FRANKLIN. N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1904.

I met a little Mormon girl; She was just eighteen, she said, Her hair was dressed with one big curl That daugled from her head.

She had a simple way, and bland; Her speech was soft and cool, And in her honest, widespread hand She bore a milking stool,

"How many children, little maid, Are in your family?" "How many? Sixty-seven," she said, 'And shyly looked at me.

Her hazel eyes to mine she raised, And then she cast them down. "I did not ask," I said, amazed, "The census of your town.

"How many children 'round your door Disport in childish giee?" "Just sixty-seven," she said, once more, And smiled again_at me.

"Forty of us at , rovo dwell; At Ogden there are nine; The good ship Jane, they sail her well— Twelve brothers, dear, of mine."

"My father kind is drawing near,"

The little maid replied;
"He's been to roam; he's bringing ho
Another brand new bride.

With father dear we dwell at peace Our mothers are eleven; Round every door there's room for more And we are sixty-seven."

And then I left in dumb dismay

-Council Bluffs (Iowa) Nonpareil.

While Breakfast Waited.

They sat at the extreme ends of the | relatives, if you don't propose pretty garden seat. The man glared resentfully at the girl; the girl gazed serenely off into the distance.

"Isn't this a deuce of an awkward position?" he began, moodily. "Pardon me I am sitting as grace fully as I knew how."

"It isn't that-you know what mean-you know what is expected of "I could hardly help knowing," wear-

"I've heard nothing else for the last six years." "That's right: we may as well be

prised if I say I've hated you all that time, even though I haven't seen you." 'Well, I haven't loved you," tartly, "No, I suppose not; I dare say it has been as bad for you as for me."

"Oh, worse; infinitely worse!" "I don't know why worse-" defen

"Oh, everything is always worse for a woman. A girl always has her ideals--"And, I don't in the least corre

spond-" tentatively, with evident anx "Not in the least," promptly. "What is the matter with me, I'd like to know?" slightly aggressive.

"Well, since you'd 'like to know you are too conceited." "Conceited? Me? Well, I like that You're talking frank, to say the least. "I can afford to be-I'm not trying to

captivate you." I can readily believe that. Any thing else?" "You are not tall enough.

I measure five feet eleven inches-Partitive "Is six reet two too fat-you don't take

Scott! Hear her!" address ing the landscape. "And I train like

a prize fighter!" "I am giad you do," patronizingly. "You would be actually obese if you

The man fairly gasped with rage. "It was you, I believe, who suggested being perfectly honest," she re-

the hazy blue of the New Hampshire hill; the man watched her face, noting

the beauty of the curve from ear to chin, and the fine, proud poise of the I had met you anywhere else, not knowing you are Helene Hunter.

whose lands join mine-I am sick of hearing about these lands-I should have fallen in love with you?" "I would expect you to," indifferent

"You would?" "Certainly: I consider that I am well worth falling in love with."

"Oho! Nothing conceited about her, now is there?" appealing to the landscape. "And yet," continuing meditatively, "you aren't at all like the girl I've always imagined-" "Tell me about her," imperiously

"She is dainty and petite." Miss Hunter, being five feet nine, looked blonde." Miss Hunter's dark head moved a triffe higher. "She has the most exquisite complexion I ever sawasol a little; that green lining makes you look positively ghastly."

"I know that," hastily. "That is the reason I brought it." The olive cheek flushed and the crimson lip quivered. "But beautiful as she is personally," with increasing enthusiasm, "it is her disposition that I most admire." The parasol was slowly and cautiously low-

ered to the ground. "She is so sweet and patient and gentle-" "A modern female Moses, I dare

"And never indulges in sarcasm, firmly, "and is always anxious to please others- Oh, well," leaving the subject with seeming reluctance, "this will never do. It's understood that I ought to propose to you-" inquiring-

"Of course, it is expected of you. But never mind," consolingly, "you know I am going to refuse." "Oh, as to that," magnanimously

you may do as you like. I'm at your "I'd have to refuse, after that

speech," she cried passionately, "whether I wanted to or not!" "I suppose all the members of both

families will be raging," musingly, ignoring her blaze of anger. "They have lanned ever since we were children Every letter I've had from Aunt Polly criptions of you. Of course, you have improved some," judicially critical, "in the last six years. Helene," "do you remember the day you fell off the bridge at Stony Brook and cut your head, and came so near

have drowned but for you. And you carried me home in your arms, a full

"I believe I did. And you had terribly long legs-" reminiscently.

"I see at last. Your meaning's clear," Said I, with laughter merry; "Is it an orphanage, my dear, Or a female seminary!"

