Killing Eggs of the Gypsy Moth on a Large Elm Tree

The attempt on the part of the State of Massachusetts to eradicate the gypsy moth has been generally considered as one of the most important attempts of modern economic entomology. The conditions involve the extermination of a highly prolific species, well established over an area of more than 200 square miles. The introduction of the gypsy moth was made by Professor L. Trouvelot, the French savant, who was interested in the matter of raising silk from native silk worms. The manner of their subsequent escape is not clearly known, but the result was most unfortunate. Twelve years from the time of its introduction, the moth became a serious nuisance in the neighborhood where it had escaped. The State of Massachusetts has expended in the annual appropriations for the gypsy moth work the sum of $1,155,000.

Lack of Potash May Cause a World's Famine

Edward Atkinson's Dire Prediction.

EVERY now and again some scientific investigator, delving deep into the secrets of natural forces, has unearthed a menace which has seemed to threaten world-wide disaster and destruction to the human race, says the New York Herald. It would be hard to tell how many scores of times the people of the earth have been called upon to face the prospect, remote or immediate, of their own annihilation. They have been asked to consider the results which, in some future cycle, will come from the steady cooling of the earth's surface, to prepare for mundane annihilation through collision with some whirling comet and to give attention to dozens of other hypotheses equally unalluring.

In the multiplicity of these theories it would seem that the possibilities had been exhausted, but every now and then a new deduction is brought forward to startle the world. It has remained for Mr. Edward Atkinson, the scientist, essayist and political agitator, to develop the newest and most surprising theory as to the nature of the embarrassments which will force themselves upon the world's inhabitants as the centuries roll around. Mr. Atkinson believes with Sir William Crookes and some other eminent scientific speculators that the great difficulty, when it arises, will come in the form of hunger—the exhaustion of the world's food supply. But he does not believe this will be reached through over-population or the taking up of all the arable land. Mr. Atkinson's suggestion, which is unique at least, is that the world famine is likely to come in the form of a potash famine—through the using up of the potash in the soil, and the consequent failure of the land to produce food crops.

It is safe to say that most persons never have taken potash into consideration as one of the food essentials of the planet. It is a fact, however, that it possesses real importance in the production of almost every food crop that grows. Potash is present in every part of the earth's crust, at least in every part presenting an arable surface. Soluble potassium salts are found in quantities in all fertile soils. These salts are sucked up by the roots of plants and trees, which eagerly seek them out as necessities of life. It is a significant fact that even where soda predominates in the soil the plants take up the potash salts in preference.

After taking part in the processes of nutrition and being transformed into organic salts the potash salts may resume their original form through combustion. There is a loss in quantity, however, and in the case of plants which are used for food or in the various human arts there is, of course, a nearly complete loss. The cause for concern in regard to the question of the world's future food supply lies in the fact that potash is not renewed in the manner of some other elements of vegetable life. It is a mineral deposit arising through the natural decomposition of certain rocks. On tilled land there is no opportunity for renewal in the ordinary course of rotation. It must be supplied, if at all, from large mineral deposits.

This would be a simple matter if these deposits were large and numerous. Inasmuch as potash is found in almost every part of the world it would seem probable that such large deposits would be of frequent occurrence. But, as Mr. Atkinson points out, exactly the reverse is the case. In discussing the matter before the Association for the Advancement of Science he called attention to the fact that the world's entire supply is at present being drawn from the mines of Strassfurt, Germany, and that, while other fields equally great may possibly exist, they have not been uncovered up to the present time.

Practically every bit of the potash used in the United States is imported, and the volume of these imports is increasing rapidly, as the constant working of the soil makes the use of fertilizers more and more necessary. At the present time these imports amount to more than $2,000,000 yearly, although the proportion of our soil requiring artificial stimulus is relatively very small. Potash is not now expensive, even with the necessity of bringing it across the Atlantic. The real danger, as Mr. Atkinson sees it, is in the exhaustion of the source of supply when the demand grows, as it is practically certain to do in ever increasing ratio.

Not even Mr. Atkinson contends that a food famine from the exhaustion of the potash supply is imminent, but the possibilities of such a famine are interesting to contemplate. It would come about gradually, of course, the dwindling of the supply being accompanied by a steady increase in price. The first result, therefore, would be to place this once humble product among the precious metals. As time went on it would rank, as Mr. Atkinson suggests, even above silver and gold.

