IE AEROPLANE ELEPHONE DEVICE

hardly more than a foot from passenger compartment" of a at day aeroplane to the "bridge" the captain-pilot sits—indeed, and passenger ride their aerial as they would ride double on a back horse—yet they must needs a telephone to enable them to to each other. The sputter of motor and the rush of the air makes it impossible for them to communicate otherwise.

The picture above shows this aeroplane telephone in use. It is really a microplane which magnifies sound many times. The mouthpiece used by the passenger is fixed to one of the flaps of the pilot's cap, while the mouthpiece the pilot uses is fastened to his left shoulder.

OWS MICROBES' BATTLE.

natograph Pictures Relations of Corpuscles and Germs.

ris, July 22.—Another step has taken in the teaching of science eans of the cinematograph. fore the Academy of Medicine week Dr. Comandon illustrated oving pictures the reciprocal re- s between sleeping-sickness mi- es and white blood corpuscles and ed how those relations may be fied and even reversed by the use erums.

e ocular demonstration of the ements and changes of the minute nisms in question, prodigiously nified, was indeed marvelous. First trypanosomes, or sleeping-sickness robes were seen to pursue their ser line course with complete liberty ng the leucocytes, or white corpus- coming in contact with them and passing through them with im- ity.

pon the admixture of a certain m, the scene changed. As soon as still agile trypanosomes touched leucocytes they were caught and fast despite all their efforts to themselves. Finally they ceased move and were absorbed by the te globules.

uring the first part of this whole cess they thrust forth what may ost be described as arms like the tacles of an octopus.

n the other hand, the injection of ther serum immediately invested trypanosomes with complete power resistance to the leucocytes.

A NEW LABORATORY

Forest Products at the University Of Michigan.

he establishment at Madison, Wis., the forest products laboratory rks the beginning of work which y have important results. The teful methods of the American ber industry have long been under- d, but as yet comparatively lit- has been done by way of sub- ting economy for waste. The lum- cut amounts to 40,000,000,000 feet ear, of which only two-thirds is ed. With a diminishing supply and per cent. of the cut practically wn away, one reason for the in- sing cost of lumber is apparent. ther reason is that until recently ensive woods have been used in ny places where cheaper material ld have answered every purpose. investigators at the forest pro- ts laboratory will try to find ways aving much of the wood now wast- and of making effective use of cheap materials in the production aper. Of the possibilities in this ction the Engineering Record, ch looks for valuable results of the dson experiement says:

What is needed is a method of zing for the lower grades of er some of the cheap woods corn- ks, bagasse and other waste pro- s. It is understood that various erials of this nature will be in- igated at the laboratory at Madi- and if anything is discovered ch will materially help forward the ting difficulties due to the high e of pulp wood, the government have been well paid for its in- ment in this laboratory and the versity of Wisconsin will become mecca of the paper industry. A d of caution, however, is needed espect to these processes of mak- paper out of other materials than wood. Excellent paper has been e from cornstalks, from bagasse from various cheap materials nd in the Philippine Islands. Some he finest grades of parchment pa- ever exhibited in this country e made from cornstalk pulp. Ex- ent grades have been made for mercial purposes from bagasse. s recognized that such processes manufacture are practicable; there othing along this line for the Madi- laboratory to teach, but if it can w that cornstalks and bagasse pulp be made into paper on a commer- basis a great discovery has been cted.

MEASURING X-RAY DOSES.

eriments Show Small Doses Stimu- Growth and Large Ones Destroy it

hysicians and surgeons who em- the X-ray as a therapeutic agent e reached the point where they sure the dosage. Experimenters e found that whereas heavy doses bit growth, small doses act as a ulant. In this connection, The lical Record says.

Since the discovery of the X-rays their application to therapeutics, ly and various results have been tined from their use, result often e contradictory in character, the explanations of which have at times been distinctly puzzling. It has been difficult in many instances to explain why in one case the use of the rays would cause degeneration and at others regeneration of similar tissues; why, for example, in one patient superfluous hair would be removed, and in another the use of the rays on a smooth skin would result in a profuse hirsute adornment. In recent years, however, means have been devised of regulating the dose of the X-rays and of estimating in units the amount of radiation being administered in each case. This has made the study of the action more accurate and has enabled the illumination of several obscure points.