The maid with eyes like heaven; But as I left I heard her say, "And I'm the oldest, by the way, of all the sixty-seven."

By Otho B. Senga. to commence and the commence of

"Well, I'm going to. You don't feel a bit like falling in love-" enviously. "Not with you. Do you feel any

symptoms of anything of the kind?" "Nary symp. Well, here goes-1 suppose we may as well get the awkward job over with. Helene, Miss Hunter-ahem-ahem-"It must be very painful," with pre-

tended concern. "Perhaps you had better wait a while. You know you only reached home last night. We might be forgiven if we failed to unperfectly honest. No one need be sur- derstand why we were sent out to take a walk in the garden before break-

> "No. it will have to be done sooner or later, and it may as well be now. Hold your parasol back of you, will you? I'm positive Aunt Polly is looking out of the south window.' "You said the lining was unbecom-

"And you said you didn't care-"Well, any woman wants to look her best when receiving a proposal. Of course. I haven't the exquisite com-

plexion of your divinity. "Who said I had any divinity? I didn't. I haven't even thought of any other woman since we-while you -you with your six-feet-two ideal,

your Adonis, who isn't fat---"Don't get excited. I can see a pair of field-glasses leveled from the vines on our north plazza, and I have no loubt Aunt Mollie is behind them." "They've spoiled everything for us. Helene, the aunts and the uncles on both sides. If they'd let us alone, as we were six years ago; but they concocted this scheme of joining the lands

hate me-"Aunt Kitty is waving her handkerchief, Philip. We must go in. Are you going to finish that proposal or

"Yes, I am," with grim determina-Hunter will you be my wife?" "No, I will not. There, that's done

with Aunt Molly is expecting you to breakfast with us, Phil." "And Aunt Polly is expecting you at

our house. Don't hurry, Helene. 1 say, Helene, it's an awful pity we couldn't like one another-"It does seem so," sighing and sink-

ing back upon the seat again. "It will be a dreadful disappointmen to all these old people," regretfully. "You see, we being orphans, and owning all these lands-isn't the air sweet friends as we were in childhood, they

really had a right to expect-"I know. Isn't it terrible? I really dread to meet Aunt Mollie and Aunt Kitty and as for poor Uncle Charlie-"Uncle Ben will grieve himself sick, and Aunt Polly will be furlous-"

"Heavens, yes; I'll be actually afraid to go near your house again. I won't dare let any of them know that I re-

"I'll tell you, Helene," soothingly, "if you think it will make matters any easier for you, you can propose to me

"Philip Parkhurst, you are perfectly odlous!" "Not at all," argumentatively. "It's

like this: I propose to you-you refuse; you propose to me-I decline. None of the relatives can attach any blame to either of us." "That does sound like

plan-"Good! Why, it's simply great! with enthusiasm. "Now go shead." "Put the parasol behind you, then. Aunt Mollie and Aunt Kitty are both

on the plazza now." "Never mind; that's only a manifes tation of interest. And Aunt Polly is still gazing from the south window. However I'll take the parasol if you

"Yes, do; my back is toward your Aunt Polly, but I believe the others could see what I am saying—they have the field-glasses."

The parasol is carefully adjusted. "Is the green lining very unbecom-

"How absurd! As if that made any difference to a man!" "Oh, well, on an occasion like this, you know— Now, all ready!"

"I wish you'd close your eyes, Phil. This is very embarrassing, I never proposed to any one before, you know-"Oh, didn't you?" innocently. "Philip Parkhurst, how dare you!"

"Excuse me, excuse me-of course not. I was thinking of something

"Right in the midst of a prope "It wasn't exactly in the midst, Helone; just on the verge, so to speak. I was wondering if it would be polite for me to refuse-er-coming from a lady, you see-I hardly know-is there any "You are very sure you'll refuse

"Very sure. I wouldn't, thaugh, opening his eyes sudenly, and speak-ing with force and decision, "if it weren't for that infernal bean-pole

'And I would never have refused you, only for that blonde dwarf with he amiable disposition."

"To on, Helene," he said, chokingly.

long pause. "My goodness! isn't it I don't believe a woman would let a man flounder around and not lend a helping hand." "Impossible, Helene; it takes both

hands to hold the parasol. Unless you'd like me to put that down-"No, no, don't. They are all on the plazza now- Uncle Charlie and all; and," glancing fearfully over her shoulder, "oh, Phil, your Aunt Polly is fairly flattening her mose against the south window."

