Among the hard things in this world to understand are mules, women, gasoline engines, automobiles, and wireless telegraphy, says the Atchison Globe.

The king of Spain has been made a general in the British army. Now let Russia make him an admiral in the Bussian navy. Russia needs a new

Julian Hawthorne says you should learn where your muscles are. That is a good idea- much better than learning where some other man's muscles are and how hard he can hit with

Wonders never cease. Four of the using unnecessary violence during a patriotic demonstration at Helsingfors, Finland, have been convicted and sentenced to prison.

Whitelaw Reid's salary as ambassa dor to England is \$27,500 smaller than his house rent in London, but being a newspaper man, he will not mind the trifling discrepancy, thinks the Atlanta Constitution.

J. Pierpont Morgan pays his house hold secretary \$10,000 a year. Possibly your hired girl would stay longer if you paid her a salary like that and called her your household secretary, suggests the Washington Post.

It has often been said that the iron industry is the business barometerwhen that is prosperous all other branches will be prosperous too, states the Milwankee Wisconsin. If this is true, the outlook in the United States is encouraging for everybody at the present time.

A British investigator has made the important discovery that there are two kinds of nerves, one set constructed for conveying sense of pain, the other for purposes of touching. Why hasn't this been a matter of common Luowledge for many centuries, asks the lieston Transcript

The announcement of certain judges in this city that hereafter they will impose much more serious penalties for automobile "scorching" is to be received with profound satisfaction by the law-abiding part of the community, avers the New York Tribune. It is high time that such an announce-

vick to Tren through passengers Hing library has b the system of private rights instead of using the highwa will become popular and pr competitors with the steam roads. Every improvement in suburban traf-

This country is producing iron from raw materials at the rate of twentytwo million tons a year, and some are curious as to where such an enormous loaded on a train that train would be ten thousand miles long, or over three times the distance from New York City to San Francisco, Cal. Six hundred pounds per capita are produced is consumed in this country, asserts the Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald. Next to no pig iron is exported. We are great producers, and still greater consumers. We make nearly one-half the world's product, and stranger still, we have no pig iron to sell.

The infrequency with which Porto Rico figures in newspaper headlines prosperity and growing contentment of our West Indian dependency. declares the New York Tribune. Only a few years ago the American press was full of gloomy pictures of the island's industrial condition and gloomskeptic and the pessimist find their occupation gone. The development of the island's trade has been steady, and the old restlessness and discontent have given way to a feeling of confidence and satisfaction.

The large American cities, as a rule, are far behind the great European municipalities in making provision for public comfort and civic beauty, states the Philadelphia Ledger. Nearly \$3,-000,000 has been expended for treeplanting on the boulevards of Paris. tractiveness to the noble elms that grace the streets. The Providence Journal, in calling attention to the approach of Arbor day, says that Rhode Island has kept it loyally since 1887, and always with enthusiasm. A New England writer truthfully remarks that a village shaded by thoroughly grown houses may be huts; its streets may be ribbed with rocks or channeled with and yet these vast, majestic tabernacles of the air would redeem into such structures, and blessed are they

Circumstantial Evidence

By LIEUT. MURRAY.

were two young fellows who had been friends from earliest childhood, and schoolmates together up to the age of fourteen, in Bristol, England, Their fathers were merchants, and the families were very well off as regards this world's goods. The two young men, having secured as good common school education as was possible, both entercan's policemen who were accused of ed the counting rooms of their respective parents, and were still boon companions until they chanced to make the acquaintance of Miss Mary Marr, a girl in their own sphere of society, and about the same age as the young friends.

Still for some months after their introduction to Miss Marr, there was no unpleasantness between them, but by and by the simple acquaintance seemed to ripen into one of intimacy between the three, and all at once it flashed upon both Harry and Frank that they were both in love with Miss Marr, and as both could not marry her, a source of rivalry was inevitable.

