MOTTO FOR THE PEOPLE

"Fear Not; For They That Be With Us Are More Than They That Be With Them."

Text: "And Elisha prayed, and sair: Lord, I pray thee, open his eyes that he may see. And the Lord opened the eyes of the young man; and he saw; and, behold, the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire." II Kings, VI, 17.

We will not stop to contemplate the remainder of the narrative, how the same Hand that led the heavenly reinforcement smote the Syrian host with blindness, how Elisha led them into Samaria, and dispersed them, giving them rations, and bidding them go to their homes in peace.

It is about blind eyes and how God opens them that I wish you to think to-day.

The natural eye sees a poor youth asleep in the desert with a rock for his pillow, but the anointed eye of Jacob sees a ladder reaching to Heaven's gate, with angels ascending and descending between him and the Great Throne of God.

The natural eye sees only a poor Hebrew among fierce lions about to tear him limb from limb, but the God-protected Daniel sees the angel of the Lord walking through the den closing the mouths of the beasts and bringing God's hero out of the ordeal in triumph.

The natural eye sees two lonely women on their way to a tomb at break of day, murmering "who shall roll us away the stone?" but the eye of faith sees a mighty angel overturning the obstacle and opening the sepulchre for the rising of

THE LORD OF GLORY.

The natural eye sees men raging, like demons about the prostrate form of a poor evangelist, but the Christ-touched eye of Stephen sees "Heaven opened, and the Son of God standing at the right hand of God."

The natural eye sees a poor apostle bound with chains, sleeping between two sentinels, doors locked and bolted, and four quaterians of soldiers without, but the anointed eye sees the angel of the Lord opening the doors, removing the chackles, leading the captive through the corridors, out through the opening gates to freedom.

The natural eye sees a flash, the physical ear hears a voice but Saul of Tarsus looks up to gaze upon the Cross of Calvary, and sees the suffering Jesus upon it, crying "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?"

The natural eye sees an aged disciple upon a lonely isle, banished, dying, but John's anointed eye looks through Glory's open door and sees the things that must shortly come to pass.

The natural eye sees history as the accidental clash of the strife of men through the ages, but the eye of faith sees God, "within the shadows, keeping watch above His own."

The natural eye sees a body with the last breath leaving it, a bit of clay, waiting to be returned to mother earth, but the divine-touched eye sees a released soul sweeping through the gates, washed in the blood of the Lamb.

THE NATURAL EYE

sees a planet in a mist of sin, going on in giddy aimlessness, but the anointed eye sees a Christ, taking the earth in His arms and carrying it back to the Great Father to join a thousand and other worlds, "forever singing as they shine. 'The Hand that made us is divine.'"

Open eyes in what we need. Faith is having open eyes. "Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, and the evidence of things not seen." They are not seen by the eye of the body; they are seen by the eye of the soul.

When a young man's eyes are open to the great fact of God, he sees all essential spiritual truth. "Oh, it is so hard to believe," said a youth. But it is far harder not to believe. "In the beginning, God," is the most rational declaration we can make. Designs come from minds; the earth is a great design; therefore the earth is the produce of mind.

Your eyes should be open to the good in yourself. We have been preaching total depravity too long. "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." If we tell men that there is nothing good in them, they have a ready apology for their sin. The seed of the divine is in us. There is the germ of goodness in us. All we need is to have the Sun of Righteousness to shine on us.

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, MAY 16.

Lesson VII. Paul's First Missionary Journey. Golden Text, Psalm 96: 5.

Introduction. — The greater the work a man endeavors to do, the greater the obstacles that he will meet, and the more numerous they will be. It is a principle of physics that resistance increases as the square of the velocity. Paul's work, like that of all true Christians, was very great, and therefore it encountered formidable obstacles. But these hindrances were overcome, in Christ's strength; and the process of overcoming them strengthened Paul, as it will strengthen us.

I. The Obstacle of Disobedience. —Vs. 1-7. Whither did the missionaries flee when driven from Antioch? To Iconium, about seventy-five miles southeast. For most of the way they traveled along the great Roman road connecting Antioch with Lystra, turning from it to the left before reaching Lystra. Iconium was an important commercial city, situated among luxuriant orchards. The Seljuk Turks made it the capital of their empire. The modern town, still called Konia, is greatly shrunken. It is the terminus of a railway to the Bosphorus.

