

TALMAGES' SERMON.

HOME LIFE THE SUBJECT LAST SUNDAY.

The Duties of Parents to Their Children—A Wise Son Makes a Glad Father; but a Foolish Son is the Shame of His Mother.

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It is a graphic way to show the idea that the good or evil behavior of children blesses or blights the parental heart. I know there are persons who seem to have no special interest in the welfare of their children. The father says: "My boy must take the risks I took in life. If he turns out well, all right; if he turns out ill, he will have to bear the consequences. He has the same chance that I had. He must take care of himself." A shepherd might just as well thrust a lamb into a den of lions and say, "Little lamb, take care of yourself!"

Nearly all the brute creation are kind enough to look after their young. I was going through the woods, and heard a shrill cry in a nest. I climbed up to the bird's nest, and I found that the old bird had left the brood to starve. But that is a very rare occurrence. Generally a bird will pick up her young rather than surrender her young to your keeping or your touch. A lion will tend you if you come too near the whelp; even the barnyard fowl, with its clumsy foot and heavy wing, will come at you if you approach its young too nearly, and God certainly intended to have fathers and mothers as kind as the hen.

Christ comes through all our households today, and he says: "You take care of the bodies of your children and the minds of your children. What are you doing for their immortal souls?" I read of a ship that foundered. A lifeboat was launched. Many of the passengers were in the water. A mother with one hand beating the waves and the other hand holding her little child out toward the lifeboat cried out: "Save my child!" And that impassioned cry is the one that finds an echo in every parental heart in this land today. "Save my child!" That man out there says: "I have fought my own way through life. I have got along tolerably well. The world has buffeted me, and I have had many a hard struggle. It doesn't make much difference what happens to me, but save my child." You see I have a subject of stupendous import, and I am going, as God may help me, to show the cause of parental solicitude and then the alleviations of that solicitude.

The first cause of parental solicitude, I think, arises from the imperfection of parents on their own part. We all somehow want our children to avoid our faults. We hope that if we have any excellences they will copy them, but the probability is they will copy our faults and our son's excellences. Children are very apt to be echoes of the parental life. Some one meets a lad in the back street, finds him smoking and says: "Why, I am astonished at you. What would your father say if he knew this?" "Oh, I picked it up on the street." "What would your father say and your mother say if they knew this?" "Oh," he replies, "that's nothing. My father smokes." There is not one of us today who would like to have our children copy all our example. And that is the cause of solicitude on the part of all of us. We have so many faults we do not want them copied and stereotyped in the lives and characters of those who come after us.

The matter of discipline. These solicitudes arise from our conscious inefficiency and unwisdom of discipline. Out of 20 parents there may be one parent who understands how thoroughly and skillfully to discipline; perhaps not more than one out of 20. We, nearly all of us, err on one side or on the other. Here is a father who says: "I am going to bring up my children right. My sons shall know nothing but religion, shall see nothing but religion and hear nothing but religion." They are routed out at 6 o'clock in the morning to recite the Ten Commandments. They are awakened up from the sofa on Sunday night to recite the Westminster. The bedroom walls are covered with religious pictures and quotations of Scripture, and when the boy looks for the day of the month he looks for it in a religious almanac. If a minister comes to the house, he is requested to take the boy aside and tell him what a great sinner he is. It is religion morning, noon and night.

Time passes on, and the parents are waiting for the return of the son at night. It is 9 o'clock, it is 10 o'clock, it is 11 o'clock, it is 12 o'clock. It is half-past 12 o'clock. Then they hear a rattling of the night key, and George comes in and hangs up his hat but he is not alone. His father says, "George, where have you been?" He says, "I have been out." Yes, he has been out, and he has been down, and he has started on the broad road to ruin for this life and ruin for the life to come, and the father says to his wife: "Mother, the Ten Commandments are a failure. No use of Westminster catechism. I have done my very best for that boy. Just see how he has turned out." Ah, my friends, you have stuffed that boy with religion. You had no sympathy with innocent hilarities. You had no common sense. A man at mid-life said to me: "I haven't much desire for religion. My father was as good a man as ever lived, but he jammed religion down my throat when I was a boy until I got disgusted with it, and I haven't wanted any of it since." That father erred on one side.