"In the Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift H. E. Schmidt reports a small series of experiments into the effect of various doses of the X-ray upon cell growth. Having soaked a number of beans in water for six hours, he treated different beans with different doses of the rays, and then planted them. His results were quite uniform, and demonstrated two points of interest. Whereas those beans which were treated with large doses of the rays were partially inhibited in their growth, as compared to untreated control beans, those which received very small doses were distinctly stimulated not only were the plants larger and more vigorous, but the flowers were larger and the resulting crop of beans better.

"From these findings Schmidt suggests that the same phenomenon may apply to animal cells, and experiments which he carried out on an ulcer on the arm suggests that this is the case. If this be so, it is evident that in treating conditions in which healing and proliferation are desired, as a sluggish ulcer, very small doses of the X-ray should be used, whereas in cases of malignant growth, where tissue destruction is required, large doses are needed, and small doses, instead of destroying the neoplasm, may do harm rather than good by stimulating it to renewed activity."

CHEAP MILK REFRIGERATOR.

How it is Made From a Wooden Box and a Tin Pail.

(From the Survey.)

If milk is not kept cold it is a dangerous food for babies, for every minute that it is much above the temperature of ice the germs of disease increase in it at an alarming rate. Very many babies die of summer complaint merely because their milk has been allowed to stand for hours in a warm room.

Many are unable to buy enough ice in summer to preserve milk in ordinary refrigerators for twenty-four hours. Most mothers, however, buy a five or ten cent cake every morning and by following the suggestion of Dr. Alfred F. Hess, can make at home at small cost an excellent milk refrigerator that requires only a very little ice.

"Obtain a box from the grocer, any wooden box a foot in depth will answer the purpose. Buy a tin pail with a cover, one deep enough to hold a quart bottle of milk, and a slightly larger pail without a cover. Place one inside the box. Now pack sawdust or excelsior beneath and all about them to keep the heat from getting in; complete the refrigerator by nailing about fifty layers of newspaper to the under surface of the box cover.

"The refrigerator is now ready for use. In the morning as soon as the milk is received it should be placed in the pail and five cents worth of ice should be cracked and placed about the milk bottle. The cover should be replaced on the can and the lid on the wooden box. Every morning the melted ice should be poured off."

GROWTH OF THE WARSHIP.

Armaments Eight Times More Powerful Than Twenty Years Ago.

The newly launched Ersatz Frithjof, Germany's tenth Dreadnought, replaces the old battleship Frithjof, built in 1891, which has become obsolete under the 20 year limit enforced in Germany in reckoning the efficiency of battleships. A comparison of the new and old ships is interesting:

	1891	1901
Displacement,.. .	4,049	22,000
Length.	267	490
Horsepower. . . .	4,800	28,000
Speed.	14	20
Cost....	$875,000	$11,000,000
Armament. . .	3, 9.4	12, 12.2
Armament. . . .	8, 3.4	14, 5.9
Armament.	.....	20 4.1
Weight of gunfire	1,614	14,120

Thus the displacement is only multiplied five times in the modern vessel, the weight of metal thrown in one discharge of all guns is over eight times as great as in the other type.

KING GEORGE AND CABINET

Sovereign Does Not Attend Meetings and Has Precedent for His Action---Inague Not Wanted.

London, July 22.—King George shows no inclination to comply with the suggestion that he should attend in person and preside over the more important meetings of the cobinet. The discussion was started by the somewhat indiscreet publication by Lady Giffen of a letter written by the late Sir Robert Giffen as far back as 1901, just after the death of Queen Victoria, in which he made such a proposal. He addressed this letter to "The London Times," but did not send it. Lady Giffen found it among his private papers, and published it the other day.

The objection to the idea is that if the King were to preside at cabinet meetings he would necessarily become identified with the political party in power to such an extent that his status as an impartial judge and arbiter between the rival political factions would be impaired. In fact, he would become a party man, which would be contrary to the spirit of the British constitution.