Before this point was reached, however, the rise in the value of the mineral would cause it to be sought after eagerly in every part of the world, would lead to the conserving of the present sources of supply and to an attempt to find new ones. Men would prospect for potash with greater zeal than they now put into the search after gold. The terrors of the alkali deserts would be braved and men would bore for the precious deposits all over the burning plains of the Southwest.

At the same time, efforts would be made to gather the product from the scatered sources of supply now in existence in some financially profitable manner. According to Professor Dittmar, the very greatest of all these sources is the ocean, and no doubt the brains of inventors and scientists would be racked to devise a means of separating this potash from the waves. In all primitive countries where the supply of wood is large potash is obtained by the lixiviation of wood ashes.

This source also would be brought into use, and gradually the forest trees and such plants as nettles, wormwood, tobacco and kelp, all of which are capable of supplying potash in considerable quantities, would be burned to rejuvenate the impoverished soil. Men would live more and more largely upon the food plants, requiring only a small amount of potash for their growth, and a complete change in the accepted systems of diet would result.

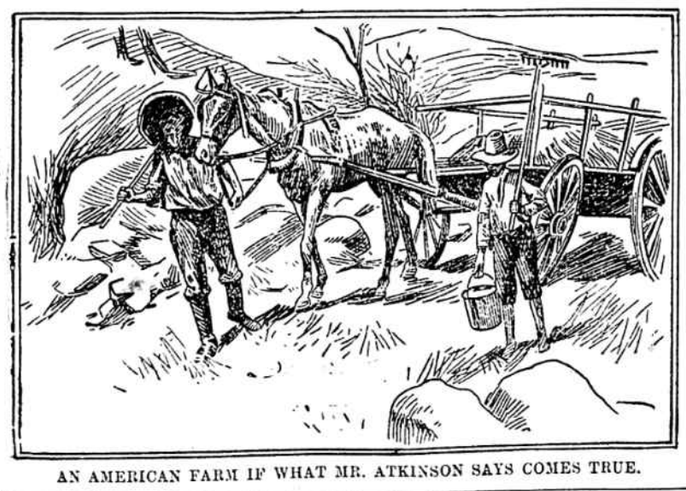
To pursue the unpleasant transformation to its final result it is necessary to picture a world growing gradually more and more completely devoid of life, farms barren of vegetation, houses and cities deserted and a race of beings growing steadily weaker and weaker, and, even in the intermediate stages of the change, entirely different from those who now inhabit the earth.

It is reassuring to note that the concensus of opinion among scientists is that this extreme condition never will be realized. There is one great principle generally accepted as holding good for all the operations of nature, which scientists bring up in opposition to those who predict a final cataclysm of the world in any form whatever. That is the principle of the indestructibility of matter. At a dinner of scientists held in Washington at which the predictions of Sir William Crookes and Mr. Atkinson formed the leading topic of discussion, this principle was advanced as the chief argument against their conclusions. The scientists were confident in the belief that the potash taken in a thousand forms from the earth would in some form return to the earth, and that in some way the conversion of potash from varied sources into shape by which it could feed the soil, would come about when necessity demanded it.

There is no doubt, however, that the discovery of an addition to the world's supply of potash is a matter of real importance, and it is likely that the sensation caused by the statements of Mr. Atkinson will lead to a vigorous search for deposits in this country. If such deposits of any considerable extent are in existence in any part of the country they undoubtedly will be uncovered before the German field is worked out.

Meanwhile, Strassfurt, in Saxony, enjoys a monopoly of the potash industry. The business is a trust in the fullest acceptance of the term, for the various mines all are controlled by an organization known as the Kali Syndicate, and the output is regulated absolutely. Under the terms of a rigid agreement each manufacturer is allowed to put on the market only a certain fixed amount of the mineral each year. In this way the production is kept down and the prices are kept up.

PROSPECTING FOR POTASH IN ARIZONA.



AN AMERICAN FARM IF WHAT MR. ATKINSON SAYS COMES TRUE.

In Salt Lake County, Utah, over 90 per cent. of the domesticated bees have been killed by the smoke from the smelters.

ENDEAVORERS IN LONDON

Ten Thousand Delegates Attend the World's Convention of the Society.

GREAT GROWTH OF MOVEMENT.

The Report of Secretary Baer Shows That the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor Has 59,712 Local Societies With 3,500,000 Members—President and Secretary Re-elected.