Then the discipline is an entire failure in many households because the father pulls one way and the mother pulls the other way. The father says, "My son, I told you if I ever found you guilty of falsehood again I would chastise you, and I am going to keep my promise. The mother says: "Don't let him off this time." A father says: "I have seen so many that make mistake by too great severity in the rearing of their children. Now, I will let my boy do as he pleases. He shall have full swing. Here, my son, are tickets to the theater and opera. If you want to play cards, do so. If you don't want to play cards, don't. Don't play them. Go when you want and come back when you want to. Have a good time. Go!" Give a boy plenty of money and ask him not what he does with it, and you pay his way

straight to perdition. But after awhile the lad thinks he ought to have a still larger supply. He has been treated, and he must treat. He must have wine suppers. There are larger and larger expenses.

Result of Law Discipline.
After awhile one day a messenger from the bank over the way calls in and says to the father of the household of which I am speaking: "The officers of the bank would like to have you step over a minute." The father steps over, and a bank officer says, "Is that your check?" "No," he says, "that is not my check. I never make an 'H' in that way. I never put a curl to the 'Y' in that way. That is not my writing; that is not my signature; that is a counterfeit. Send for the police." "Stop," says the bank officer, "your son wrote that."

Now the father and mother are waiting for the son to come home at night. It is 12 o'clock, it is half-past 12 o'clock, it is 1 o'clock. The son comes through the hallway. The father says: "My son, what does all this mean? I gave you every opportunity. I gave you all the money you wanted and here in my old days I find that you have become a spendthrift, a libertine and a sot." The son says: "Now, father, what is the use of your talking that way? You told me to go it, and I just took your suggestion." And so to strike the medium between severity and too great leniency, to strike the happy medium between the two and to train our children for God and for heaven is the anxiety of every intelligent parent.

Another great solicitude is in the fact that so early is developed childish selfishness. Morning glories put out their bloom in the early part of the day, but as the sun comes on they close up. While there are other flowers that blaze their beauty along the Amazon for a week at a time without closing, yet the morning glory does its work as certainly as Victoria regia, so there are some children that just put forth their bloom, and they close, and they are gone. There is something supernatural about them while they tarry, and there is an ethereal appearance about them. There is a wonderful depth to their eye, and they are gone. They are too delicate a plant for this world. The Heavenly Gardener sees them, and he takes them in.

But for the most part the children that live sometimes get cross and pick up bad words in the street or are disposed to quarrel with brother or sister and show that they are wicked. You see them in the Sabbath school class. They are so shining and bright you would think they were always so, but the mother looking over at them remembers that an awful time she had to get them ready. Time passes on. They get considerably older, and the son comes in from the street from a pugilistic encounter, bearing on his appearance the marks of defeat, or the daughter practices some little deception in the household. The mother says: "I can't always be scolding and fretting and finding fault, but this must be stopped." So in many a household there is the sign of sin, the sign of the truthfulness of what the Bible says when it declares: "They go astray as soon as they are born, speaking lies."

Picking at Boys.
Some go to work and try to correct all this, and the boy is picked at and picked at and picked at. That always is ruinous. There is more help in one good thunderstorm than in five days of cold drizzle. Better the old-fashioned style of chastisement if that be necessary than the fretting and the scolding which have destroyed so many.

There is also a cause of great solicitude sometimes because our young people are surrounded by so many temptations. A castle may not be taken by a straightforward siege, but suppose there be inside the castle an enemy, and in the night he shows back the bolt and swings open the door. Our young folks have faith without, and they have faith within. Who does not understand it? Who is the man here who is not aware of the fact that the young people of this day have tremendous temptations?

Some man will come to the young people and try to persuade them that purity and honesty and uprightness are a sign of weakness. Some man will take a dramatic attitude, and he will talk to the young man, and he will say: "You must break away from your mother's apron strings. You must get out of that peritonal straitjacket. It is time you were your own master. You are veridant. You are green. You are unsophisticated. Come with me; I'll show you the world. I'll show you life. Come with me. You need to see the world. It won't hurt you." After awhile the young man says: "Well, I can't afford to be odd. I can't afford to be peculiar. I can't afford to sacrifice all my friends. I'll just go and see for myself." Farewell to innocence, which once gone never fully comes back. Do not be under the delusion that because you repent of sin you get rid forever of its consequences. I say farewell to innocence, which once gone never fully comes back.