Yet so well founded was their long and consistent friendship that there was no exhibition of feeling upon the subject between them, and to all outward appearances they were still the best of friends when together., But when absent from each other a spirit of antagonism very naturally suggested itself, until by degrees it did not fail to be manifest in public.

The yang lady had not shown any preference between them, and if she had a choice she thus far kept it quite to herself. She treated them so nearly alike, and regarded both with such undisguised good will and friendship, that the most acute observer could detect no partiality.

Frank Osgood and Harry Cummings each imagined himself the favored one, and put just such interpretations upon her words and smiles as he pleased,

Thus matters remained for a considerable time without having progressed to such a stage as would warrant elther in seeking to formally make known his pretensions, or to ask of Miss Marr her own avowal of affection.

But in the meantime the slight change in the feelings of Harry and Frank toward each other grew to be something quite serious, and they mutually wondered how they could ever have been good friends in times past. They no longer spoke to each other. If they met they would turn their faces away without the least recognition,

and this Damon and Pythias appeared

as though they only incked the means in order to destroy Helr friends and acsoon learning of the intimacy of the she said, and just remember roung men at the house of Miss Marr, they were not long in drawing the very natural deduction that jonlousy was was after midnight. She did not noat the bottom of this discord between | ice her young master's appearance on he two long-tried young friends. Of course, there was nothing which other parties could do in the premises, however much this state of affairs might

Miss Marr was a very sweet and ac complished girl of eighteen, and no one wondered that the gentlemen found so much pleasure in her so lety. She saw how bitter a feeling she had been the cause of creating between Harry and Frank, and, in her very delicate and sensitive nature, she deeply re

pretted it, and said to herself: When I come to let them know which of them I prefer, then the bitter hate which now exists between them will all be transferred to the heart of

This was very true. The hitterness between the forme friends seemed to increase daily, until finally meeting by themselves, they deliberately proposed to each other to seek some quiet spot and to settle their pretensions to the hand of Miss Marr with pistols.

This was but a few years since

when resort to the duel in England was scarcely heard of. But so much in earnest were these rivals that they agreed to this plan, selected the spot for the purpose, and made, very secretly the necessary arrangements When, by some mistake all was discovered, they were brought before the local court and put under heavy bonds to respect the laws-and to behave themselves properly. This ended the proposed duel, though they had been The families of Oscood and Cum-

mings lived in outlying cottage houses in the suburbs of Bristol, and not far separated from each other, all the other members of these families being on the best of terms. One morning the neighborhod

came very much excited over the fact that Frank Osgood was missing. The window of his room was open and very near the ground, by which means certain tracks indicated that he had left his father's house. He had taken nothing away with him except the clothes he usually wore, so far as could be discovered, and after a whole day's search for him the matter of his sudden disappearance began to look quite

Beneath the window by which young Osgood seemed to have made his es cape during the night there were footprints in considerable numbers, as though there had been more than on person present at the time. While these tracks continued in the

yard on the soft ground, they could be traced, and an impression had been carefully taken of them by the po-In the meantime every effort was

made to discover a solution of the mystery, but all to no purpose. Harry Cummings found the clear, so to speak, and in a few days he ventured to tell Miss Marr how tenderly he loved her, and how long he had done so. To his great delight

The excitement at the sudden disap-

he found that his affection was re-

Frank Osgood and Harry Cummings | bitter an enmity had lately sprung up between him and young Cummings. The officers of the law even referred to the proposed duel which had been prevented by the interference of the authorities, and it was more than hinted that possibly Harry Cummings might throw some light upon the matter.

In his absence from home one day detective called at his house with a search warrant, much to the consternation of the family. This officer had with him a measure representing the ootprints under the missing man's windows, and he found that Harry's shoes just fitted the impression, which eemed to him to be such conclusive evidence of his having been present eneath the window that he sought the

the neighborhood. Harry Cummings was kept under close surveillance by the local police. All his incomings and outgoings were carefully observed. but nothing suspicious could be found against him except the fatal accuracy with which his shoes fitted marks under the missing man's window, and also the fact that he was so bitter an enemy of Frank Osgood. The sentiment of jealousy supplied a motive, and altogether a rather suspicious case began to grow up against roung Cummings.