On the other hand, the King has a perfect theoretical right to attend and preside at cabinet meetings, for the cabinet is, after all, nothing more nor less than one of the committees of his privy council, and he very often presides at meetings of the privy council. But no British sovereign has attended an actual meeting of the cabinet since the reign of Queen Anne, two centuries ago. In her time they were always held at the odd hour of 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, and she would invariably take the chair. They were the only occasions when her subjects were permitted to sit in her presence. Not even her husband, Prince George, was allowed to sit with her at meals, which she invariably took alone, and how strict was etiquette in those days may be seen by the fact that when, nearly half a century later, Queen Caroline, the consort of George II. dined with the prime minister, Sir Robert Walpole, in his Chelsea house, Sir Robert, though her acknowledged favorite, did not presume to sit at table with her. He stood behind her chair throughout the dinner, and then left Lady Walpole to entertain the Queen while he dined with the members of her suite.

The custom of kings attending cabinet councils was abandoned in the reign of George I. owing to his inability to speak or understand English, and it may be remembered that even George II's English was imperfect, and that he usually expressed himself in French, which was the court language in those days.

Emperor Nicholas, Emperor Francis Joseph, the Sultan of Turkey, King Victor Emmanuel, King Albert of Belgium and Queen Wilhelmina of Holland never attend cabinet meetings. Nor does the Kaiser; and it may be remembered that his resentment at being kept from knowing what went on at the cabinet councils presided over by the first Prince Bismarck was the principal cause of the downfall of the Iron Chancellor. King Alfonso of Spain, on the other hand, presides at the meetings of the cabinet at Madrid and joins in its discussions. And so, too, the King of Sweden, while all the more important meetings of the French cabinet are held at the Elysee Palace, with President Fallieres in the chair, in which he occasionally falls asleep during the deliberations. Here in the United States, it is needless to say, the president always takes the chair at the meetings of the cabinet, which are held at the White House, and where the president never goes to sleep—very much, indeed, the reverse.

SAILOR KINGS OF ENGLAND

Founded by Alfred the Great and Henry VIII. While Three Sovereigns Since That Time Have Served in It.

King Alfred the Great founded the Royal Navy, King Henry VIII. laid the foundation of its present organization, and there have been three kings who have served in it and who come to the throne competent and practical seamen. King James II, of unhappy memory was a good sailor, and the feature of his public life which is recalled with gratitude is his efficient and effective work as head of the navy in his brother's reign. He was Pepy's principal supporter in his admirable administrative work, he did much to recover the ground lost in the earlier years of Charles II., and by an irony of history it was he who forged the weapon which under his successor foiled the efforts of the French, who championed his cause. William IV. was popular in his day as the "Sailor King." His sea-career antedates that of King George V. by exactly a century. Born a younger son, he entered the navy in 1779 as a youngster of fourteen, serving on a sea-going line of battleship. King George III, expressly objected to his being made much of; "the young man goes as a sailor," he said. He became a midshipman in 1780, and saw some active service in the two reliefs of Gibraltar.

The story has it that in 1780 at Gibraltar Prince William Henry was seen on board his ship, the Prince George, by the Spanish Admiral de Langara, who had been captured that year by Rodney in the battle of St. Vincent; and that de Langara said:—"Well does Great Britain merit the Empire of the sea, when the humblest stations in her navy are supported by princes of the blood." In 1885 the Prince passed his examination, and thereafter was promoted rapidly; in 1786, when 21, becoming captain, and in 1790 being promoted to flag rank. His service from 1786 on was not particularly satisfactory; he assumed a degree of state which must have been inconvenient in the case of a captain of one ship in a squadron, hoisting the Royal Standard, holding levees, and exacting an etiquette upon his ship which seems to have proved irksome to others. The Admiralty did not form a high opinion of his abilities and refused to employ him after he reached flag rank, and he became involved in political difficulties which further rendered him unavailable. None the less, his sea-service was the ground of his popularity as King.