II. The Obstacle of Temptation to Pride.—Vs. 8-18. To what new surroundings did Paul and Barnabas go? To a region of Lycaonia, region being a technical term, a part of the country "consisting of two cities and a stretch of city-less territory (i.e., territory organized on the native pre-Greek village system)." Lystra was the capital of Lycaonia, Wolf-land, the name being supposed to be derived from Lycaon, who was transformed into a wolf—a name well befitting the inhabitants. The missionaries went theither "as sheep in the midst of wolves" (Matt. 10: 16). It was a wild region, cut off by the Taurus from the more cultivated Cilicia and Pisidia. It was a dreary plain, destitute of trees and fresh water, with only salt lakes.

III. The Obstacles of Hatred and Persecution. — Vs 19-28. What shows the intensity of the opposition Paul had aroused in Antioch? That his enemies had followed him up, though it was more than one hundred miles by road. "Woe unto you," said Christ, "when all men speak well of you!" "One must be somebody in order to have an enemy. One must be a force before he can be resisted by another force."

How did Paul's enemies succeed? They persuaded the people. Perhaps, as the stoning of Stephen must have moved Paul toward Christianity, the stoning of Paul was the turning point in the life of Timothy. The young man may have been among the disciples who stood round about him, to give what aid they could, and care for his body if he were really dead.

What had been gained by this first missionary journey? 1. The great enterprise of foreign missions was started . 2. The missionary leaders had received their first experience, had learned much, and had furnished a glorious example to others. 3. The borders of the church had been greatly enlarged, being extended to Cyprus and Galatia. 4. The borders of Christian fellowship had been enlarged to a still greater degree by the free admission of the Gentiles. 5. This outreach of activity and thought broadened the horizon of the home church, and greatly stimulated its energies and depened its piety. Max Muller says that only missionary religions are living religions; all others are dying. 6. All these gains had come not without difficulty, but through consecration, self-sacrifice, courage, and confident trust. There were obstacles at every step of the way, as there will be in every Christian's path. But we can overcome them as well as the first missionaries, for we have the same omnipotent Leader and Friend.

BOY BURNED DOWN STUMPS.

Iowa Farmer Had to Pay More Than He Expected.

An Iowa farmer had a hundred or more stumps he wanted to get rid of, and as he had no time to dig them out himself he offered a neighbor's boy 50 cents each to clear them away. He figured that the lad might grub out two a week, but he wasn't up to date. The boy took an augur and bored a deep hole in the top of every stump and then poured in kerosene. Each stumped soaked up about a gallon, and at the end of a week was thoroughly permeated with oil. When set on fire they burned like tinder, and in the course of a fortnight every stump was simply a pile of ashes. A month had done the whole business. Seeing how easy the job had been the farmer refused to pay, but a lawsuit brought it and also made him a wiser man

PLEA FOR CANADIAN NAVY

UNDER DIRECTION OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY.

D. D. Mann, Esq., Vice-President Canadian Northern R. R., in National Magazine.

Those who anticipate a Canadian navy as pre-eminently an engine of Canadian patriotism may have a different point of view from many of those who, in the Imperial city, all the time think of the Empire first and its component parts secondarily. There is no necessary incompatability between the two points of view. The problem of Imperial statesmanship is to converge diversities of approach into confederated action. I wish to indicate the lines upon which, it seems to me, the creation of a Canadian navy might contribute to this end.

In the United States one occasionally finds persons who believe that Canada pays money tribute to King Edward; and it is always an amusing experience to undeceive them. There is a certain amount of belief in Canada, that the Englishman regards this Dominion rather as a subordinate than as a partner in the Empire. What is sometimes alleged to be the unpopularity of the Englishman in Canada most likely arises from the fact that the education in Imperialism of some Englishmen amongst us has not proceeded as far as, knowing the views of the leaders of opinion in England, we have taught ourselves to expect.

We are sometimes said to be provincial. There is truth in the criticism. We sometimes think that the Londoner is the most provincial of all men, because he has the least appreciation of the great place which communities outside London occupy in Britain itself and in

THE EMPIRE GENERALLY.