Though on examination it appeared that Frank had left no money in his room, it was also remembered that he usually carried a pocketbook with him containing the most, if not all, of his available cash. He was in the receipt of a regular salary from his father, and, as his habits were economical, he must have had a considerable sum in his pocketbook. But still there was no reason to suspect that a robbery had taken place. The missing man must have been induced to leave his room voluntarily, that was plain, though why or wherefore was a pro

found mystery. In their researches, the detectives carned another fact, which, as a link in the chain, looked very important to them, and very suspicious. There was no latchkey to the door of the Cummings house and anyone desiring enrance after a certain hour, when the rout door was always locked, would be compelled to ring and summon one of the servants. It was remembered by the maid, whose duty it was to answer the doorbell that on Tuesday night when Frank Orgood had disappeared, her young master, Harry, had come home very late, long after she had retired, and she was oblige get up and put on a wrapper to served the change, and the door for him. She was very s fact, but nothing more. She not even tell the time, but thought it he occasion, as she was half asleep at the time. Such was the girl's sim-

Harry Cummings was now arrested ficient was thought to exist to impliate him, and the cry once raised, pubic opinion gradually set against him. he proposed duel, the known bitterness existing between him and the missing man, the footprints exactly fitting those of his own shoes, his absence from home on that special night at an unusual hour, all seemed to point to complicity in his former friend's disappearance, nearly as strongly as

circumstantial evidence could do. Of course, the accused procured the best possible legal assistance, and found no difficulty in convincing his counsel of his innocence of the charge brought against him, but at the same time the legal gentleman was compelled to admit that there was considerable ground for a case against his client. Harry explained to his lawver that he had taken a long walk that evening into the country, and in an absorbed frame of mind had gone fur ther than he knew of, and that when he turned to come home, he was himself surprised at the distance he had walked. This was the cause of his not getting home that Tuesday night until just after midnight.

"What were you thinking about to absorb you so?' asked his lawyer. "Miss Marr," said Harry, frankly, 'I was making up my mind to propose to her, and was weighing the proper course to pursue in case I found her indifferent, or if there should be any obstacles raised. It may seem a slight matter to you," he continued to his legal adviser, "but it was all absorbing to me, and I neither saw nor heard what was going on about me. "You did not meet anyone?"

"No: it was quite dark, and besides, if I had, I should not have no-"That's a pity."

"Why?" "Because, if we could prove you to

have been elsewhere on that evening or night, we are all right." "Oh, an alibi?"

The bitterness of feeling between Frank Osgood and himself he freely idmitted, though he said: "It is all gone now, since Miss Marr

and myself understand each other." The matter of the footprints, Harry thought a simple absurdity. It was quite possible that the shoes of both were of the same size, and possibly the same make.

ite," said his counsel, "and had not an enemy in the world, as far as known, evidence of robbery, what possible motive could lead anyone to put him out of the way? That is what the other side will argue," he said to his client You were the one enemy."

Over three months had elapsed since the disappearance of young Osgood, and the trial of Harry Cummings was about to take place, but close confinement in prison and depressed spirits

to be brought up for trial. This was unfortunate in one respect. It gave those who believed in his guilt a fresh item of gossip, and they declared that his illness was assumed in order to stave off the conviction which would follow his trial.

At last, after a considerable delay the trial came on. The principle evidence relied upon by the prosecution was that which has already been mentioned, and through the ingenious manipulation of the district attorney, a very strong case, based upon circumstantia evidence, was clearly made out against Harry Cummings. Now it was that all the womanly

tenderness of Mary Marr, all the sincerity of her affection, and all her confidence in her lover, shone out in beautiful relief as compared to the severe ordeal through which he was called to pass She was by his side in court, she visited him in prison, she ministered at his sick bed, and sh loved Harry all the better because he was the victim of such misfortune.