London (By Cable).—Great enthusiasm marked the World's Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at the Alexandria Palace grounds. Even the intense heat could not dampen the ardor of the delegates. General Secretary John William Baer said in his annual report on "Worldwide Christian Endeavor:"

"No one thing that I know of proves more certainly that God is in the Christian Endeavor movement than its remarkable numerical growth. In 1881, one society with fifty members; in 1900, near 60,000 societies, with over 3,500,000 members. Nineteen years ago, one country, America, giving birth to our society; to-day every nation and land flies the Christian Endeavor banner.

"We find in the land of its nativity, the United States of America, the largest number of Christian Endeavor societies. The enrollment is 43,262 societies. Great Britain (and these figures include England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales) comes next with about 7000 societies.

"There are now over 4000 societies in Australasia. The Dominion of Canada marshalls nearly, if not quite 4000 societies. China, poor, bleeding stormwrecked, was the first foreign country to take from the United States the Christian Endeavor seed; and, while the growth has been slow, comparatively, China to-day has not less than 148 societies. India has 459, and Germany has 168 societies.

"Africa's 139 societies, with many of their members in arms, are passing through trying times. As it was in 1898 during the American-Spanish war so it is to-day during the British-Boer hostilities, the Christian Endeavor pin adorns the uniform of the opposing forces.

ALEXANDRIA PALACE, LONDON.

"France responds to-day with 69 societies, Jamaica with 120, Mexico, 110; Madagascar, 93. Japan's 73 splendid and vigorous societies are worthily represented at this convention by the Rev. Tasuke Harada, the president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor of Japan. Turkey has 60 societies, Spain, 36.

"But time would fail me to go through the long list, comprising European countries, South American republics, missionary lands and the islands of the sea. The total enrollment outside of the United States and Canada is 12,540 societies, and this figure, augmented by the greater number in the United States and Canada, makes an interdenominational, international and interracial brotherhood for Christ and the church of 59,712 local societies, with a total membership of 3,500,000."

The Rev. Francis E. Clark, President of the Society of Christian Endeavor, delivered the presidential address. He spoke of Christian Endeavor in the Far East, "in progressive Japan, in distracted China, and with hopeful beginnings in Korea." His tour of the world, Mr. Clark said, had convinced him that "the Christian Endeavor tree would bear fruit in any soil."

The Rev. Francis E. Clark and John Willis Baer were elected, respectively, World's President and Secretary of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

Young Girls Killed by a Train.

Josie Zoble, aged sixteen; Katie Schaf, nineteen, and Mary Wheeler, sixteen, while out riding started to cross the tracks of the Big Four Railroad about five miles from Shelbyville, Ill., when they were struck by the locomotive of the White City Flyer and instantly killed.

Bunion Causes a Woman's Death.

Mrs. Hiram Schultz, who lived on a farm about a mile west of Washington, N. J., died from gangrene, resulting from the poisoning of a bunion on her right foot. The trouble set in a month ago and the big toe was amputated, but it failed to save her life.

More Marine Lieutenants.

Judge-Advocate-General Lemley, at Washington, has decided that the President has the authority to appoint sixteen more second and first lieutenants in the United States Marine Corps.

A Notable Negro Dead.

Cornelius Harris, the negro member of the Grand Jury which indicted President Jefferson Davis, of the Confederate States, immediately after the civil war, died at his home at Newport News, Va. Harris was said to be the only surviving member of that jury. He was a Justice of the Peace for several years.

Tornado Destroys a Town.

Peoria, Texas, was destroyed by a tornado. Mrs. John Nelson and her two children were fatally hurt.

Shot His Partner Dead.

Alexander Sherman, a manufacturer of the antique pattern of lamps, was shot and killed by his partner, Isaac Michaelson, at their place of business, in New York City. The murder was the result of a business quarrel. The men had been partners only six weeks. Michaelson is thirty-four years old and Sherman was forty. Michaelson was arrested.

Welcome Rain in Nebraska.

Northern Nebraska was drenched with rain, and fears for the corn crop in that section are relieved.

A CLOUDBURST IN TEXAS.

Over a Score of Persons Lost Their Lives in Coleman County.

Herd's Creek Turned Into a Torrent and a Wall of Water Swept Away Campers, Residents, Houses and Herds.