Necessity of Early Training.
Begin early with your children. You stand on the banks of a river and you try to change its course. It has been rolling now for 100 miles. You cannot change it. But just go to the source of that river, go to where the water just drips down on the rock. Then with your knife make a channel this way and a channel that way, and it will take it. Come out and stand on the banks of your child's life when it was 20 or 40 years of age, or even 20, and try to change the course of that life. It is too late! It is too late! Go further up at the source of life and nearest to the mother's heart, where the character starts, and try to take it in the right direction. But, oh, my friend, be careful to make a line, a distinct line, between innocent hilarity on the one hand and vicious proclivity on the other. Do not let your children be going to ruin because they make a racket. All healthy children make a racket. But do not laugh at your child's sin because it is smart. If you do, you will cry after awhile because it is ma'icious. Remember it is what you do more than what you say that is going to affect your children. Do you suppose Noah would have got his family to go into the ark if he said out? No. His sons would have said: "I am not going into the ark. There's something wrong. Father won't go in. If father stays out I'll stay out." An officer may stand in a castle and look off upon an army fighting, but he cannot be much of an officer, he cannot excite

much enthusiasm on the part of his troops standing in a castle or on hill-top looking off upon a fight. It is a Garibaldi or a Napoleon I, who leaps into the stirrups and dashes ahead. And you stand outside the Christian life and tell your children to go in. They will not go. But you dash on ahead, you enter the kingdom of God, and they themselves will become good soldiers of Jesus Christ.

A Personal Appeal.
Are your children safe? I know it is a stupendous question to ask, but I must ask it. Are all your children safe? A mother when the house was on fire got out the household goods, many articles of beautiful furniture, but forgot to ask until too late, "Are the children safe?" When the elements are melting with fervent heat and God shall burn the world up and the cry of "Fire, fire!" shall resound amid the mountains and the valleys, will your children be safe?

I wonder if the subject strikes a chord in the heart of any man who had Christian parentage, but has not lived as he ought? God brought you here this morning to have your memory revived. Did you have a Christian ancestry? "Oh, yes," says one man. "If there ever was a good woman, my mother was good. How she watched you when you were sick! Others were careless. If she got weary, she nevertheless was watchful, and the medicine was given at the right time, and when the pillow was hot she turned it. And, oh, then when you began to go astray, what a grief it was to her heart!"

All the scene comes back. You remember the chairs, you remember the table, you remember the doorsteps where you played, you remember the tones of her voice. She seems calling you now, not by the formal title with which you address you, saying, "Mr." this or "Mr." that, or "Honorable" this or "Honorable" that. It is just the first name, your first name, she calls you to this morning. She bids you to a better life. She says: "Forget not all the counsel I gave you when I was young. Turn into paths of righteousness. I am waiting for you at the gate." Oh, yes, God brought you here this morning to have that memory revived, and I shout upward the tidings. Angels of God, send forward the news! Ring! Ring! The dead is alive again, and the lost is found!

CHILDREN OF ACTORS.

Most Stage Folk Don't Want Their Offspring to Imitate Them.

It is interesting to observe that few of the noted people of the stage have children or relatives on the boards with their permission. Mrs. Kendal comes of a family of actors, but she says firmly no daughter of hers shall ever be an actress with her consent, because the work is too hard and the struggle too great. James A. Herne has four daughters, and two of them last season were seen with their father on the stage, but the situation was different, inasmuch as they were in his company. Sarah Bernhardt put her son on the stage, but in regard to her little granddaughter she has other ideas. It is her wish that the girl should marry some good man and settle down into domestic life, which she says is a great enough career for any one. Eleonora Duse's daughter has never seen her mother act, and that mother intends she never shall. She wants her daughter to be a cultured, thinking woman, but to keep off the stage. Lillian Russell's daughter is about 16 now, and is at school. She has talent, it is said, but her mother does not want her to adopt a stage career. May Irwin is proud of her two boys, but she has no stage ambitions for them. They are destined for the army and for business. Annie Russell opposed a stage career for her brother Tom of Fauntleroy fame, and Margaret Anglin refuses to allow her younger sister to accept several offers made her. Emma Nevada has a daughter who bids fair to be a brilliant singer, but she does not want the child to be trained for the stage.—Memphis Scimitar.