The case had been nearly closed. It was the morning upon which Harry's counsel was to make his closing argument. The courthouse was crowded to suffocation. There was little doubt fice of the district attorney at once. Strange whispers were heard about in the minds of the public that Harry Commines would be brought in guilty. Some trifling matters, which we need not now refer to, had been brought to light which were thought to still further implicate the prisoner. The court was opened with more than usual sol-

> The counsel for the defense rose and delivered a very strong argument against the weakness of circumstantial evidence. It was a philippic that commanded profound attention, and even the judges listened to it with earnestness and surprise, it was so well expressed, and so indisputable in its deductions. "And now, may it please tha court and gentlemen of the jury in reply to all the evidence introduced against my client, in reply to the fallacy generally of circumstantial evidence, I shall give you but one proof." He walked quietly to a side door, and opened it. Frank Osgood walked into the court.

well and hearty, bowing low to the judge and jury! The surprise of all can hardly be de-

scribed. It was impossible for the officers to preserve a proper state of decorum under such exciting circumstances, and cheers arose in the room from the crowd, so genuine, so spontaneous, as to defy all attempt to control them, while some of the women fainted, partly from intensity of feeling, and partly from excitement, caused by the noise, which was for some moments perfectly deafening. Frank Osgood was very generally known to those present, and was, of course, instantly recognized.

Walking up to the prisoner, Harry Cummings, the long-missing man gave him his hand cordially, which created applause, and it was ry to clear the court legal proceedings wing to the reignmong the spectators.

All - as soon explained The night before his disappearance, Frank had made an avowal of his love of Mary Marr, and had been firmly but delicately refused. This so mortifled and embittered him at first that he became almost crazed. He did not and thrown into prison. Evidence suf- go to bed that night at all, but, jumping out of the low window, wandered he knew not whither. Finally coming to the shore, he saw a ship just letting go her moorings to drop down to sea with the morning tide. She was

bound for South America. Hardly knowing what he did, Frank went on board and sailed on her. Sea life soon restored him to his normal condition. Absence cured him also of his unrequited love, and he sought the earliest means of returning to England. It was before the cable had been laid, and so he brought the news of his own safety in person, arriving the very morning when he ap-

peared in court. Frank Osgood and Henry Cummings came once more the best of friends, both with happy families about their domestic hearths.-New York Weekly.

Waste by Forest Fires.

The average destruction by forest fires in this country is estimated at \$25,000,000 or more annually. It is mpossible to prevent all this waste -in come respects the worst that fire can cause, because it takes years to replace it-just as it is impossible to to catablish conditions whereby all other forms of property shall be protected against this agent of distinctien; but it undoubtedly is possible to enforce a policy or policies to very appreciably reduce the danger and the loss if once the public is brought to realize the gravity of the situation. In Germany and France these experiences are guarded against in large measure, because the governments have strict forestry laws and the forests are well policed and vigilantly cared for. Here the general government can do little except on its own preserves, and the work of protection must be left to the states, which as yet do not seem to have risen to a sense of their responsibilities.—Boston Transcript.

Filled All the Requirements. Prof. Hart of Harvard, classmate o President Roosevelt, wanted to adopt twins a few years ago, and inserte an "ad" in the Boston papers. stipulated that they must be of Am erican parentage, good and healthy and not have a spot or a blemish ci any description; the parents must be of good standing, and must surreader

He was surprised at the number of colles he received. One day he was called to his front door by his maid They fulfilled all requirements, but were little colored bables.—Boston

"So you have been married five ears?" interrogated the old friend. Well, you look so happy your husnd must act very nicely." "He acts like a bear when he con me," replied the Michigan avenu

A LOGGING FNGINE

Peculiar Machine That Draws Trains From the Bonner Camp. The operation of logging trains of

the Big Blackfoot railroad has been resumed, after a shutdown which has lasted during severe weather, says a Missoula despatch to the Anaconda Standard. This road, which was completed last year, is one of the most interesting short roads in the coun try. It runs from the hills through the Camas prairie country, a distanse of 13 miles, and carries trainloads of logs to be dumped into the Blackfoot river for the Big Blackfoot Milling company's plant at Bonner. Since the enlargement of the Bonner plant it will be possible to keep the railroad running most of the year, and probabilities are its trains will continue to haul logs to the river all summer and fall at the rate of 30 carloads per day.