It is easier for the Englishman to think of the Empire as a whole than it is for the native-born Canadian. The place of England in the world was achieved long ago. England is also the centre of the Empire. If anything could destroy provincialism of mind in a man it should be his residence in the capital of such a country. Sometimes we wonder that the great advantages of such a position do not lead to more Imperial thinking. We imagine also that if the average Englishman could realize a little more than he seems to have done, when he first comes to Canada, that the Empire has become what it is because those who preceded him conquered wild parts of the earth, far removed from the British Islands; and that what has been done in the Britains beyond the seas within living memory is of a part with the achievements of men and women whose remoteness from to-day gave them a heroic aspect, the modern Empire would be even greater in his eyes than it is.

Canada is a new country. Such prestige as she has in the Empire and in the world is almost entirely of modern making; and even though our views on Imperial questions may not be quite as broad and disinterested as those of statesmen who have grown up in the most fortunate school in the world, we know, because we live here, that we are engaged in a constructive work for the Empire, which, by comparison, is not second to that which is being accomplished by those who do their capital.

If we did not approach Imperial questions from the standpoint of "Canada First," we should be very inferior Imperialists. Under any circumstances, our geographical and climatic distinction plus our nearness to an extraordinary republic of eighty millions of people, would determine our development on somewhat different lines from those which mark the progress of the Old and.

THE BEST CHILDREN.

are not always the most exact reproductions of their parents, even in early youth. And, when they marry and are given in marriage, they are bound to be affected by new surroundings and ideas. A young nation, like a young man, should be something more than a chip off the old block.

In Canada there is a remarkable inter-marrying of people and of ideas, which is a revelation to many older fashioned Canadians; and is doubly a revelation to those who come to us with the ideas and sometimes with the prejudices of the British Islands The immigration returns of this century show that in Canada, and chiefly in Western Canada, there is a new population as varied in speech and racial characteristics as was and can be found in the most cosmopolitan city of the Old World. The Bible Society publishes the Scriptures in eighty different languages for use in the Dominion.

The immigrants from Continental Europe, when they know anything about England, know of it as a foreign country, and many of them have no friendly ideas about their new connection with it. During the last ten years nearly half a million Americans have come to Canada, with something of the prejudice against British institutions that comes from the public reading on every Fourth of July of the Declaration of Independence, with its interminable criticism of George the Third. Then, there are two million French-Canadians, to whom English is a foreign language, and who, though they are more than loyal to the form of government that has achieved so much success in Canada, are not dominated by British ideas in the same way that the natve-born Britisher is. In the descendants of the United Empire Loyalists, the devotion to British ideals of justice and methods of government has not produced that quality in the relation to the Mother Country which makes the Australian and South African of the second and third generation speak and write of

ENGLAND AS "HOME."

Now, Canada presents herself to the incoming American and Galician —to take two extreme types—in an exceedingly favorable light. Each comes to better his material condition; and unless he is incompetent, or worse, he succeeds. Financial prosperity will go a long way to reconcile a man to the institutions of an alien country. But the Galician and the American find something more than better financial prospects. The Galician becomes a new man. The bugbear of military service does not rise up behind him, or before his children. He is in a world of unexpected independence. He knows nothing about the Empire, and he cares less. But he does learn something about Canada, and contentment with, and devotion to ,the land of his adoption are as much as can reasonably be expected from him for some time. A British imperial instinct cannot be created in him in a moment.

The American is very different from the Galician. He thinks he has observed England through the assertions of the Declaration of Independence, and through the cononets achieved by various heiresses whom he knows by repute. He was brought up in the tradition that Canada never did and never could amount to much; and, when he became convinced that the country had fertile lands, good markets and excellent dividends to offer for his enterprise, he moved in, still thinking of the United States as the first, second and third country of all the world.

But in Western Canada he finds himself in an atmosphere more agreeable than he expected. If he has any acquaintance with new settlements in the Western and Northwestern States he is delighted to find that law and order, in the shape of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, preceded the settler. In new towns he finds churches more numerous than saloons. On the illimitable prairie, where he finds that in any township thirty-six square miles in extent, ten children reside, the parents can successfully demand a school, for the maintenance of which one-eighteenth of all the land was set aside when the country was first surveyed.

(To be continued).

ALEXANDRA'S BOUDOIR.

The Queen's boudoir at Sandringham is said to be the favorite room of Alexandra, and she passes a great deal of time there with her friend and confidante, Charlotte Knollys. The room is in apple green and white with some priceless bric-a-brac, and the furniture is of the Marie Antoinette style. Queen Alexandra likes to retire to this room in the afternon and rarely takes the 5 o'clock tea with the ladies of her house party, Princess Victoria or Queen Maud of Norway acting for her.

