

cause a tear there. Not only sin, but all the bitter fruits and all the sad consequences of evil are forever excluded from that world. Nothing within and nothing without out of harmony with the perfect purity and the divine and eternal blessedness of that world of light and glory and redemptive perfection. Not a note of discord will break on the ear; not an

object to give pain to the eye will be seen; not an emotion of fear or sadness will be felt; cloudless peace will reign everywhere, and a serene, unspeakable, everlasting joy will pervade that entire world of redeemed and angelic spirits, filling every heart with seraphic delight and tuning every harp to a grand symphony of praise.
J. M. S.

LIVING ISSUES FOR PULPIT TREATMENT.

Enforcing the Laws.

The law is not made for a righteous man, but for the lawless and disobedient.—1 Tim. i: 9.

THERE is an unaccountable repugnance on the part of many people to have anything to do with the execution of law. When public nuisances become too marked all will join hands to get a new and more stringent law passed, and then every "righteous man" will sit down, fold his hands and leave the law largely to execute itself. Of course, he says that he expects the police and the courts to do that part, yet after all the police and courts are efficient only so far as they have the cordial, active, steady support of the people who secure the laws.

As a matter of fact, there are laws on the statute books of every State, perfectly well known to all, yet so constantly violated as to become a "dead letter." The violations are open and unblushing, patent to every man. Why is this? Simply because no man is willing to incur the odium and spend the time and strength necessary to secure their execution. Were these "righteous men" to unite in entering complaints they could force the State or municipal officers to carry through the prosecutions and the courts to decree punishment. It may indeed be fairly claimed that the law-abiding citizens are largely responsible for a great amount of crime, because they will not take the necessary means to prevent it by forcing respect for exist-

ing laws. The report of the Society for the Prevention of Crime in the city of New York, and especially that portion presented by its Committee on the Enforcement of Law, shows how much can be done even under adverse circumstances, such as exist in a large city. The committee have turned their special attention to liquor selling and to gambling, and report eight special saloons closed and the parties placed under arrest, besides a large number which were closed on the entering of a complaint by the committee. "Six large gambling-houses were raided and a large number of persons arrested. Thousands of chips, used to gamble with, together with quantities of cards and other paraphernalia used in this nefarious business. In some instances money also was seized, and the value of all would run up to thousands of dollars." One hundred and seventeen complaints were received of gambling-houses, and forty-seven against pool-rooms. Several of them were raided, and the closing of others secured. Appeals have come to the society from every class; from fathers and mothers to shield wayward sons, from merchants in behalf of clerks, and in every case every effort has been made to secure the enforcement of the law. Success has not always been possible, but the fact that when the society was organized in 1878 there were 10,000 liquor saloons in the city, and that now, with an increase in population of 50 per cent., there are less than 7,000, shows what can be done.