The equipment of the railroad consists of two Shay engines and 50 logging cars. The engines are most interesting, as they are of a special make. They work by means of cog wheels, thus making it possible for them to haul over heavier grades than the ordinary type.

The grade at some places along the Blackfoot is about 4 percent, which is greater length of the 7.5-inch guns, too great for an ordinary railroad engine. During the last two years the the main deck open battery containthe timbering industry in this end of in the rear, which is to be regretted. the factory and mill at Bonner.

The Big Blackfoot company has the old whip hoisting gear. about 200 men at work in the hills at the present time cutting timber, head railway to be run in for housand these men will cut enough to ing inboard, when the vessel is at sea, landing now 23,000,000 feet of logs wait for the drive, and this amount the railroad facilities. The capacity of the Bonner mill has become so at work supplying it with timber. However, the company owns enough come.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

More than two thousand skilled workmen have left the French silk actories of Roubaix and Turcolng within a year for the United States.

Thibet's 6,000,000 people have to support an army of 430,000 priests, who themselves have plenty of room produce nothing but beautifully illu-number of rounds fired from minated copies of the sacred writings. They hold all the public offices.

One of the show bottles in a Derby (Ct.) drug store contains the same coloring matter that was placed in it it was the day the bottle was classed

streets named in their honor in London. There are 105 Church streets, 56 breech Chapel streets, 66 King streets, 100 so that it co-Queen streets, and nearly as many High out. It has a let

The first Japanese newspaper was the tops and are not regarded published in 1863, only forty-one years ago, and contained some news translated from the Dutch papers. To-day Japan has over one thousand five hundred daily newspapers and periodicals

The monks at the Hospital of

Jean de Dieu, at Ghent, have in their carriage. On the bridge of the Trileisure moments decorated the walls umph the noise is distracting when with gorgeous landscapes, glowing with color and full of life, formed entirely by means of the postage stamps of all the nations of the world.

A bell cast by the Boston patriot Paul Revere, hangs in the bell tower of the Chapman street schoolhouse at Greenfield There is another of bells in the church at Sunderland. A third one was in the church at Northfield, which was burned several years ago.

The Belgians have long been accustomed to horse meat as food, but of late importations of the animals mainly from England, have shown so many that were emaciated, weak and obviously unfit for food that the Superior Council of Agriculture has recommended that such importations shall cease, or that broken-down horses, unfit for work, shall be ct saifled as cattle, in which case the high duty will keep them out.

Score for the Boxing Girl. When a masher persistently annoyed Miss Jennie Meade of Germantown, the girl's big brother wanted to thrash "No," said Mies Jennie, "give me boxing lessons." Two weeks later -it happened to be last Sunday-the masher tried again. In the presence of a congregation just dismissed be Item, one straight left on the law.

Item, one short-arm "jolt" in the Item, one right swing on the other

These were not all the tricks Miss Jennie had learned. The masher did not wait to see the others. It is pleasant to record his disaster and to note the fresh field of usefulness open to big brothers. The manly art of self-defense is also a womanly art when it fits a girl for right dealing with a coward.-New York Herald.

lock and plunged into twenty feet water. And, by George, it wasn't in "How about the passengers?" "The passengers? I don't think the

NEWEST OF BATTLESHIPS SOME FEATURES OF ENGLAND'S

FIGHTER TRIUMPH.