Our present King passed a far more rigorous novitiate. He joined the Brittannia before he was 12, applied himself to his studies, passed out creditably, went to sea in 1879 with his brother in the Bacchante, a 4,000-ton cruiser, and in 1880 became midshipman. His next ship was the Canada, a cruiser of 2,380 tons, and after service on the North American station, and courses in the Royal Naval College and in the gunnery school-ship Excellent, he became sub-lieutenant in 1884 and lieutenant in 1885. Service in battleships followed, and in 1889 when 24 years old, he had his first command, a small torpedoboat doing to well that in 1890 he was given the Thrush, a firstclass gunboat, again on the North America and West Indies station. While commanding the Thrush he visited Montreal, and Montrealers who became acquainted with the crew discovered that their royal commanding officer was well liked by them. In 1891 he was promoted Commander; he thus had taken 14 years to rise to this rank, and his promotion had not been noticeably rapid. In 1892 the death of his older brother altered his prospects, and as he was now in the direct succession to the Throne, he could no longer be spared wholly to the navy. He commanded vessels, however, in the manoeuvres of 1893 and 1899, and his work in the stoke hole of the Indomitable is fresh in the public mind. We thus have a King who for 15 years devoted himself wholly and continuously to the naval profession, taking his full share of the work. He is absolutely and genuinely a Sailor King.

CHANCELLOR IS ATTACKED

Since Von Bulow's Rule, Germany Has Passed Through Years of Chaos, Conflict, and Discontent.

Berlin, July 22.—On the first anniversary of his retirement from the Imperial Chancellorship, Prince Bulow returned to Berlin on the way to his Summer home, on the North Sea island of Norderney.

The press embraces the occasion of his reappearance in the capital to review the desperate political situation which has come about since his retirement. On all hands it is agreed that Germany has seldom experienced a year of such chaos, conflict, and discontent. Von Bulow's farewell political address, uttered through the medium of the Hamburg newspapers on the eve of his retirement, in which he predicted the resurrection of the Social-Democratic spectre in all its old time vigor and audacity, has been grimly borne out at every intermediate election for the Reichstag. Six elections have resulted in sweeping Socialist victories. Two more constituencies, which will vote later in the Summer, are morally certain to go "Red."

The Socialist strength in the Reichstag, which Prince Bulow left at 43, will then have increased to 51. If a general election were held tomorrow, the shrewdest and most impartial students of politics declare, Herr Bebel's phalanx in the Imperial Parliament might be swelled to 100 or even 120.

Socialists Triumph.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's hopeless shortcomings as a politician are generally held to be responsible for the nation's unparelled discontent, which is finding expression in the constant Socialist election triumphs. His tacit alliance with the Conservative, Agrarian, and Catholic Parties has angered and disgusted the great Liberal and Radical elements of the country, who suppress their own political convictions and support Socialist candidates as the most effective way of registering indignation with the Bethmann-Hollweg government.

The obnoxious effect of the taxes provided by last year's finance reform, the Prussian Franchise reform fiasco, the retirement of Herr Dernburg from the Colonial Secretaryship, and the general flouting of business and popular interests for the benefit of the ruling Junker clique, as evidenced by the recent Cabinet appointments, are the principal items in the nation's indictment against the Chancellor.

Von Bethmann-Hollweg and Prince Bulow will confer together frequently before the ex-Chancellor leaves Berlin for Norderney. The prince came up from his country place especially for this purpose. Their conferences will be much like the recent meeting between Messrs. Roosevelt and Taft—as the public believes it to have been.

Prince Bulow created Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg as a Chancellorship possibility in the same manner as Mr. Roosevelt created Mr. Taft, and Germany has been as disappointed in Von Bethmann-Hollweg as the United States, from this angle, appears to be in its new President.

