil are all that are needed at first. When Mr. Schober began his plantation at Putten, 40 years ago, it was all a desert heath. Conifers from all parts of the world are growing there luxuriantly, and, although his experiments will not be complete for years to come, they show, at least, that a great variety of conifers will grow on the heath lands of Holland, and that certain species are, of course, much better adapted to the soil and climate than others. Many tests must be made before conclusions as to the very best varieties are warranted. Mr. Schober has planted also large quantities of Scotch pine, from which he receives a revenue. This wood is cut and carefully sorted, and the poles are shipped to the Belgian mines. What surprised me most on this remarkable plantation was to see species from the Rocky Mountains and the Atlas Mountains thriving in these in this large pinetum, as I saw them, were Abies nobilis and Cedrus Atlantica. A great deal of private planting has been done in Holland with very little encouragement from the government. In the southern part there are large areas in Scotch pine and coppice oak. The willow has been planted in

Soil Inoculation.

Rhine, the Maas and Waal. In the

sandy heath regions much of the soil

has been improved by planting one of

plant, which may be useful in Amer-

American locust, Robinia pseudacacia,

is a favorite tree here, since it grows

well on poor soils, and it is quite the

custom to plant it along railroad em-

bankments. It is also a favorite shade

tree in many German cities, and, when

properly trimmed, it has few equals

for the purpose. Our wild cherry,

Prunus serotina, also seems to thrive

on the heath lands.

Some years ago, when the writer was in England, he had an introduction to the noted Sir Joseph Paxton, the world wide known horticulturist, who declared that the then discoveries in fertilizers would result in the possibility of a farmer carrying sufficient for an acre of land in one of his vest pocketswrites H. Stewart in Country Gentleman. B was said by some one after that, that it might be so, but that the crop so grown might be carried in the other vest pocket. And now for a dollar and a quarter we may have Paxton's idea carried out. and get a small bettle of nitrogen germs to fructify a whole acre of land. But seriously, are we not making too

much of this little germ, when everything we know of it goes to show that we have had it always with us, and with plenty of food, some lime, and the soil of the field, we can cultivate it by uncountable myriads in an old fashioned compost heap? Truly, it might be a money making business to cultivate this germ in this easy way and sell a big heap of compost at a dollar and a quarter a small bottleful, which will only supply one acre. I think of the last compost heap I made. It was in New Jersey. There were three hundred loads of half-dried swamp muck, as many loads of stable manure, and enough air slacked lime to whiten it all through. It was the departing point of my use of artificial fertilizers, of which I had become independent after three years' liberal use of them. This big compost heap, spread over 20 acres of land, gave me great crops, and enabled me nearly to double my stock of cows, and so increase my manure heaps another year. It took a winter's work to make this heap of manure; but can it be doubted that this way of making manure is precisely the same as that of the chemists who are seiling little bottles of it for five quarter dollars? There were the materials for breeding these nitrogen germs, of which I had abundance; for Sir J. B. Lawes, with whom I was in correspondence at the time on this subject, wrote me that my poor sandy land had undoubtedly more than a thousand pounds of nitrogen to the acre. But it wanted rousing up, and this big compost heap certainly did do the needed rousing. I often think of this and study out its results and wide applications, and feel sure that this way of inoculating the soil, to which my father introduced me many years ago, is precisely what we want now. Make the winter's work one of gathering the materials so easy to be got, for cultivating this invaluable germ ourselves, and do not send to Germany for little bottles filled with them at the price mentioned.

Honey Farming.

The honey trade in this country has grown to great proportions, for honey has ceased to be a luxury, says the New York Tribune. "It forms part of the grocer's stock in the smallest hamlet and bakers and candy makers and patent medicine men use it by the hogshead. There are several firms in this city who regard an order of \$1,000, \$1,500 or \$2,000 worth just as a dry goods merchant looks on an order for fifty yards of muslin. New York, Boston and Chicago are the centers of the trade in this country, and London rules the world. The supply is steady, for if there is a shortage in one part of the country or the world, another part is sure to make it up. There is no use in attempting to make an estimate of the value of the crop, but it will go well into the millions. It is known that there are 30,000 beekeepers in the United States, and many who are unknown. Honey comes from all parts of the country, but California and the northern states supply the greater part. The southern states do not furnish as much as would be expected. partly because people are not paying attention to the work, and partly because bees are not cared for as well as at the north. The honey which the southern states do send is different from that of the other states; the product of Florida is considered the best, but that is only as a cheaper grade.