HOME FOR HORSES.

Permanent Asylum for Equines That Have Outlived Their Usefulness.
Horses were the sole guests at a recent dinner given by a company of English men and women who journeyed from London into the country for the sole purpose of entertaining their four-footed dependants. The scene of the banquet was the Home for Rest for Horses, Friar's place farm, Acton. It is an institution presided over by the Duke of Portland, and patronized by many of the best-known horse-lovers in the United Kingdom. Primarily its object is to enable poor people to obtain a few weeks' rest and recuperation for their overworked and underfed beasts of burden, but it also affords a permanent asylum for old favorites that have outlived their usefulness. The menu included chopped apples and carrots, and slices of white and brown bread, mixed with a few handfuls of loaf sugar. Nothing could have been more to the taste of the guests, judging from the eagerness with which they plunged their noses into the delicate pot-pourri. There are forty-three horses at the home—twenty-three of them in the "old favorite" or "pensioner" class—and two donkeys. The most famous inmate is Boxes, an old charger of the Horse Guards, who survived the battle of Tol-e-Kebir, and was afterwards bought by Dorothy Hardy, the artist, who used him as a model. He has been in the home six years. Then there is a superannuated brown gelding, whose owner, a woman, provides him with pillows and blankets, and has established her home at Acton in order to be in constant attendance upon him.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Feminine Strategy.

"Have you noticed that when Miss Gettengold goes out for a walk with gentlemen she always invites them to that large oak tree?" "Yes; while there she tells them of the great number of centuries the oak has stood, and what are her twenty-five (!) years in comparison?"—Fligende Blaetter.

PROOF OF PROSPERITY.

Remarkable Decrease in the Number of the Unemployed.
Probably in no single year in the history of the United States has there been so great a change in the industrial conditions. Think of it! In the great state of New York fourteen months ago more than a quarter of the working people were unemployed and seeking work from day to day to enable them to procure the necessities of life. Within the ensuing ten months the unemployed numbered less than five in every hundred, and, as the World suggests, at the present time the per cent is "incalculably small," but these statistics do not tell the entire story. The fact must be remembered that the report of the New York labor bureau covers only ten months of the year 1899, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1. In the early months of 1898, and during the previous two years or more, the depression was far greater. The process of recovery from the awful stagnation and prostration incident to the anti-protection policy of the Wilson-Gorman act had commenced, and some progress toward the restoration of industrial prosperity had already been made previous to Jan. 1, 1899. The full measure of the happy results of the Dingley act can be known only by comparing present conditions with those existing at the period when industrial

THEY MISS THE POINT

A FREE-TRADE ARGUMENT WITHOUT FORCE.

Large Profits and Low Prices in the Iron and Steel Industry Sustain the Contention as to the Value of the Protective Policy.

The free-traders are seizing upon the opportunity afforded by the bringing of suit by Mr. Frick against the Carnegie company and by the statements made by him in respect to the enormous profits made by the company to reiterate their old claim that the protection of American industries is a robbery of the American people in behalf of American manufacturers. Just how they would figure it out to show that, with the same degree of activity in the trade and with the same rate of wages, the prices of iron and steel products would have been lower or the profits of the steel companies less during the last two years, if there had been no tariff on iron or steel, does not appear. American manufacturers have exported great quantities of iron and steel products since the enactment of the Dingley law. In foreign countries they have no advantages, either from a tariff or otherwise, over any foreign manufacturer of iron and steel. Yet it has been the American manufacturers who have, in large measure, controlled the foreign markets, who have secured large orders in face of their foreign competitors. If, as has been the case, American manufacturers have, in open competition with all the world, secured the lion's share of the orders for iron and steel products in other countries, what possible shadow of a reason is there for the assertion that the tariff has enabled them to unduly inflate prices? If foreign manufacturers could not offer lower prices or greater inducements to foreign buyers, what reason is there to suppose that they would have done so in the case of American buyers?