No German Chancellor has ever been the target for such constant and unmitigated censure and abuse as Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg. He daily receives invitations from influential newspapers to get out as a hopeless incompetent. The Government must make up a deficit of $45,000,000 at the coming session of the Reichstag and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg has the chance to patch himself up in the popular estimation by bringing in a bill which will compel the privileged Agrarian class to bear a more equitable proportion of the new taxes necessary to cover the deficit. It is a matter of the gravest doubt whether he has either the nerve or the ingenuity to beard the Junker lion. If he has not, his days in the Wilhelmstrasse are unquestionably numbered.

PEOPLE'S PULPIT

SERMON BY CHARLES. T. RUSSELL, PASTOR BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

"PUT AWAY ALL FILTHINESS"

Text:—"Having therefore these promises, dearly beloved, let us cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of God" (II Cor. viii,1)

Minneapolis, July 17.—Pastor Russell of the Brooklyn Tabernacle today delivered two addresses to the International Bible Students Asociation, in the Auditorium. He had fine audiences and excellent attention. We report one of his discourses from the text foregoing. He said in part:—

Although the words of our text were not addressed by St. Paul to the worldly, they would, nevertheless, be excellent advice and very profitable to all. In a general way all civilized people recognize that "cleanliness is next to godliness." In a general way the pure, the clean, are recognized as the beautiful. And impurity and filthines are detested even by the impure and the filthy. Outwardly at least we are in a time when water is plentiful, when soap is cheap, and when filthiness of the flesh is almost inexcusable as respects the outward man. But filthiness of the spirit cannot be touched, cannot be cleansed, with ordinary soap and water and this is undoubtedly the reason why the Lord and the apostles have not addressed these words to the world.

"Having These Promises."

Our text tells the difference between the well-intentioned worldly person and the thoroughly consecrated Christian. The latter has heard through the Word of God certain "exceeding great and precious promises," which the well-meaning worldly class have not yet heard—heard in the true sense of hearing, in the sense of appreciating, understanding. The whole civilized world, in one sense, has the same Bible, the same Word of God, the same precious promises, but it has not appreciated these. It has not understood them. It has not accepted them and made them its own by a surrender to the Lord. The Church, on the contrary, is composed of those individuals who have heard the Lord's promises intelligently, and who have accepted those promises upon God's conditions. Those promises of God constitute the power of God, which works in the heart of each of the Church, first to will aright and, secondly, to do to the extent of ability, the Lord's good pleasure (Philippians ii., 13).

This is the class addressed in our text—the followers of Jesus. These have heard of the grace of God—that it is the Divine intention to bless Adam and his race through the great Mediator—the Messiah, the Christ. They have heard that Jesus left the glory with the Father and humbled himself to human nature, in order that He might redeem the human race. They have heard that the application of the merit of His sacrifice, when applied in due time, will be sufficient for the sins of the whole world, and that then the Heavenly Father will turn over the world to the Redeemer. They have learned that the Redemer, backed by Divine authority, will put all things into subjection under His feet, will institute a heavenly Kingdom or rule in the earth, and for a thousand years reign as King of kings and Lord of lords. They have heard that when He shall thus reign, His Kingdom shall be "under the whole heavens," although the King Himself will be the King of Glory on the spirit plane, "far above angels, principalities and powers and every name that is named" (Ephesians i., 21).

They have heard that His Kingdom will prevail from sea to sea and unto the ends of the earth and that eventually unto Him every knee shall bow and every tongue confess allegiance and obedience, and that all refusing thus to submit to that reign of righteousness will be destroyed from amongst the people in the Second Death (Acts iii, 22, 23). They have heard that this great Kingdom will not only lift up, raise up, resurrect humanity from its fallen condition, from sin and death, but that it will also bring the whole earth to the condition foreshown in the Garden of Eden, making God's footstool glorious and every way fit to be the eternal habitation of such of the human race as will be saved by that glorious Kingdom for which we pray, "Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven."