Brains in the Poultry Yard. Not long ago, says an exchange, an hour was spent with a farmer who, willing to work, is not yet able to see the returns for his labors says Michigan Fruit Grower. Years of experience should have fitted him for success as a poultry keeper, because he likes the business, yet the neglect of a few fundamental steps prevents him from realizing. His hen-houses gave no evidence of a thorough sweeping for months; the grain is fed in heaps, where the hens and chicks can gorge themselves. There has been no separation of the flock, and liberal feeding has made the hens overfat. The grain has all been thrashed, at a cost of 5 to 8 cents per bushel, though the hens would do better if they had the work to do themselves. There was no evidence of a winter supply of grit and gravel and no sign of a bone mill or block where fresh bones could be crushed. If that flock pays the expense bill for the next five months, it will do well, yet it was as good a ficek of hens and pullets as one would ask for. It is the neglect of these little things which, taken singly, may not count for much, but collectively they settle the question for the man and not in his favor.

Seeding Clover .- As the seed of Alsike clover is only half the size of common red clover, from four to five pounds per acre is nearly as good as nine or ten pounds usually sown of red clover. But it is better to put on a little heavier seeding than this, as the Alsike clover, perhaps because of its small seed, is more likely to be destroyed before the plant gets firm hold of the soil. It does not pay to seed light with any kind of clover, nor yet with grass. The space not occupied by the valuable crop will not be vacant, for weed seeds are always ready for just such opportunities. Mammoth or pea vine clover, as it is often called. has a slightly smaller seed than the medium red clover. But it grows so strongly that a less amount of seed of the mammoth clover will give a seeding close enough to exclude everything else. If there were greater liberality seeding, many kinds of weeds would be less numerous than they are. - Ex-

The lean hog takes in the market and so does the fat hog. The city butchers say there is a great difference in theals among their customers.

In a large dairy in New York, one man does nothing but keep the stable clean. The droppings are not allowed to remain for five minutes.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON III. APRIL 18 CON-VERSION OF GENTILES.

Golden Text: "Then Hath God Granted the Gentiles Repentance Unto Life"-Acts 11-18 The Growth of the Church of Jesus Christ.



E have for to-day's lesson Acts II: 19-26. Time, A. D. 40-44.— Probably the Gospel was preached to the Gentlles at Antioch about the same time that it was so plainly stated by Peter to Cornellus at Caesarea, Barnabas was sent from Jerusalem to Antioch perhaps as early as 41 or 42 A.D.

We know that the famine mentioned in verse 28, at the close of the passage selected for our study, was at its worst in A. D. 44. Barnabas went to Tarsus for Saul perhaps in 43, and he, with Barnabas, reached Jerusalem about the time of the passover in the spring of A. D. 44. Place.—The city of Antloch, the metropolis of Roman Syria, enthroned like a queen of beauty on the verge of the blue Mediterranean. Its enchanting groves were the abodes of lust and its half million inhabitants were abandoned to sin, which some ef them pursued as a business, some as a piessure, and strange to say nearly aif as a religion. The Freachers.—To Antioch came a little company of believers in Jesus who had fled from Jerusalem because of the persecution by Saul of Tarsus. At first they disclosed their treasure of salvation only in a Jewish synagogue, but, having breathed the broad spirit of Stephen, they soon told the story of the cross to Gentiles. God's Spirit attended the preaching of the word, and many souls were saved. Around these unnamed preachers, the unconscious founders of a world-wide Christianity, grew up a Church where the distinctions of Jew and Gentile were for the time being forgotten. It is a strange story; how the mother Church at Jerusalem was startled by the news of this innovation; how the interalminded Barnabas was sent to Antioch to direct the new movement; how the work so grew upon this good man's hands that before long he realized the need of a helper; how out of all the believers he selected that very Saul whose persecution had been the means of sending the first preachers to Antioch; how the little band labored until the meeting place in Singon street was thronged; how the growing faith was baptized with a new tame; and how from this Church were first sent liberal gifts to saints in need, and the first stream of missionary effort went forth to convert the world.