The Number of Rounds Fired from Each Gun Per Minute Gives an Average of Five Without Any Difficulty-Railway for Housing the Guns inBoard When at Sea. The great length of the Triumph,

36 feet between perpendiculars, is very observable as one approaches her when affoat, and gives the impression of a somewhat low freeboard. Such, howver, is not in reality characteristic of this war vessel. Her freeboard at the bow is 21 feet 6 inches, but as she has a rising sheer aft, the freeboard at the stern is 19 feet 6 inches, and the height of the centres of the two 10inch guns forward above the load waterline is 23 feet 6 inches, the corresponding centre height aft about two feet less. The height of centres of the main deck battery 7.5 inch guns is 13 feet 2 inches, or rather more than that of the main deckbattery 6-inch guns of the King Edward VII., making, however, the angle of heel required to bring the centre of the muzzles to water level rather less than that of the last named ship, in consequence, of course, of the much

A striking feature of the Triumph is Big Blackfoot company has spent in ing ten 7.5-inch guns. It is enclosed the neighborhood of \$300,000 on its by 7-inch Krupp steel armor on the ratiroad and mill improvements, and sides, with diagonal bulkheads of 6the plant is now in a position to run | inch steel armor at the several gunmonths in the year. This 'is positions, but there is no longitudinal good news to those who depend upon web of this strength isolating the guns the state, for, in addition to the men The ammunition is brought up to each employed in the hills, there are in separate position by electric holsts, the neighborhood of 300 working in which can work with great rapidity and are an immense improvement of The guns are lifted up to the over-

keep the road in operation most of by a small hydraulic engine, this rethe time. Logs are hauled from the placing the differential blocks and hills to the McNamara landing on the | hand chain gear for the 6-inch guns of Blackfoot river and from there they Admiralty vessels. The ammunition are driven down the river. At the also has a hoist for carrying the projectiles into position, but, as a matter of practice, we understand that the will soon be increased by means of blue-lackets prefer to lift the 200pound shell by hand, two men lifting one at the point, another at the great that it keeps an army of men base. Telescopic sights are placed upon the left side of the gups, which give the most admirable results in firing timber tributary to the mill to sup- practice. The range covered by them ply it for a quarter of a century to is from 12,000 to 14,000 yards, but the most effective range of the 7.5-inch gun is rather within those limits. It is needless to say that, with ten guns of so large a size and the mess tables and all the fittings and gear of the enclosed battery, the space is rather crowded; but the tables fold up, so as to economize room, and the covers of the ammunition hoists are compact and well placed. The gun positions gun per minute gives an, five without any di

officers on bg

similar to that of the pounder. Pompons are en equanimity by the bluejackets, owin their disagreeable noise and habits of tumping. This was found to be the case in South Africa, where many of the guns were put out of action by the smashing of the pivot and jaws | the carth. by which the gun was secured to the

these guns are fired The cranes for lifting boats in and out are most serviceable. A steamboat weighing fifty tons can be picked up, swung round, and dropped into the water as easily as a dingy, and the hang over is very far reaching. It is true that they present a larger surface to the fire of an enemy than an ordinary boom, but they are in duplicate, in case one should be disabled.

Five large dynamos supply the electric power for all the requirements of the ship, and an infinity of motors. All the ammunition holsts are operated by electricity, and many of the other movements on board are similarly

There is rather a deficiency of power in the ventilating department on board, the fans employed and the ventilating trunks being of smaller size than those usually supplied to the Admiralty-built vessels. In point of fact, usually found in our battleships is most conspicuous. The result is that below the armored deck the heat is intense, and what this part of the ship will be like when she is stationed in the tropics-if ever-it is impossible to conceive. Even in this cool country it is unpleasantly warm down below. And the only workshop is buried down of this is that the portable and movable part of the repertory of tools is brought up to the main deck and repairs are effected in this more salu brious climate.