Austin, Tex. (Special).—There was a series of cloudbursts extending from the Pan Handle section of West Texas southward in Northern Mexico. Some sections where these deluges of water fell were so remote from telegraphic communication that only meagre details of the damage were received. The storm in Coleman County, Tex., was the most severe of the series. It flooded a large section of country, and Herd's Creek from a stream a few feet wide was converted into a river over one mile in width. The terrific flood came down the valley in a roar and rush that was heard for miles. That part of the country is thinly settled, but over twenty people are known to have lost their lives. Most of them were ranchmen and their families. Three families of campers, numbering nine people, were among those drowned.

John Euleisstine, J. O. Spath, four little girls belonging to the Homen family, Thomas Werkel, Joseph Fableght and Henry Davis and two men are known to have drowned in one community.

There was a cloudburst in Mason County, flooding a large section of country and doing considerable damage to property. There was another cloudburst in Kerr County, washing away many bridges and a section of the San Antonio and Arkansas Pass Railroad. The storm also broke over a large section of the State of Coahuila, Mexico, flooding all the rivers and streams. Many Mexican settlements were washed away and the damage to property was very heavy, but no loss of life is reported.

The bodies of I. N. Cheek and wife, John Spahl, John Christine, Mr. Tate, wife and two daughters, Bertie and Lizzie; Annie and Ivy Brown, of Stacey, have been recovered. Christine and Spahl died in an unavailing effort to rescue two children. A wagon, containing a family of seven, was swept down stream and all perished. Houses were swept off their foundations and carried down stream, while stacks were torn to pieces and swept away. Ten miles of track and grade of the Santa Fe Railway were obliterated, fifteen bridges being destroyed, one being lodged three miles below its original mooring.

Large numbers of horses, cattle and hogs were swept down the stream, and the loss in this line alone, together with the damage and loss to crops, is enormous. Sixteen inches of rain fell within two hours, and the water ran to its highest point in thirty minutes.

NEW FILIPINO HORSE.

Native Scouts to Be Mounted With Americans as Officers.

Manila (By Cable).—The military authorities have ordered the formation of four troops of native cavalry, to be recruited from the Macabebes and officered by Americans. Major Batson, the originator of the idea of employing the Macabebe tribesmen as scouts, is to be commander of the new squadron of Filipino horse. The officers will be Captains James N. Munroe, William C. Geiger and Francis H. Cameron, and First Lieutenants David H. Biddle, James Conway and Clarence C. Culver.

The Macabebes have long been used as scouts, and their value in such work has already been demonstrated. The present plan of mounting them is intended to render them more effective by increasing their mobility. The pay of the Macabebe soldiers will be just one-half that given to American troops, owing to the fact that they are to be paid in Mexican silver, while the Americans are paid in gold.

FOUND DEATH IN AN OLD WELL.

One After Another Four Persons Descend and Two Are Dead.

Wilkesbarre, Penn. (Special).—A number of boys were playing ball on a vacant lot at Buttonwood, a small mining village south of this city when the ball rolled into an old, abandoned well. Daniel Golivinski, aged fourteen years, went down the well after it. His companions were alarmed when he did not come up within a reasonable time.

The lad's father, Frank Golivinski, was notified, and he hastily descended the well. He, too, failed to return to the surface. A third man named Stanley Knofski then went down. Nothing was heard from him, either. A fourth man, carrying a rope, took his life in his hands and descended. He succeeded in bringing the three bodies to the surface. The two Golovinskis—father and son—were dead. Knofski was unconscious, but will recover. The well had not been used for many years and was filled with gas.

Sea Captain Commits Suicide.

James T. Lent, of the ice schooner Charles W. Church, from Gardner, Me., to Baltimore, committed suicide by leaping overboard from his vessel. Captain Lent's home was in Weir Village, near Taunton, Mass.

Seal Claims Will Be Arbitrated.

It was announced in Ottawa, Ont., that an agreement has been reached as to terms of arbitration of claims arising out of seizure of American and British sealing vessels by Russian cruisers in 1892.

Triple Tragedy in Baltimore.

Poverty, coupled with ill-health and a weak-minded wife for a helpmate, were probably the causes which impelled Louis Eisen, a shoemaker, at Baltimore, Md., to kill himself, his wife and thirteen-months-old babe, and to wound almost unto death his three-and-a-half-year-old son.

Reciprocity Agreement With Germany.

The United States and Germany have entered into a reciprocity arrangement.

The Political Campaign.