The full text of to-day's lesson follows: 19 Now they which were scattered abroad. and he, with Barnabas, reached Jerusa-lem about the time of the passover in the

convert the world.

The full text of to-day's lesson follows:

19 Now they which were scattered abroad upon the persecution that arose about Stephen traveled as far as Phenice, and Cyprus, and Antioch, preaching the word to none but unto the Jews only. 20 And some of them were men of Cyprus and Cyrene, which, when they were come to Antioch, spake unto the Grecians, preaching the Lord Jesus. 21 And the hand of the Lord was with them: and a great number believed, and turned unto the Lord. 22 Then tidings of these things came unto the ears of the church which was in Jerusalem: and they sent forth Barnabas, that he should go as far as Antioch. 23 Who, when he came, and had seen the face of God, was glad, and exhorted them all, that with purpose of heart they would cleave unto the Lord. 24 For he was a good man, and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith: and much people was added unto the Lord. 25 Then departed Barnabas to Tarsus, for to seek Saul: 23 Antioch: who, when he was come, and had seen the grace of God, was glad; and he exhorted them all, that with purpose of heart they would cleave unto the Lord. 25 Then departed Barnabas to Tarsus, for to seek Saul: 23 Antioch: who, when he was come, and had seen the grace of God, was glad; and he exhorted them all, that with purpose of heart they would cleave unto the Lord, 24 for he was a good man, and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith: and much people.

To-day's lesson should also include 1 Cor#12-26.

12. If Christ be preached that he rose from the dead, how say some among you that there is no resurrection—In every center of the ancient world Paul and other consecrated men were proclaiming, with unequaled enthusiasm, and power, a new creed and a new personal experience, which in blessed results far outdid all the religions men had ever heard of. But the very gist of this creed, the very basis of this experience, was that a living man who while on earth secured the cince, which in blessed results far outdidall the religions men had ever heard of. But the very pasis of this creed, the very basis of this experience, was that a living man, who while on earth secured the salvation of his fellow-men, now sits on the throne in heaven, caring personally for all his followers—divine in his power human in his sympathy. 13, If there be no resurrection of the dead, then is Christ not risen—The same truth turned around. Christ died to raise us from the dead to eternal life. But if he had not power to raise himself he cannot raise us. But if the resurrection be an impossibility—as some of you teach—then, of course, he had not power to raise himself. If you deny either you must deny both. 14. But see where such a denial will bring you. Our preaching valu, and your faith la also valu—Destroy the resurrection, and you have destroyed Christianity from root to topmost bough. If you cannot be sure of any of the Gospel story you must leave out all that relates to the resurrection of our Lord; you cannot be sure of any Christian doctrine if you must deny the "resurrection of the just." All Christian hopes group themselves about this precious truth; it is the foundation of our faith. Is. We are found false witnesses of God—The twelve were "eyewitnesses" of the resurrection of Christ, which had occurred only twenty-five years before this epistle was written. Paul heard of it not then from them merely, but by direct revelation. But if it was false, then altogether were false witnesses—the basest "frauds" that ever live alboye, for you to intercede," the atonement story is a fiction, and your faith in valu—that is, good for nothing. Is "Death ends all" if there is no resurrection; there are no heavenly "harpers harping on their harps," forever glorifying Him who brought them up from the grave. 19. If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable, because we are of all men most deluded. We are sacrificing everything for nothing. "One mainspring of right action in men.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A Philadelphia grocer has this sign behind his counter: "The man who trusts is out."

A San Francisco beggir page a box a dollar a day to wheel him around the streets on his bogging tours. He is made up as a helpless extents.

A woman in Otsego, Moch., sorting rags found awong them a tirty-looking cavetope. She opened it and discovered therein \$65 in greene