The accommodation on board the

Triumph is excellent. Bathrooms, lavatories and a capital smoke room ar parts of the wardroom officers' attributes and the guncoom is a perfect palace. In the Chillan navy many officers who are in the wardroom in the navy of Great Britain belong to While on board we were shown the

spot where the Triumph was rammed by the beavy Trinity barge. It was neath the counter, Happily, however the 3-inch armor plate extending to the stern received the barge's steel stem as it dove inward and only the upper strake of ordinary plating was crushed up. The 3-inch armor plate was crushed up. The Triumph can keep up her twenty knots with com-

THE PULPIT.

BRILLIANT SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. ROBERT H. CARSON.

Subject: Paul the Preacher.

Brooklyn, N. Y .- Sunday in Grace Presbyterian Church, the pastor, the Rev. Robert H. Carson, took for his subject "Paul the Preacher." His text was Acts xxiv:25: "And as he reasoned of righteousness, temperance and judgment to come. Felix trembled and answered, Go thy way for this time; when I have a convenient season I will call for thee." Mr. Carson

This book of apostolic labors gives us a glimpse of Paul in many atti-tudes. We have him pictured before his conversion and after, and whether we see him at his manual occupation of tent-making, or in his frequent per-ils by land and sea, or addressing cultured audiences in splendid cities, or individuals in palaces or in prisonseverywhere we see a man whom we instinctively know to be one of earth's choicest and noblest souls. Just now he is standing before a

wicked king and his no less wicked wife, and there is that in his demeanor and his action which makes us proud of Christianity and its power.
Too frequently weakness, with a

false gentleness and charity, are con-sidered the proper attendants of a Christian spirit, and ofttimes a Christian is slow of speech, or nitogether in the presence of evil lest he should show a boldness unbecoming in one who proposes himself to be n lower of Him who was meek and low-But there is no warrant for any h conduct in the example of Christ, or in the teaching of His apostles. Indeed, what strikes a reader most in this book of apostolic acts is the boldness of spirit which the first preachers of the gospel exhibited. We see Peter standing in the presence of his own enemies as well as in the presence of the enemies of the Christ, and boldly accusing them of the murder of the Lord. And what said Christ Himself: "I came not to send peace on carth, but a sword." He was Christianity's founder, and what the was, so should His fellowers be. The Christian is to speak the truth in love, but in the presence of evil he must never be silent ugh fear, nor mince his words to likings, nor dread their criticism.

sult men's ears, nor pander to their Apostolic boldness, then, is the first point that we would note in the words have chosen as our text. Paul is in the presence of a man who is master of his life. He speaks to a ruler whose word is law, whose nod is enough to seal his doom, and yet he speaks so as to make that monarch tremble. Ah, friends, a man who knows his cause to be right can always afford to be courageous and bold. Truth at all times is wondrous fearless and dreads no sacrifice, whether of ease or fame or even of life itself, if only God be honored and righteousness crowned. Lock back on that sa-cred line of fearless witnesses for God been reached and his conscience courage predominated. Of such was

Felix lived in sin. Paul knew his man, and he suited his sermon to his audience. I am not sure that that sermon would escape criticism in these days. I am of the opinion that many good souls would say it was not evangell. cal. He was invited to preach con-cerning the faith in Christ, and his sermon was on rightsousness, temperance and judgment to come—topler that any good man of any faith might well discuss. Many might say, is that Christian preaching? I say it is, and more than that, it is the kind that this age needs, and we need it every day.

If Paul had begun an argument respecting Christ's divinity, or resurrec-tion, or any kludred topic, he would

probably have had a most interesting discussion with Felix, but think you that he would have made him tremble? Most men think that Christianity is theology. No: Christianity is morality in the light of eternity, and that is not the best preaching which delights us with its close reasoning and high speculation and profound theology; that is the best preaching which makes us, if we are living in sin, turn uneasily to its truths. The law is our school master to bring us to Christ, and It is only when conscience is aroused within us that we seek the grace which is in Christ and which came by Christ. The end of preaching is not to make men theologians, the end of preaching is to build up character, and while some of us may be far enough on the road to hear sermons on the deep things of God, I am not pessimistic when I say taking the world in its totality. most of us are still where we have be reasoned with concerning righteouscome

"Preaching to the times" is a favorite expression nowadays. Its purpose seems to be that men are to be amused, as Felix had Paul in from the prison to amuse him. He and preaches to the times who makes us restless by showing us the demands of God's eternal law and then points the way clear up to Calvary and to Him who said "Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest." These are eternal verities and they fit all times. change and pass away with the changing hours social, political, aye, even theological questions have their days and cease to be, but the eternal need is forgiveness and the everlasting want, rest for the soul.