A prodigious forced yawn is the only "Are you sure your eyes are tightly

closed, Phil?" "Glued, actually glued, Helene," "Well," hesitatingly, her breath coming short and fast, "Philip Parkhurst,

will you marry me?" The parasol went flying through the air, and the man caught the girl in a quick embrace. "Sure thing, Helene! Never was so glad before in all my

life! "Oh, don't, don't, Phil. They're all looking---"

"Of course they are; but you don't care—now we're engaged, do you, Hel-"Phil," reproachfully, "do you think that was fair?"

Well, you needn't have grown up to e to hewilderingly beautiful-"I wanted to," laughing joyously, "I as so-niraid I wouldn't be pretty when you came back.? I knew you'd

hink of me as you saw me last." "Helene, you do love me, don't you?" "A little-" "That's enough--it'll grow; I'll see that. Dearest, haven't you known all these years that I loved you?" "Yes," shyly, "I knew by my own

feelings. "You adorable--" "Don't, Phil; Aunt Kitty is ringing the bell."

'Just a second. Are you sure we're ngaged?" "Very sure. Phil dear." "And you love me? Say it, Hel-

"And I love you, Phil." He drew her hand through his arm. enderly. "All right, sweetheart; now ve'll have breakfast."-Woman's Home Companion.

ORIGIN OF CITY PLANS.

Fortifications for Defense Were the First Features.

All cities, with few exceptions, trace he origin of their plans to the indosed camp, and many still show narked features of primitive entions. In all early schen fense the inclused square idered the best. From the wasons were metely parked plain by the cime when buildin with blank walls their facade to the plan has been univers -many no the great

squares or market places of famous stiles still show undeniable evidences of these precautions for defense. In the old city of Brussels, the square toon which faces its wonderful City Hall is approached by streets so naronstructed with the idea of defense in mind. Were it possible to forecast the

rapid development of cities or to predlet which of our many cities is to ecome a metropolis the problem might not be such a difficult one, but such, unfortunately, is not the case Even the most vidid imagination would scarcely have been able to predict the normous increase of population and the consequent architectural development of modern cities. The rapid growth of American cities is well with the roses, Helene?-and such known, but few realize that the older cities of Europe have had a similar experience. The recent increase in Berlin has exceeded that of Chicago and what is true of Berlin is true of many other European centers. It is then not surprising to note that in Hanover, Hamburg, Noremburg, Leipsic, Leignitz, St. Johann a Saar and Madgeburg, modern municipal build ings of great importance have recently been or are now being constructed. -F. S. Lamb in Architects and Build-

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

In Mexico the family of a dead duelist can claim support from the person who shot him.

The Ainu women in Japan tattoo their faces to give them the appearance of men with whiskers. In the course of a murder trial at

Cape Town recently the defendant, an aged Malay trader, admitted that he In the schools of Rhenish, Prussia, a

change of stockings and shoes is provided for the use in school of chil-The wives of Siamese noblemen have their hair cut in pompadour style. It is

usually about one and a half inches in

length and sticks up straight, like the hairs in a blacking brush. The most expensive fur is that of the of the black fox of Kamschatka, the skin of which, when dressed, becomes a very attractive blue. A single skin

is worth as much as \$1000.

Ohio has come to the front with a new injunction. It was granted to a man to prevent his wife from going on a strike, and now she has got to do all the housework or be in contempt of

Cat That Summoned Maid to Open

A wonderful cat attracted the atten-tion of every one who yesterday passed up or down Eighth street on the west side between Locust and Spruce. Pussy was pure white. She was standing upon the step railing of a house her to reach the electric button with her raw. She manipulated this so vigorously that the door was soon opened by a servant, who picked pus sy up, took her in her arms, entered the house and closed the door. It was the trick that Maria, or whatever he



Breeding Sheep. Well fed sheep always produce the nost and best wool. Softness and pliancy of wool usually correspond in a of the essentials to seed germination, degree with fineness. Harshness and

dryness are always detrimental to the quality even if the fiber is otherwise good. As a rule, this condition may be taken as an indication of poor breeding, although it may be due to disease, old age or improper treatment, says Wool Market and Sheep. Generally a fleece begins to decline in value after a sheep becomes four years old. Softness and pliancy are to considerable extent due to the secretions of the skin. A clear pink or vellowish skin is an indication of a good quality of wool, while a pale or bluish skin is generally accompanied by an inferior fleece. The yolk is the oily secretion which gives color, softness, pliancy and luster to the fleece. It consists of a scapy matter, principally animal oil and potash, which promotes the growth of the fleece and prevents friction, wearing the fibers and cotting. Good feeding, shelter and care promote liberal secretion of yolk, while exposure and alkali soils result in injury to

wool by diminishing the yolk.