The Arkansas State League of Republican Clubs has indorsed McKinley and Roosevelt.

The Mayor of Richmond, Va., has been elected for a fourth term. He is a Democrat.

Mayor McGuire, of Syracuse, will manage the Democratic Gubernatorial campaign in New York.

Governor Benton McMillin has withdrawn from the contest for United States Senator in Tennessee.

The first National Convention of the Anti-Imperialist League will be held at Indianapolis on August 15.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR AUGUST 5.

Subject: Jesus and the Children, Matt. xviii., 1-14 — Golden Text: x., 14—Memory Verses, 12-14 — Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

1. "At the same time." After Peter had returned from paying tribute. "Who is the greatest?" Such is blind human nature; always desiring to be made prominent. A spirit of jealousy was probably creeping in. They had seen Peter specially favored; and Peter, James and John had lately been honored above the rest by being with Him in the mount. "In the kingdom of heaven." They still view the kingdom of Christ as a temporal one, and the real import of their question is, Whom do you expect to honor by giving the first place in your government? What seductive dreams of greatness and glory arose before these Galilean fishermen as the nearest followers of the great King! And yet the greatness of which they talked was small indeed when compared with the greatness Jesus actually put upon them.

2. "Called a little child unto Him." The child was old enough to walk. Jesus proposes to teach them by means of an object-lesson. He corrects their false ideas about greatness, and shows them that spiritual excellence and not outward splendor or authority constitutes true greatness in His kingdom. "If any man desires to be first, the same shall be last of all, and servant of all." The very desire to be first makes him last in the very nature of things. The self-seeking spirit leads to Satan's kingdom, not to Christ's. It is the spirit that leads downward instead of to heaven. It is our duty, however, to do the very best we can in everything, and to seek by every possible means to increase our usefulness. No one should be willing to be a cipher in God's work. "Set him in the midst. Jesus then took the child in His arms. This made the lesson very forcible. The little child was their teacher. A child is completely free from folly, and the mania for glory, and from envy, and contentiousness, and all such passions.

3. "Except ye be converted." The word here rendered "be converted" means "turn about so as to face in the other direction." It always signifies a radical and complete change in method, spirit, or course. "And become as little children." Humble, teachable, obedient and trustful. "Ye shall not enter." There is no way into the kingdom of grace only by the door of humility. The proud and haughty cannot enter. They must humble themselves.

4. "Whosoever." All have equal privileges. "Shall humble himself." None but the lowly are in the kingdom, and the lowliest in the kingdom are the greatest. To be humble is not to disparage one's self, but to use whatever we have in the humblest service. "The same is greatest." Selfishness is the root of all sin. It "dims the crown and diminishes the throne of those who would otherwise be great." True humility is one of the surest marks of true greatness.

5. "Whoso shall receive." That is, shall show kindness to, shall help and care for. "One such little child." This refers not only to actual children (Luke 9:48), but also to Christ's followers who have a humble, childlike spirit. "In My name." Out of love to Me and for My sake. "Receiveth Me." Jesus considers Himself treated as we treat His little ones.

6. "Shall offend." Whoso shall cause one of My little ones to stumble and to fall into sin. Our Lord does not mean vexing them or making them angry; but tempting them or leading them into evil. There are many ways, such as tempting to lie, to drink intoxicating drinks, suggesting religious doubts, breaking down religious habits, sneering at the strictness of Sabbath-keeping and of obedience to parents. "It were better." This shows the heinousness of the offence. "That a millstone." A very large stone. "About his neck, etc." Drowning in the sea was a punishment used among the ancients. The condemned persons either had heavy stones tied about their necks, or were rolled up in sheets of lead. It was a dreadful and inevitable ruin.

7. "Woe unto the world." Or, alas, for the world. It is the opinion of some that this word is used to express sorrow and concern. "Because of occasions of stumbling." (R. V.) Because there are so many temptations and stumbling blocks put before men—so many things to lead men downward. "It must needs be." In this world that is so full of sin and wickedness those who serve Christ will be tempted; there will be all sorts of temptations presented to them. "Woe to that man through whom the occasion cometh." (R. V.) Woe to the man who is guilty of the awful crime of leading others down to hell. He that sins himself it weak; but he that leads others into sin is devilish. It is a fiend's business. How this applies to the saloon-keeper, as well as to many others, and what an answer to the old excuse that if I do not do the wrong thing somebody else will. Each man is personally responsible for his own actions.