WHAT TO GIVE.

The different wedding anniversaries and gifts appropriate are: First year, cotton; second, paper; third, leather; fifth, wooden; seventh, woollen; tenth, tin; twelfth, silk and fine linen; fifteenth, crystal; twentieth, china; twenty-fifth, silver; thirtieth, pearl; fortieth, ruby; fiftieth, golden; seventy-fifth, diamond; eighty-fifth, radium.

LOGICAL REASON.

Jinks—"Have you selected a trade or profession for your boy?"

Winks—"I shall make a plumber of him."

Jinks—"Has he a bent that way?"

Winks—"He's born for it. Tell him to do a thing immediately, and he won't think of it again for a week."

HIS OWN TEETH.

"Well, did he pay you?" asked the wife of a dentist who had been to collect a bill for a full set of false teeth that he had made for a man almost a year before.

"Pay me!" growled the dentist. "Not only did he refuse to pay me, but he actually had the effrontery to gnash at me—with my teeth!"

If you would blind a man by throwing dust in his eyes use gold dust.

The Home

SPRING VEGETABLES.

Fried Eggplant.—One medium size eggplant. Pare and slice, then boil till tender, wash good, then add two eggs, salt, and pepper to taste, and crack crumbs enough to make a batter of mixture, and drop spoonfuls in deep fat and fry till nice brown and serve hot.

Grandmother's Dandelions.—Take about three pounds choice salt pork, wash, put in kettle, and cover with boiling water. When almost cooked add a peck tender dandelions that have been thoroughly washed in several waters. Cook about three-fourths of an hour.

Creamed String Beans—Melt a lump of butter, size of an egg, in a large saucer pan. Add two quarts of string beans, after they have been washed and thoroughly dried. Stir to prevent burning, cooking ten minutes. Then cover well with boiling water and cook until tender, adding small teaspoonful of salt a few minutes before the water is boiled down, aiming to have but little to pour off. Dress with cup of cream or rich milk.

Baked Spinach.—Pick over carefully and wash free from sand one peck of spinach. Cook in a granite kettle until done, which will be about twenty minutes if it is tender. Pour into a strainer to drain, then empty into a chopping bowl. Chop it fine and add five hard boiled eggs chopped fine, plenty of butter, salt, and pepper to taste. Put into a well buttered baking dish and set in the oven for about a quarter of an hour. When taken from the oven garnish with a few yolks and add to same one-third hard boiled eggs. Dash a little pepper and salt over them and send to the table. Serve with vinegar.

Spinach in Eggs.—Cook spinach until thoroughly done in salted water as for ordinary use. While this is boiling, hard boil one dozen eggs; remove the shells and cut in halves, removing a small slice from the end of each egg and standing them upon a platter. Remove tne youlks and add to same one-third teaspoonful of ground mustard, one large tablespoonful of butter, one-third teaspoonful of sugar, and a pinch of salt. Beat this mixture thoroughly together, then add enough vinegar to make it about the consistency of soft mashed potatoes. Thoroughly drain the spinach, seasoning with butter; fill the egg cups previously arranged on platter, taking care to heap up in little green mounds, leaving the whites of the eggs like white cups. Then put the yolks, prepared as above, in ricer and squeeze over the entire platter. This is an attractive looking dish and most delicious.

HOW TO USE DRY BREAD.

Fried Bread and Apples.—Cut bread in slices and brown with butter in a skillet. Pare and slice apples; put them over the bread, sprinkle with cinnamon and one and one-half cupfuls of sugar and pour over one cupful of water. Cover and cook slowly until apples soften. Turn out with apples on top.

Used as Cracker Crumbs.—Save all scraps of bread. When you have enough put them in a pan and toast. When cool roll them with rolling pin and keep in box. They are always ready for use for veal loaf, frying, and the like. Use same as cracker crumbs.

Real Economy.—Every housekeeper is confronted with the problem of how to dispose of stale bread. One way of utilizing this ever-accumulating by product of the larder is to put the thoroughly dried pieces of bread through the universal food grinder and use the "meal" thus produced in any batter compound, such as griddle cakes, puddings, bread and biscuit sponge, and even cookies in the proportion of about, equal parts of bread crumbs and flour. This method has the advantage over others where expensive new material must be added to make a palatable dish.

KITCHEN TIME SAVERS.