But these have heard something more—something that belongs to the present time. They have heard that it is the Divine purpose to select from amongst mankind a "Royal Priesthood," to be associated with the great Redemer in His Mediatorial Kingdom. They have heard that a call went forth to this effect eighteen centuries ago inviting, first of all, the Jews who were ready and willing to accept this very highest favor of God—joint-heirship with His Son in the spiritual Kingdom which is to bless mankind in general by and by. They have heard that to attain membership in this Royal Priesthood means the attainment of the character-likeness of Jesus, to become copies of God's dear Son (Romans viii, 29). This implies as its cost, the sacrifice of earthly interests. They have heard the message of the Lord, not only inviting to the glories of the Kingdom, but also informing them that the way to that crown of glory is a narrow and difficult one. They have heard the voice of the Master, saying, "Sit down first and count the cost," before you undertake such a consecration of your life, such a sacrifice of your earthly interests. "No man having put his hand to the plow and looking back would be fit for the Kingdom"—fit for a place on the Throne as a joint-heir with Christ (Luke ix., 62). They heard the further expression of St. Paul to all who would become joint-heirs with Christ in His Kingdom assuring them that if they suffer with Christ they shall reign with Him

"Beloved, Let Us Cleanse Ourselves."

We doubt not that as the Heavenly Father and our Lord Jesus so loved the world as to provide the great sacrifice for sin, so St. Paul loved the world—and all others of God's people must have a sympathetic love for the world. But when we think of those who are dearly beloved by the Father and by the Son and by the apostles and by each other, we think of the special class of consecrated saints who Scripturally are described as of no earthly sect or party, but as "The Church of the Firstborns whose names are written in heaven."

These are "dearly beloved" because they have the mind of Christ, which is also the mind of the Father. According to the flesh they are not all lovely or beautiful. St. Paul elsewhere admonishes us that amongst these "dearly beloved" are not many great, not many wise, not many noble not many rich, but chiefly the ignoble and the poor of this world. Their riches and their nobility are not of the flesh, but of the spirit, of the heart, of the new will, to which they have been begotten of God by the Holy Spirit. This is surely the Apostle's thought, for, in the preceding verse, he speaks of these "dearly beloved" ones as "sons and daughters" of the Lord, children of the Almighty—hence begotten again of the Holy Spirit—"new creatures in Christ Jesus" (II Corinthians v, 17). Ah, how wonderful it seems that there should be such a class as this in the world yet not separated from the world, except by their new Spirit. These are in the world, but not of the world, as the Master declared. These have died to worldly aims and objects and have become alive toward God through the Holy Spirit and through the quickening influence of God's exceeding great and precious promises given unto them. God's purpose respecting them is that they may be transferred from human nature to spirit nature—from participation with the world in the blessings coming to it to receive instead the Divine nature, with the glory, honor and immortality attaching thereto, as "new creatures," sons of the Highest (II Peter i, 4).

Christian "Filthiness of the Flesh."

Having located definitely the class addressed by the Apostle, "the saints" (II Corinthians i, 1), let us note how and why it is necessary that saints should rceeive such an exhortation. Why should the Apostle write to saints respecting the cleansing of their flesh from filthiness? Could one be a saint and yet have filthiness of the flesh?

We reply that these saints, begotten of the Holy Spirit, will not be perfected as New Creatures until they experience the "change" of the "First Resurrection." Meantime they have the treasure of the Divine nature, the Holy Spirit, the first fruits of their inheritance in imperfect human bodies It is not the flesh that is begotten again by the Holy Spirit, but a new mind, a new will. The will of the flesh they sacrifice. They give up all earthly rights and ambitions and accept instead the will of God, the will of Christ, the Holy Spirit, that they may walk in newness of life. However, from the very beginning of their Christian experience all of these members of the Royal Priesthood, in the present life, pass through difficulties which arise from three different sources.

(1) The Adversary is in opposition to them and will do them all the harm the Lord will permit, Their protection is the Divine promise that they will not be permitted to be tempted above, that they will not be able to bear—that the Lord will supervise their interests so that with every temptation there will be provided a way of escape.

(2) They are in a world that is dark with sin and selfishness, superstition and ignorance of God and out of harmony with His righteousness. The world and its spirit surge about them every day, from morning until night. Its tides and currents seek to sweep them away from their resolutions of self-sacrifice and loyalty to God and righteousness. In various ways it holds out to them enchanting prospects, pleasures and riches, ease and affluence. These have their weight, even though it be known that comparatively few who follow the world's beckoning and allurements ever receive the fulfillment of the promises held out to them.