8, 9. "If thy hand, foot, eye causeth thee to stumble." (R. V.) If objects as dear to thee as these most valuable and precious members of the body cause thee to stumble and to fall into sin. "Cut them off and cast them from thee." No half-way measure will answer. The pleasing thing, if hurtful, must be given up and renounced. It is of no use to try to regulate and moderate; safety lies only in entire abstinence. Other people may retain the limb, but you cannot. If the thing hurts your religious life, off with it. He is a fool who insists on keeping a mortified limb, which will kill him. "Into the hell of fire." (R. V.) The literal Gehenna was a valley to the south of Jerusalem, a former scene of Moloch worship, and later the place where the refuse of the city was burned with perpetual fires. This fire is the symbol of terrible torment, which is awaiting the finally impenitent; and it will be an "everlasting," "eternal" fire.

10. "Despise not." As though they were beneath your notice. "Little ones." The weakest and most lowly of those who believe in Christ. "In heaven their angels." The angels in heaven, who behold the face of the Father have a peculiar charge over them. How dear must these "little ones" be to God and how great the peril of those who offend them.

11. "Son of Man is come." Jesus came to save sinners. This verse is omitted in R. V.

12. "One of them be gone astray, etc." The lost sheep is a type of one straying away from the fold of Christ into sin. He immediately leaves the ninety and nine in a place of safety, and goes into the mountains, into the difficult and dangerous places and seeks the straying one.

13. "He rejoiceth more." That sheep was of no more value than the other sheep. It was its rescue that caused the joy.

Teachings.—Those things that seem great to men are very small in the sight of God. There will never be any contention about greatness among those who have right views concerning it.

MESSENGER GIRLS IN LONDON.

Picturesque Innovation Adopted and Then Abandoned by the Company.

The messenger girl has been tried in London and found wanting, or rather not wanted. There fell upon the metropolis a few weeks ago a dearth of boys so grievous that the district messenger concern had to employ girls.

The girl messengers certainly looked trim and worked quickly. But a few days ago, finding it feasible to get the necessary boys, and for other reasons, the messenger concern discharged all its female proteges, and boys now reign in their stead. Thus ends an attempt that, if it had been successful, might have greatly added to the picturesqueness of London's streets.

Railroads Employ an Army.

According to the report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission for the year ending June 30, 1899, seventy-one railways were in the hands of receivers on that date. The number of persons employed on railways was 928,824. The number of people injured in railway accidents was 51,743, and the number of killed was 7123.

Municipal Milk Plants in London.

The municipal authorities of London have established sterilized milk plants in different parts of the metropolis.

GOD'S MESSAGE TO MAN.

PREGNANT THOUGHTS FROM THE WORLD'S GREATEST PROPHETS.

All I Ask For—Light and Love—The Answer to Prayer — What the Church Needs — A Prayer for Missionaries — Help Us to Forgive — The Lilac.

"Close to Thee!" Where'er I wander,
Still these words my prayer shall be.
Life were vain, if I, forgetting,
Walked alone, apart from Thee.

When in sorrow I'd recall them,
When in pain repeat them o'er,
In temptation, doubt or danger,
Then I'll say them all the more.

"Close to Thee!" Where'er I wander,
Keep me close, nor let me stray;
Guard my lips, my thoughts, my actions,
Keep me all along the way.

And when earth life shall be over,
Still methinks my prayer will be
Just the same; 'tis all I'd ask for,
Just to be kept "close to Thee."
—Helen M. Merrill in Universalist Leader.

Light and Love.

It has been said that "light enough to see what should be done is more common than love to do what we know;" which is, in a measure, true. But it has been also said, with a good deal of reason, that ignorance does more damage than dishonesty. "The pure hydrogen of piety may draw, from an ordinary atmosphere, support for a flame of high intensity; but only when penetrated by the oxygen of a sound intelligence is its power perfected and irresistible." The wisdom of the serpent may and should be joined with the harmlessness of the dove. Loving God with all the mind must emphasized as well as loving him with all the heart. Culture has a tendency to condense emotion into a principle, and to check boisterous manifestations. Other things being equal, he who reads and thinks gets on the fastest. Error is close akin to sin and often full as dangerous. No one can have a perfect Christian character who is full of confused ideas and false notions as to duty. No one can accomplish a great deal for the world who does not direct his activity on right lines, adjusting himself properly to the forces which surround him and the laws which control him.