Kitchen Table.—If housekeepers who have natural wood kitchen tables would cut a lemon in two and rub over the surface, rinsing well with clean warm water, the result would be a snowy white board without the rough top made by continued scrubbing with a brush.

Hint for Whip Cream.—Whip cream in the upper part of a double boiler having fine ice or cold water in lower part. The greater depth prevents the spattering from the egg beater which is so annoying when a bowl is used.

When Using Nuts.—In spring when nuts are tasteless and dry soak them in luke warm water. This causes them to become plump and improves the flavor.

To Peel Oranges.—Pour scalding water over orange and let stand five minutes. The thick white inner skin, usually so hard to get off, will adhere to the peel and come off with it, leaving fruit beautifully clean and ready to slice.

CHEESECLOTH HELPS.

Vegetable Bags.—Small cheesecloth or salt bags dipped in cold water are fine to keep lettuce, celery, radishes, and the like on the ice. They are much less trouble than a dish and the contents keep longer than any other way.

For the Refrigerator.—To keep the pipe and inside of refrigerator clean make a cheesecloth bag to fit the inside of the ice chamber and put the ice in it. The bag can easily be taken out and washed and all sediment from the ice will be found in it instead of in trap and pipe. Especially nice for those using natural ice.

FOUNDER OF BOY SCOUTS.

General Baden-Powell Great Believer in English Boys.

There is no greater believer in the possibilities of the boys of Great Britain than Lieutenant-General Baden-Powell, the founder of the troops of boy scouts throughout the country. And there is no more picturesque personality in military annals to-day than the man who has shown boys that while "playing at soldiers" they can gain great knowledge, and develop their bodies while developing their minds. Not only is the defender of Mafeking a brilliant soldier, but he is a very fine artist, as well as actor. Once, when quartered at Aldershot, a man, anxious to draw the General's attention to some gun, always waylaid him on his afternoon walk. This happened so often that the General one day disguised himself as a navvy previous to going out for his usual walk. On his way back he encountered the man. Slouching his shoulders and assuming a ferocious expression, he strolled up to him. "Are you the chap wot's looking for Baden-Powell?" he asked. "For if you are, he has sent me out to keep the road clear for 'im." He was never again disturbed in his afternoon walk. The gallant Lieutenant-General, by the way, has two favorite mottoes. One is, "Don't flurry; patience wins the day," and the other, "A smile and a stick will carry a man through almost any difficulty."

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Occupations arm the heart.

The larger the soul, the simpler the life.

Gold is tried by fire and man often by gold.

The faith that does not revise you needs revising.

You cannot conquer any weakness by coddling it.

The only pleasures enjoyed are those that are earned.

Love is eternal because it never worries about dying.

They are most harmed by flattery who are most hungry for it.

Measure the appreciation you bestow by that which you desire.

Taking a by-path to avoid duty we are sure to meet our deserts.

The mark of a free man is that he binds himself to some high duty.

No man comes to himself until he knows that he belongs to his world.

It is better to be wrecked through overzeal than to rot from overcaution.

The power to comfort others does not come from consoling yourself.

The leaden heart easily learns how to praise the golden rule in silvery tones.

Hypocrisy is simply failure to credit other people with ordinary discernment.

Citizenship in heaven will not exempt you from either taxes or service here.

You may know how heaven regards money when you see the people who have it.

You never know how much good there is in men until some dark day falls on us all.

Some seem to think the best evidence of being the salt of the earth is ability to make folks smart.

The man who gets out his ear trumpet when his neighbors are being roasted puts it in his pocket when the collection for the needy is announced.

FIRST USE OF "MAJESTY."

The title "majesty" was first used of the Emperors of Germany. The first King to receive it was Louis XI. of France, about 1463. It was first used of an English sovereign in 1520 on the Field of Cloth of Gold when Francis I. so addressed Henry VIII. James I. adopted the present English style of Sacred or Most Excellent Majesty. Henry VIII. was commonly addressed as Dread Sovereign.

UNFORTUNATELY TRUE.

When a man is talking about himself he is never at a loss for words.

"You were a long time in the far corner of the conservatory last evening," suggested the mother, "What was going on?" "Do you remember the occasion on which you became engaged to papa?" inquired the daughter, by way of reply. "Of course I do." "Then it ought not to be necessary for you to ask any quesitons." Thus gently the news was broken that they were to have a son-in-law.