Feeding the Apple Orchard. Why it is so many men will go to the expense of buying trees and giving them place on the farm and then almost or quite neglect them, is beyoud finding out. This is done every year and by men of intelligence, men who understand thoroughly the necessity of proper stock feeding and who follow it, yet apparently can not see why the tree should be fed and cared for. There are evidences in almost every section which show what proper feeding and cultivation will do for fruit trees, and especially for apple trees. It makes no difference what the plan of culture is so long as the soil is supplied in some way with food and moisture which will enable it to force the trees to proper growth. True, the soil may be good and rich when the trees are set, but it doesn't take a thrifty tree long to ext up the balk of the plant food in any soil so that from the very first feeding of the soil should be done not only to supply the wants of the tree, but provent practically t food already any loss g in the se on this plan other ways regular re-

purposes that does not produce at least 250 pounds of butter fat in a year. The expense of caring for the animal will barely be met by the production of 175 to 260 younds of butter fat. The profit lies in the production

above expenses. A cow yielding 250 pounds a year cow gives more than twice as much profit. The ordinary yield of milk should be 5500 to 6500 pounds a year. Some of the best cows produce as high as 8000 to 11,000 pounds of milk in a year, containing 400 to 500 pounds of butter fat. The only accurate way to decide which are the best cows in a herd is to employ some nethod of determining production, such as weighing or measuring the milk and testing

with the Babcock test. Profits in dairying depend largely on the system. Farmers should aim to have their cows produce the largest quantity of milk at the time it will demand the highest prices. For this reason winter dairying is much more

profitable than summer work. If cows freshen in the spring, it is true large amounts of milk can be produced on cheap summer pasture, but at that time milk sells at the lowest price. The heat, drouth and flies are troublesome. A farmer is busy with his crops and harvest, and the care of milk and the making of butter is much more difficult than during the winter. These cows must also be put on dry feed during the winter. The change usually produces a marked decrease in the milk flow, or even causes them to go dry entirely. They must also be fed a reasonable allowance during the winter to keep in good condition, for which they often give absolutely no returns.-Farmer's Home Journal.

The Hothed on the Farm

A hotbed is almost a necessity on the farm. It is certainly a luxury that once indulged will never be lacking. It is easy to be had, also. All that is required is a bottomless box on the ground from which the earth has been removed to a depth of from six to ten inches and horse manure filled in and trodden down to make warmth; the manure to be covered with four inches of fine soll in which to plant the seeds; the box to be covered with cloth to retain the heat at night, supplemented with boards on cold nights. This is the simplest kind of het bed, and is within the reach of every one. If one can go a step further it will be better; but with this simplest of all forcing arrangements one may have lettuce and radishes for the table in a surprisingly short time, and also cabbage and tomato plants for early plant-

boards of such lengths as you wish to have it, either six, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four or more feet, and having dug out the earth to form a pit, say twelve feet long by three feet wide and one foot deep, place the boards in the pit to form the walls of the hotshould be at the north or west, so as to get a south or east exposure, than those at the south or each, so the covering may slant toward the south or east. This box of boards twelve partitioned off in the middle to keep the twelve foot boards from sarging troddun down firmly. It will quickly generate heat, which may at first be

inches of fine soil and plant the seeds in it, either broadcast or in rows three or four inches apart and a quarter of an inch deep. Draw the lines for the seed rows along the edge of a board lying on the send bed, cover in the rows and place the board over them as you proceed pressing the board down on the earth to firm it. This is one

and should always be observed .- Willlam B. Cary, in Tribune Farmer. The Farm Lawn. Nothing so beautifies a dwelling

as to be set in the centre of a wellkept lawn. There is no reason why the famer and his family should not enjoy the possession of an attractive door yard, since every facility is at hand for grading, planting and keeping a pretty lawn. The dwelling should, if possible, be located on a slightly elevated knoll, but often the sito has already been selected and the building erected in which case it may be necessary to grade the desired elevation. One can not endure a low sloppy door yard, hence the ground immediately around the house should be higher than that at the outer edge of the yard. Early spring is the best time to sow the grass seed. Kentucky bluegrass is a general favorite for lawns. This should be very thickly sown to produce a mat the first season. If, however, one succeeds in getting a fair, even stand, he need have no concern regarding the lack of density as this grashs thickens up from year to year. In arranging the lawn, have very few shrubs or trees in the center. These should be planted at the outer edge, preferably at the rear and sides of the building. Do not obscure the view from the roadway, If there are unsightly buildings a screen of vines run on a wire trellis will be found effectual in hiding them from the occupants of the dwelling as well as from passers-by. A very pretty effect may be had by planting few beds of profuse bloomers of different colors very near the house, at the ends or side of the bay window. Provision may be made to have these beds in bloom from early spring to late autumn, by using bulbs for early spring blooming, annuals for summer, and chrysanthenums, cosmos and other autumn blooming plants. Their beauty is enhanced by the greenery about them .- C. B. Barrett in the Epi-

Hog Notes.