The Answer to Prayer.

A hundred times have I sent up aspirations whose only answer has seemed to be the echo of my own voice, and I have cried out in the night of my despair, "Why art Thou so far from helping me?" But I never thought that the seeming farness was itself the nearness of God—that the very silence was an answer. It was a very grand answer to the household of Bethany. They had asked not too much, but too little. They had asked only the life of Lazarus; they were to get the life of Lazarus and a revelation of eternal life as well. There are some prayers which are followed by a divine silence because we are not yet ripe for all we have asked; there are others which are so followed because we are ripe for more. We do not always know the full strength of our own capacity; we have to be prepared for receiving greater blessings than we have ever dreamed of. We come to the door of the sepulchre and beg with tears the dead body of Jesus; we are answered by silence because we are to get something better—a living Lord.—Rev. George Matheson, D. D.

What the Church Needs.

We need men and women today of large and living faith—faith in God, faith in God's presence and providence in the world today, faith in thought, faith in freedom, faith that fears nothing that is true and despairs for nothing that is good, faith that is ready to give up anything which has proved unfounded, and that welcomes new truth from any quarter. We need leaders whose highest aim and joy it is to advance the kingdom of God in the world, men and women of broad and catholic sympathies, zealous and devoted in building up the kingdom of God, to whom ecclesiastical self-puffery is odious and loathsome, leaders of character who are recognized and respected as examples of the cardinal virtues, of sincere and reverent piety, whose religion attracts and commands, and to whom sincere, honest, truthful men and women are everywhere drawn. God send us such leaders in the church, and God give the church a zeal for righteousness and the best things which will tolerate no other leaders!

A Prayer for Missonaries.

Great Head of the church, our ever present Lord, bless, we beseech, Thy servants, who give their lives for the progress of Thy kingdom. Spirit of the Living God who, on the day of Pentecost didst bring multitudes of strangers into Thy ready church, give to Thy people in these latter days like earnestness of witness-bearing and readiness of heart, and may Thy power be shown in every land. We thank Thee for the zeal and faith of all Christ's messengers for witnessing lives and abundant fruit which Thou hast given. We rejoice in true disciples whom Thou hast raised up in the midst of darkness, for steadfastness of martyrs for Christ's people on misionary ground, who have witnessed a good confession in the midst of trial, in the enthusiasm of service, and common faith and love draw all hearts together in devotion to the risen Lord. And may new hope be fulfilled through many days to come, to the glory of God and the advancement of the kingdom of our Lord. Amen.

Help Us to Forgive.

Thy kindness, Lord in our forgetfulness of Thee has made our hearts ashamed. We confess to Thee our impatience with our fellow men, our unkind thoughts and words, our neglects and our transgressions. Help us to forgive as we would be forgiven; to pray even for our enemies without hate and with sincere desire to love. May we study kindness more than ease, and prove in daily life and little things that we believe it is more blessed to give than to receive. And in our service show us more of thine own generous thought and care, that we, like Christ, may become centers of light and blessing in the world. So give us cheerful, helpful lives and a good and peaceful end, through the indwelling of Thy Spirit and the grace of Jesus Christ. Amen.

The Lilac.

Its May-time clusters, fair to see,
And heart-shaped leaves appeal to me,
With smiles glad children thither turn,
Though fashion may its beauty spurn.

I fancied wood-nymphs lingered near
The old green lane and cottage dear,
When this strong standard by the door
Its pyramids of glory bore.

The praises due has every rose,
And epigaea, where'er it blows;
Let me extol this gift of May,
Its rustic bloom and graceful spray!
—George Bancroft Griffith in Zion's Herald.

I saw that there was no other way for the afflicted children of God to take but to go to God with all their sorrows.—David Brainerd.

PAID DEARLY FOR ANNUITY.

$53,883 For $3600 a Year and White Was Killed Four Months After.

Judge Sewell at San Francisco has sustained the demurrer to the complaint in the suit of Charles G. Gebhardt, executor of the estate of the last Jonathan Lloyd White, to recover $53,883 from the Mutual Insurance Company of New York City.

In August, 1898, White paid $53,883 to the Mutual Insurance Company for an annuity of $3600 a year. Four months later he lost his life in the Baldwin Hotel fire at San Francisco. His executor sued to recover the original sum paid. The court finds for the company.