The truth of the matter is that the prosperity of this country under our restored system of protection has been so great that our iron and steel plants have been hard put to it to fill orders. They have been crowded with work to their utmost capacities. In such a state of affairs it is inevitable that profits should be large. The tariff has been connected with these enormous profits in these respects only, viz., that it is the protective tariff which has given to us an iron and steel industry, and that it is the protective tariff, as embodied in the Dingley law, which has given to the country such wonderful prosperity that our iron and steel mills have been overcrowded with work. For it is American prosperity which is responsible for the large profits. It is the American demand which keeps the mills running. Foreign orders are not extensive enough to keep our mills running, though they do help to run up the profits.

AGREEABLY SURPRISED.

Wage-Earners Voluntarily Accorded a Share in Employers' Profits.
Five hundred wage-earners in one of the large mills at Paterson, N. J., were agreeably surprised last week when pay day came. Instead of one envelope they received two. In one envelope was the surprise in the shape of the usual pay and a 5 per cent increase; in the other the explanation. This was simply that the company now finds itself able to keep its promise of sharing any prosperity which might come to it with its workers; that trade had improved and a 5 per cent advance was made possible. The advance, of which there had been no intimation whatever, caused much rejoicing.

A Timely Rescue.

It is understood that the Barbour Flax Spinning company, which employs several thousand hands, will take similar action, the advance of 5 per cent having been agreed upon by the two companies.

No Reason Why.

It may be good policy to encourage the building and operation of fast ocean liners like the St. Paul, New York, etc., which can be taken into the service of the government during a war and converted into cruisers, but such ships should not be encouraged to the prejudice of the freighters, upon which the extension of our ocean commerce depends. If congress can be made to see the matter in its true proportions the shipping bill may be made one of the most popular protective measures ever passed by that body. There is no reason why our industry on the sea should not be protected as well as our industry on the land.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Real, Sound, Permanent.

Kansas City is said to be very proud of the fact that more buildings were erected within the limits of that city during the year just ended than during any other twelve months since 1890, when the "boom" was at its height. Even "booms" have to take second place when it comes to comparison with the results of a national protective tariff policy. Under the prosperity which a protective tariff inevitably brings to a country the value of property increases to the top notch without any "boomers," and what is even better, the values are real and sound and permanent.

A Worn-Out Party.

"A party is like a suit of clothes worn for man's protection, and when the party is worn out and ceases to protect him he ought to throw the party away and get a new party," said Col. Bryan in his Minneapolis speech. As the Democratic party is worn out, and ceases to protect, a great many former members, most of them prominent in its councils, have taken the advice of the colonel and candidate, and got a new party, the Republican, which has given evidence of its ability to protect their interests.—Tacoma (Wash.) Ledger.

Ought to See It.

It will be difficult this year to convince the voters that there is urgent need of a change when all of them have employment at good wages, and the people are contented and happy. A blind man ought to be able to see that.—Cleveland Leader.

Give Us More Such Lies.

Debs says that the prosperity of the country is a "ghastly lie." All right. The more ghastliness we have mixed with our lies the happier we will all be.—Lawrence (Kan.) World.

Horses, when asleep, always have one ear pointed forward. The object evidently is to hear sounds indicating danger, whether they come from the front or from the rear.

prostration under the Wilson-Gorman act was most complete. That period is not covered by the report from which the above is quoted.

As we have said, the figures alluded to refer only to New York, but it is safe to say that if the statistics covered the entire country the improvement shown would be equally marked in many states, probably in all of those having important manufacturing industries. We are quite assured that Pennsylvania makes as good a showing as New York. Industrial prosperity has reached high-water mark in nearly every community, and only in localities where a vast excess of unskilled labor abounds are there idle hands seeking employment without being able to find it. These localities are few now and the number is diminishing from week to week.—Wilkesbarre (Pa.) Record.

Where Charity Should Begin and End.