Get all that you can out of the feed that is given to the plg. Se none is wasted, as well as, proper combinations for

a pound more per day by this simple

helter for your hogs in winter. It will save you corn and make them more comfortable and insure better health.

Milk and bran will grow a thrifty pig with a good frame, and then a short period fed on grain food will seen make it ready for market.

Modern butchering practices in the pork packeries has been reduced to such a science that nothing now of the nog is lost but his squeal.

In winter it is quite beneficial to warm the slop fed your hogs, as they Free exercise for hogs developes

muscle and frame and adds to the value of the pork. The sow's milk increases in quantiy each succeeding year until she is three or four years old, and old sows are nearly always good sucklers and careful with their litters.

Crowding nothing but corn into logs from time of birth to maturity is unnatural and will result disastrous. When the male is used too young

n breeding, it will make him steep in

the rump, narrow in the loins and undersized. In selecting the sows, it will be well to remember that the dam imparts to her offspring the feeding capacity. finest appearing ones, or those who have the most compact forms and finest bone, but rather the heavier. coarser boned an mals, indicative of power to assimilate a large quantity

Of the many sights witnessed in the

ocean of the globe, one of the most

of food.-South Agriculturist.

curious and most weird is that described by sailors as "the milky sea," ships being surrounded for several hours by water that appears to be of snowy whiteness. Compiled from experiences recorded during the last 70' years, an interesting account of the phenomenon is given on the North Atlantic and Mediterranean Pilot Chart, published by the Meteorological office The spectacle is restricted to the darkness of the night and rare occasions, and while it is limited mainly to the warmer waters of the tropical belt, it appears to be more common in the Indian Ocean than in the Atlantic and Pacific. From the white water the light is so strong that ordinary newspaper print can be read on board ship, but the scene all around is of horizon is blotted out, sea and aky seem to become one in a sort of universal luminous fog, which, like a London fog, robs the observer of the sense of distance and direction, the deck being lit up with a ghastly shadowless light. Last June, off the west coast of South America a bucket of the white water emptied back into the sea resembled molten lead. This fic investigators, but, while it is, no doubt, relaied to the men phosphor

off. Then cover the manure with four A SERMON FOR SUNDAY creasing luxury and self-inculgence. This

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED "NEED OF A REVIVAL."

The Rev. Dr. Phillip S. Moxam Says Tha We Require a Fresh Conviction of the Reality of Salvation-Too Much Absorption in the Pursuit of Riches.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—In Plymouth Church the Rev. Philip S. Moxom, of Springfield, Mass., preached Sunday morning. Dr. Moxom's subject was "The Need of a Revival." He took his text from Habaktuk iii:2: "O Jehovah, revive Thy work in the midst of the years make it known; in wrath remember mercy." Dr. Moxom said:

In times past, when the church was in a low state of religious vitality, the more spiritual of the members, distressed by the absence of vigorous life and burdened by the condition of the multitude who were looked upon as lost, sought a revival of

the condition of the multitude who were looked upon as lost, sought a revival of religion. They sought by prayer, earnest and long continued, to deepen their own experience of divine grace; they sought by communion with others of like mind and by mutual exhortation to increase their zeal in the service of God; they sought by means of pungent and powerful preaching to arouse sluggish Christians and awaken careless sinners.

means of pungent and powerful preaching to arouse sluggish Christians and awaken carcless sinners.

The "protracted meeting," as it was called, was simply a continuous series of meetings for preaching and prayer and exhortation and confession. The preacher wrought upon the consciences of men by setting forth God's claims on them and their neglect of duty. He wrought upon the fears of men by denunciations of the imminent danger and certain and terrible punishment of impenitent sinners. He wrought upon the hearts of men by vivid presentations of the love of God and portrayals of the vast self-sacrifice of the Son of God in making atonement for the sins of mankind on the cross. Often, if not always, much was made of the physical sufferings of Christ. Much was made also of the material pains of perdition. material pains of perdition.

the material pains of perdition.