And so Paul reasoned of righteousness to a man living in sin, of temperance to a woman who lived to gratify every desire and wicked passion, and of indement to come to tab who never looked beyond the present world-the first steps, the first necessary steps to the pointing out of Him in whom alone is forgiveness and from whom alone we have the power to live so that at His coming in glorious majesty to judge the world we may not be put to

shame.
And now, in the last place, we notice that this preaching was convincing.
That is clear enough, for a man does
not tremble without occasion. A man does not tremble in the prese cred line of fearless witnesses for God been reached and his conscience and see how strongly this element of touched. Paul did his duty, but Felix shirked his and turned his back upon

consider Such is the leaven that is yet going to leaven the whole mass. Such are the men whom God and man can trust, and such men are the hope of the world. Herein, indeed, is the boldness of Christianity seen, and, thank God, in all the ages of Christendom and in all the ranks of life men and live in its strength. women with their fearless courage have been found.

it is comparatively easy to hear witness to truth when a large public sympathizes with you. When on all sides you are surrounded by those who encourage you with cheering words; when you have nothing to lose and everything to gain; when the "offerse of the cross," ross," as Paul puts it, "has But when the public is unsympathetic, when friends are lacking, when there is everything to lose and nothing earthly to gain, then it is a very different matter.

Oh, beloved, by our own strength and relying on our own arm we can-not stand. It is easy to say resist and stand fast, but we can do neither the one nor the other unless steadfast in the faith. In the midst of this wicked and untoward generation, when evils, both social and political, are eating out the very life of our nation, how shall we be courageous and bold, how shall we do our part stem the torrent? Surrounded by sin both in high places and in low, how shall we as followers of Jesus Christ get strength to do our duty? urn in the pathway of life, where shall we get courage to face the tempt-er and to say with boldness and with majesty, "get thee behind me, Satan?" To be a power for good, to be a factor in the upbuilding of righteousness, to overcome in the conflict with temptadon, we must know God and trust God and love God as He is revealed in the face of Jesus Christ, and then we will be able to stand fast in the evil is the knowledge that we want, and it alone will make us bold and courageous as this poor prisoner who makes the monarch tremble So, in the words of our text we have, in the first place, a sample of apostolic boldness, and in the sec

The wife of Felix was a Jewess whom he had persuaded to leave ber lawful husband. She, doubtless, was enxious to learn of this Jesus and caused such a commotion a people of her nation, and herein have been the cause of the apostle's first levitation to the palace tle's first levitation to the palace.

It is said that the greatest wonder on earth is man himself, and indeed I believe this to be true. Take, for instance, this man, Felix, and he is but the type of a numerous family. No man who walks the earth to-day who may not find a representative in some Bible character, and if you dilignative the different characters recorded.

door that opened to us will be shut. and it will never be opened again. Lost opportunities do not return. Others. again. Let us, then, seize every opportunity, let us realize that the present only is ours, and as we hear the word of life let us embrace it in its fulness

His Limitation. A turtle sighed: "I do not see. Why in creation this should be! The monkey has the start of me, I wish that I could climb like he and gaze beyond the world's vast



But my construction hampers He knows not how I envy him! Tho' I may strive in agence, And further out upon the limb.'

Statue in a River. The remarkable, if not unique, sp of a river is to be seen at Wylye, is Wiltshire, England. Near the brid in the center of the village, the fig of a conductor of a coach blowing horn rises from the water in the n die of the stream. It is supposed commemorate a drowning fatality the river before the bridge was er