Charity ought to begin at home if it begins anywhere. But it is a long sight better not to have any call for charity to begin at all. The better way is for every one to have plenty of work at good wages, and so be able to pay for everything needed. This is the way it has been with the American people ever since the enactment of the Dingley law started up the fires of the factories of the country and gave to every man who wants it a chance to work. There has been little need for charity. The old charity doing days of free trade and free soup houses have gone. The doctrine of the protective tariff is not to begin at home, or anywhere, with charity, but to begin at home with the providing of work for those who want it; to see to it that the American people are not robbed of their chance to work, and that the American market is not given over to the products of foreign labor, but is made secure as the market for American products. In this way there is an end put to all need for the bestowal of charity on any one who is able and willing to work.

Because.

A commercial paper says: "Traveling men are being received with open arms everywhere. There is no haggling about price or terms. All they have to do is to show their goods, which must be of better quality than heretofore, guarantee prompt delivery, and they are sure of liberal orders." In spite of the trusts, therefore, the traveling men seem not to be left out of the good times. Under the protective tariff, the business of the country is increasing at such a rapid rate that it will be impossible for as many traveling men to be thrown out of employment by the consolidation of different industrial concerns as there will be demand for because of the establishment of new industries and because of the growth and increased trade of all the business enterprises of the country.



Reason for Confidence.

It has grown to be almost proverbial that a presidential year is a bad year for business. In fact, this has often been presented as a reason for lengthening the presidential term. The year 1900, however, bids fair to discount the proverbial claims. Wherever statistics are gathered together the fact appears that the year 1900 has started out with better business than did 1898 or 1899, wonderful as was the showing made by each of those years. Every sign points to a bigger volume of business for the country than ever before. Business men feel reasonably sure that the country will not consent to go back to the starvation days of Democratic tariff reform; they feel reasonably sure of the continuance of our present policy of giving protection to American industries. Therefore they have the confidence to go ahead. With protection as the established policy of the country, with no possible danger of its downfall, presidential years, as well as all other years, will be years of national prosperity.

What to Expect.

The present prosperity of the country has caused no relaxation of efforts on the part of the Republican administration and Congress to increase our prosperity and provide for its continuance. The people know by experience that they can always expect prosperity from the Republican party.—Sonora (Cal.) Independent.

Don't Want to Hear It.

Some of the inconsolables, who are swelling up while asking laboring men if they are receiving any increase in their daily wages, would hear something not so pleasant if they were to ask these same men if there was any increase in their annual income from wages in 1899 over that of 1895.—Carmi (Ill.) Times.

Don't Want It Smashed.

A United States senator has sent us a request to petition him to smash the tariff. We don't want the tariff smashed. The tariff is all right. It's the biggest industry builder and prosperity producer on the western continent. There are not enough industries in Sheffield yet.—Sheffield (Ala.) Reap-er.

They Will Learn.

The industrial growth of the south is puzzling to those statesmen who have always opposed the national policies which have made this great possible. In time the people in Dixie will learn to appreciate the principles upon which their industrial prosperity is to rest.—Peoria (Ill.) Journal.

TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Facts Which Testify to the Wisdom of the American Policy.

Analysis of the conditions of trade between the United States and the United Kingdom is very encouraging to us. It is well known that the increase in our cotton manufactures has been immense. New mills have sprung up all over the south, and there has been great expansion of the output of the mills in the northern states. Nevertheless, our imports of cotton goods from Great Britain in 1899 were in excess of those of 1898 by about \$1,500,000. This proves two things—firstly, that the present tariff cannot foster an American cotton trust, and, secondly, that the increase in wages and other forms of income has been so great as to demand a supplement of increased imports. In addition to the increased output of home-made goods.

Another curious and eminently pleasing circumstance is that our imports of pig iron from Great Britain were more than three times as large in 1899 as in 1897; they were worth \$360,000 in the last named year and \$1,280,000 in the first. The free-trade theory is that it is better to ship pig iron, which is but one advance from raw material, to be brought to the perfection of manufacture abroad; the protective practice has resulted in large imports of foreign pig to be manufactured by well-paid American artisans. While we have enlarged our imports of pig iron, we have diminished those of manufactured steel; our imports of cutlery were a third less in 1899 than in 1897; our tin-plate imports were greatly reduced; our imports of worsted yarn, worsted tissues and woolen tissues have shrunk in ratios varying from one-third to two-thirds during the last two years. Concurrently with this our imports of machinery for the manufacture of cotton and woolen textiles have risen from \$1,220,000 in 1897 to \$1,825,000 in 1899. This is result in large measure of international patents upon the machinery imported. It is also conclusive evidence of a great expansion of American manufacturing enterprise.