An important accompaniment of the preacher's work was the work of private visitation and appeal, and the testimony of religious experience. Men told, with astonishing frankness, their sins, their doubts and fears, their repentance, their self-surrender and their joy and peace in the conscious experience of pardon. They talked of God's dealings with them with a familiarity that would be shocking.

amount to the straings with them with a unitarity that would be shocking, were t not, on the whole, so reverent. The result of these combined efforts of-en was the awakening of a community; he meeting house was thronged with hearthe meeting noise was thronged with hearers, many because slarmed on account of
their sins, backsliders were filled with
computation and reclaimed to their neglected fealty, the indifferent were aroused
and convicted and brought to a state of
deep contrition. There were numerous
conversions, and the testimony of the converts increased the religious fervior of berts increased the religious fervor of b evers and produced conviction of sin and eare of salvation in other unbelievers, onsiderable numbers were added to the hurch, and for a time the whole commu-ity was raised to a higher level of religity was raised to a higher level of relig-

Usually, after a time, the revival was followed by a gradual relapse into formal-ty of religious service, coldness of religions are indifference to the high-

many generations a permany generations a permany generations a permanent to the nineteenth of the seventeenth of

plan.

Crude petroleum, as it runs from the well, is one of the best and cheapest remedies known for hog lice, applied with ordinary watering pot.

No danger of pushing your pigs too fast, if fed on well balanced ration of bone and muscle as fell as fat forming material.

200 years. This period, extend the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries, was marked by great crises of religious awakening. Notable among them were wind meaning as expressions of wesley. Whitefield, Summerfield and, last well as in and over the material would am this rule is the manifestation of God as the Holy Spirit.

We need a renewed sense of the reality to man. A mere can it be denied that they also did much harm. On the whole, the good was in exhaust.

On the whole, the good was in exhaust. coss of the harm. "Revivals" were in ac-cord with the religious ideas prevalent at the time, and were a natural product of the time, and were a natural product of those ideas. During their hectic existence many individual men and women were transformed from lives of wickedness or vanity to lives of virtue and unselfish serv-ice to their fellow men. Reverence for God was deepened and faith in God was stimulated and nourished.

stimulated and nourished.

The evils were incident to the mistaken theology that held supreme place in the churches and largely supplanted the simplicity of the gospel of Christ. These evils were very great, and the effect of them still remains, though in diminishing degree. Among them may be noted a false, or at least, mistaken and inadequate, motive for Christian propaganda, a mischievous separation between religion and morality, an unnatural and feverish piety that, on the one hand, became a morbid sentimentaism, or, on the other, degenerated into a formalism not less real because often it was not ritualistic.

Wrong ideas of God and Christ and sin and salvation and righteousness and the hereafter were rooted so deep that they could be destroyed only by a criticism so drastic that it has seemed to tear up fundamental truth of the spiritual life. A kind of orthodoxy was established that perpetuated, if it did not create, opposition between nature and providence, science timulated and nourished.

damental truth of the spiritual life. A kind of orthodoxy was established that perpetuated, if it did not create, opposition between nature and providence, science and faith, the business of life and the interests of the immortal soul. It produced an artificianty of life which stimulated self-deception and hypocrisy, and gave great opportunity and scope to the bigot. Much of the irreligion of to-day, or what is rather undiscriminately called irreligion, is simply reaction, though often unconscious, from the unreality of yesterday.

At the present time an attempt is being made to restore the revival methods of last century. Organizations have been formed the more efficiently to prosecute this attempt. In the nature of the case, the attempt will fail. It will fail because it is not in accord with prevailing ideas of religion—of God and man and their mutual relations and of human development and destiny. The principle of evolution has overthrown, not the truths, but the atructural principles and the elaborate theory of the old theology. The new biology has made necessary a new theology, and a new theology is already diffused in the atmosphere of the common thought.

But I psak of this attempt now not to criticise it; I would rather welcome it if it contained any promise of real good. I speak of it particularly because it indicates and emphasizes a growing feeling that all is not right with the church and society today, and the deepening surmise, if it is not yet generally a conviction, that we are in great need of a true revival of religion. No one can justly criticise the present life of our country without recognizing and confessing that it presents to the view yeary many features which awaken feelings of graitfude and hope. Charity was never so abundant and wise. The morals of the average business man were never better. Laws were never less corrupt. The beneficent enterprises of the Christian church in all the world were never so intelligent and sympathetic and efficient. Whatever abatements we must make, becau

creasing inxury and self-incuigence. It is reproduced, in varying degrees, in every stratum of society, from the most to the least wealthy. There are also, apparently, an increase of irreverence for what is sacred, an indifference to tradition that cred, an indifference to tradition that amounts sometimes to contempt for iong established principles, and a growth of race prejudice and selfish passion manifested in frequent eruptions of furthus or cynical lawlessness. Religion, confounded with dogma or ritual, is held by many in little esteem, and the church is neglected by thousands who once gave it their support and by thousands more who, in the natural course of life, should be among its supporters. In the churches there is a lack of spiritual fervor and a decline of faith in God.

I think that I have not mis-stated the actual conditions. With no taint of possi-

It think that I have not mis-stated the actual conditions. With no taint of pessimism in my mood; on the contrary, with a high appreciation of all the good in the present life of our country, I am forced to the conviction that there is great need now of a revival of true religion. What does this mean? What is the religion a revival of which we need? It is a great and controlling sense of God, as the Creator, Sovereign, Father and Saviour of the soul.

The nineteenth century was distinguished by the emergencies of a new and deeper sense of the worth of man. This dramatically began in the upheaval of the French Revolution. It was manifested in the growing demand for popular liberty, in the rise of the workingman, in the extension of polytical suffrage, in the development of popular education, in the rapid growth of the Sunday-school, in the spread of the missionary spirit, in a new care for children, in prison reform, in the breaking down of selicious exclusivess and the

missionary spirit, in a new care for children, in prison reform, in the breaking down of religious exclusiveness and the tyranny of dogma, and in many other ways. The twentieth century calls for a fresh awakening of the sense of God as the source and law and goal of human existence, both individual and social.

We need a reperception of the reality of God in the world. Avowed atheism, the positive denial of God, is rare; practical atheism is common. Many men have not God "in all their thoughts." They have a widened idea of law in the universe, but it is vague and impersonal. They need to realize afresh the integrity of the drime government. There is a divine government of the world—a government that makes for good and against evil, that is the foundation and source of all just human law, that is the ground of individual and social responsibility and that rewards rightcous-

of God under forms of our own rational

and moral being, and our very nature de mands the answer of a divine person to the persistent and illimitable needs of the thing person.

For a time many have lost the personal God in impersonal law and impersonal force. The divine immanence is grasped in a way that excludes the complementary diea of transcendence. There cannot be real transcendence without personality. The being who thinks and wills and loves, even in finite limits, is greater than an impersonal universe. Man is greater than an impersonal universe in finite limits, is greater than an impersonal universe. Man is greater than an impersonal universe in finite limits, is greater than an impersonal universe in finite limits, is greater than an impersonal universe in finite limits, is greater than an impersonal universe in finite limits, is greater than an impersonal universe in finite limits, is greater than an impersonal universe in finite limits, is greater than an impersonal universe in finite limits, is greater than an impersonal universe in finite limits, is greater than an impersonal universe in finite limits, is greater than an impersonal universe in finite limits, is greater than an impersonal universe in finite limits, is greater than an impersonal universe in finite limits, is greater than an impersonal universe in finite limits, is greater than an impersonal universe in finite limits, is greater than an impersonal universe in finite limits, is greater than an impersonal universe in finite limits, is greater than an impe

He must still speak; not in ways of theophany and miracle, but in ways that are authentic and authoritative to consciousness. This does not invalidate historic revelation, but it clears it of error and confusion. Jesus represents and embodies both. He knew the historic revelation as it was expressed in the life and literature of the Hebrew people, and in some measure formed His thought on its disclosures of the divine nature and will. But He knew also its defects and limitations, and he knew God immediately, as man may legitimately and naturally know Him, breause He is God's child. So there is pred of a new sense of Jesus as man in full com-

cause He is God's child. So there is here
of a new sense of Jesus as man in full communion with God.

Finally, we need a new sense of the reality of the soul. Once men ignored the
body, save as they indulged or abused it. body, save as they indulged or abused it. We have come to appreciate its importance and to care for it in countless ways, but it bulks too large on our view. It is not an end, but an instrument. The soul is in an organism, but is not it nor a mere sillisence from it. The soul is the man. Personality is the crowning fact. It means knowledge, power, character, immortality. If man is only a cuuring organism he needs and asks no immortality. But, because he is a person—a spiritual being, with power to think and will and love, with memory and forecast, with unneasured capacity for joy and sorrow, with a sense for truth and righteousness and that—in his best moments he requires innot ality that he may have scope adequate to his consciousness of power, actual or athis consciousness of power, actual or attainable; and he takes his hunger for it as God's assurance that the promise of present experience will have fulfillment in the future. In his baser moments, having exhausted his body by labor or by dissipation, he longs only for rest from weariness of nerves or the tyranny of appetite. Then immortality has no charm, and belief in it sinks into a doubt and often into a desial. It is not science, but subjection to sensition till it rules us, that breeds the doubt of immortality. When we live on the higher planes of our being we feel the real significance of life, and catch glimpses of its far stretching horizon.

far stretching horizon.