We Now Stand a Close Second in the Trade of the World.

A few years more of protection and expansion will give us first place.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Make a Note of It.

Discussing the lumber trade, E. C. Baker of the Baker Brothers' Lumber Company of Plattsburg, is reported to have said recently: "The lumber trade is in an unusually prosperous condition. There is a great deal more market than we can find product with which to supply it, while prices are constantly advancing. Yet the increased prices do not seem to have interfered with building in any way. The outlook for continued activity is very bright."

This is a decidedly different situation than was the case when the Wilson law was on our statute books. There were no surplus of market during that time. Thousands of lumbermen were idle, and, even so, there was still a good deal more product than there was a market. Lumbermen will do well to make a note of the contrast and to remember it when the time comes again to choose between "Tariff Reform" and the continuance of our present prosperity-bringing Protective Tariff.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON II, APRIL 8—MATTHEW 7:1-14.

Golden Text—"Whatever ye would That Man Should Do To You, Do Ye Even So To Them."—Matt. 7:12—Precepts and Promises.

1. "Judge not." The word "judge" here does not mean from an opinion, for every one must do that, and many are condemned and censured, and misunderstood by others, as they have been by you.

2. "For with what judgment," etc. The harsh and censorious you invite others will be sure to accept your invitation. "The being judged of others, says Morrie, is one of God's ways of bringing the self-conceited and the censorious to his bar." With what measure ye mete again." This is another statement of the same law of retribution.

3. "Why beholdest thou?" Starest at from without, gazeest at, gazeest carefully. "Thou," who are judging others. "The word 'mote' suggests dust; chip or splinter of wood." "That is in thy brother's eye, obscuring his hinder eye." "But considerest not, 'Appreciatest not.' 'The beam' is the 'understanding' of the heart, and the 'mote' is the 'measure' of a comparatively great fault.

4. "Or how wilt thou say to thy brother, etc." How can you have the face to say, how he guilty of such hypocrisy, such absurdity?

5. "Thou hypocrite!" Because he professes to be sorry for the faults he reproves, when he is not, or he would hate them in himself, and he would carry out, etc. Because he has had experience in getting rid of faults.

6. "Give not that which is holy." The sacrificial meats, the holy things prepared for the temple, were to be the worship of God. "Into the dogs." "In the East dogs are savage, unclean animals, and usually filthy and horrible in appearance." "Because they eat your pearls before swine." Because they cannot appreciate their beauty nor understand their value, and they will trample upon them, and they will do them any good. "Lest they will turn again and trample upon them, and they will do them any good, but they will injure you for your attempt."

7. "Ask, and ye shall receive." These words imply three methods of prayer, and perhaps three degrees of intensity.

8. "For every one that asketh receiveth." There is no exception. True asking will combine seeking and knocking. The answer will be given according to the kind of asking. "And every one that seeketh findeth." Most best things must be sought for, as the great goodness is sought for. "For others, as the gift of the Spirit, special provisions, divine guidance, God's tender love, opportunities, we must seek." "Seek ye the things which are above." "And to him that knocketh it shall be opened."

9. "If his son ask bread of a loaf, will he give him a serpent." Not only less, but often deadly. To ask these questions is to answer them.

10. "If ye then, being evil, etc., shall not give the good things which are in heaven." "Good gifts unto your children." This is the rule. "How much more." The difference is in heaven. The holy, heavenly, loving, perfect Father, who makes heaven what it is, who is able to answer every prayer, and who is good things." Luke 11:13. "The Holy Spirit," which is the best of the "good things," and includes them all.

11. "Therefore." Because what follows is the summing up of all the previous precepts in this discourse, as love is the sum of the Ten Commandments, which James calls the Royal Law, and this discourse is called the Golden Rule. "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you." All that you ought have a right to expect from others, not everything criminal or foolish one might desire. "Do ye even so to them." Equivalent to "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

12. "For this is the law, and the prophets." The sum of the duties to man required by the law and taught by the prophets.

13. "Enter ye in at the strait gate." The narrow, direct, and true, which is a different word from "straight," and is still used