The reality of God as sovereign and father, the reality of revelation as a past and present experience of divine communication, the reality of salvation as a fulfillment of life, and the reality of the soul as the imperiabable person – these, freality seen and felt as the great and permanent elements of human experience, will new wreate the august and commanding sense of the august and commanding sense. elements of human experience, will hew oreate the august and commanding sense of duty, dissolve and dissipate the materialism which degrades our nature, enhable life by giving it a new value, revive the spirit of prayer and worship and put new energy into all our moral enterprise. It is our shallowness, or utter want, of spiritual life that robs us of power and joy as children of God.

THE STORY OF THE LAUREL

Apollo, the god of the sun, was in love with a water nymph. Her name was Daphne. She did not love Apollo. and when she saw him she would run away and hide in the bottom of the river. One day when she was roam-ing thorugh the woods far from her river she met Apolle. She ran, but was galaing on her all the time, so she stood still, as she could not run still she wished that rather than have Apollo touch her she would be-come a Hamadryad (a flower nympt).

PANTOMIME FAIRIES

How They Learn the Difficult Task of

Ballet Dancing. Nobody has the least idea of what training for pantomime means until a visit has been paid to Mme. Lanner's school of ballet dancing, says the London Daily Mail. There dancers ranging in age from sweet faced tiny nites of 6 to beautiful women whose see one will not be ungallant enough to think about, daily and patiently go through a course of training, acquiring steps and deportment that later or will be seen at the Garrick, Vaudeville. Empire. Alhambra and clac-

Mme. Morris, one of Mme. Lanner'e shed dancer is the product of many years strengous work. A child of 6. can learn to dance well in a few months, but to acquire the grace and agility of the finest of the Spanish dancers now performing in London reoulres twenty years of unremitting

There are very few boys ever trained as pantomine dancers. The reason is that the male sex is awkward, their joints are hopelensly stiff, and they can never hope to aspire to anything of a higher grade then step dancing. It is one of the prettiest so of little girls assemble in the dimby hit room where Mine Lanner's classca are held

Huge mirrors are arranged round the walls, a plano stands in a corner, loan time the rawles has to practice nothing but stoles to a monotonous

"All ze girls please togazier!" comis the ground of individual and social responsibility and that rewards rightconsiness and punishes wickedness.

This sense of God as a sovereign most be vitalized by the sense of God as the Infinite Person. If I seem to limit the divine Being by using terms that are properly applicable only to finite being and burnam modes of thought, it is to be said that the term personality does not necessarily imply any limitation. We must think of God under forms of our own rational in succession. mands madage, and promptly tiny tots

Watch the children and one sees and moral being, and our very nature de-mands the answer of a divine person to that they thoroughly enjoy the train-

up again with a graceful wave of psive | the hand and a sunny smile

are gone through

limits receive equal attention and ob-A watering-can plays a prominent nication of the divine will to man. A mere historic God is remote and ineffective. He must be contemporary. If He spoke once He must still speak; not in ways of thee-dulged in have a tendency to raise the dulged in have a tendency to raise the coughing. Therefore, a little judicious

weight of the body rests on the other.

The positions are reversed every few

sprinkling at intervals has the effect of allaying this.

pines is as safe in traveling or living as in Arizona or Colorado or Montana. He may go about with perfect freedom. Not only that, but the people are ready and anxious to show him hospitality. The Filipheo from whom he noks a might's lodging feels highly The men salute him as he passes, and the children cry "Buenas dias," and are very proud if their salutation is situation is much the same, although here it is better to send notice of one's coming in advance, and to bear

some sort of credentials.

To Ilustrate the situation, the work of the provincial treasurers is instancericans) is require his business to visit every pushlo of his province, and such a trip may involve hundreds of or by carromats. So far as known, no treasurer has ever been molested, although he often carries much money about him. The provincial supervisors, also Americans, are obliged to travel everywhere, as are many other civil officers of the government. over the Islands on one errand or another, public or private. No one thinks of danger or provides against it.-Henry Gannett, in the National

Geographic Magazine. What makes the Dead Sca salt is a

question that has been discussed for centuries, and the most recent explanation is that advanced by William Ack-royd, who assigns as the most important cause the atmospheric transpo tion of salt, from the Mediterranean Sea. Previously it has been assume that the saltness of this historic bo of water was due to the soil and rocks which, it is now thought, would not be able to furnish the amount required and that the Dead Sea was once a part of the Red Sea, which had been and on by the rising of Palestine and concentrated by evaporation, a hypot which is not supported by facts. At blowing from the Mediterranean w bring rain charged with sait, in pr of this it is stated that the prop of chlorin to bromin is the same in the Dead Sen that if is in the Mediterra

Mr. Slap-What is the secret Gliffboy's success? Mins Bang-Why, he knew a who spends a thousand a year