(3) The great fight of the New Creature, his closest and most persistent adversary, is his own flesh. The longings of his deprived nature cry out against restraints and insist that he is taking an unreasonable course in that he undertakes to follow the Lord Jesus, and thus to go in an opposite direction from the course of the world and at the cost of the crucifixion, the mortification, of his own flesh and his natural preferences

Thus viewed every spirit-begotten Christian, is an object of sympathy from the Divine standpoint, and this should be their standpoint toward each other. But the world has no sympathy. The world sees not, neither does it understand nor appreciate the exceding great and precious promises which lie behind the consecration of the "saints" "the Church of the firstborns." So much the more, each of these brethren, "dearly beloved," should have sympathy for each other, and should encourage one another, strengthen one another, build one another up in the most holy faith and by all means, do nothing to stumble each other in the narrow way.

The "saints" cannot fight Satan. They can merely by their wills resist him and rely upon the promises of grace to help and protect. The "saints" cannot conquer the world and convert it to God—that is too Herculean a task. God, as we have seen, has provided the thousand years of Messiah's reign for that purpose—to conquer the world, to overthrow sin and to uplift the willing and obedient of humanity. But the "saints" must all overcome the world in the sense of resisting its spirit and keeping their hearts loyal to God, loyal to their Covenant of consecration which they have made to Him. The heavenly promises with the still greater rewards of glories far above anything that the world has to offer, are the greatest aids in this resistance of the worldly spirit.

The great work for the Church is the good fight of faith manifested in the putting away of the filth of their own flesh and spirit. Some by nature have more filth of the flesh and spirit, more meanness, more selfishthan have others. Nevertheless, the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, for the Lord's arrangement with each other of the Royal Priesthood is that he shall be judged according to the spirit or intention, and not according to the flesh. From the time of the Christian's consecration to the Lord he is reckoned dead as a human being and alive as a spirit being. His test or trial is not with a view to seeing whether or not he can do the impossible thing of living an absolutely perfect life in an imperfect body. His trial or test, on the contrary, is to see to what extent his mind, his will, fights a good fight against his natural weaknesses and frailties. "There is none righteous, no, not one." All the trying in the world could not prove this Divine statement an incorrect one. Righteousness of the will, holiness of heart, purity of heart, are the posibilities; for these God seeks and these He will reward in the "First Resurrection" by granting perfect spirit bodies, in full harmony with their pure hearts, their loyal intentions and purposes.

How to Put Away Filth of the Flesh.

If it is impossible for the New Creature to perfect the flesh, what does the Apostle mean by urging the saints to cleanse themselves from the filth of the flesh? He means that we should not, as New Creatures, be discouraged and say that, because we cannot hope to attain perfection in the flesh, therefore we will make no endeavors in that direction. He wishes us to understand that it is the Lord's will that we fight against the weaknesses of the flesh with a two-fold purpose:

(1) That we may gradually cleanse ourselves—gradually become more and more what the Lord would have us be and what we should like to be ourselves.

(2) Additionally, this fight against sin in the flesh will make us stronger and stronger as New Creatures, in the spirit of our minds. It is this firmness this determination, this positiveness of the New Creature against sin and for righteousness that God declares. Those who develop it are called "overcomers," and all of their experiences in these trials and batlings against the world, the flesh and the Adversary, are designed to make them "strong in the Lord and in the power of His might." Their experiences are so ordered and directed as to lead them to more and more of faith in God and obedience to Him. In order to be acceptable, they must reach the place where they love righteousness and hate iniquity—in-equity.

Christian Filthiness of Spirit.

The world spirit in the Bible and in ordinary language is used in a variety of senses. In our text it does not signify that the saints, as spirit beings, are filthy and need cleansing. Quite to the contrary, the New Creature, begotten of the spirit, is holy, pure. But as the New Creature must use the body of flesh until it receives the New Body, so it must use the brain or mind of the flesh wherewith to do its thinking and reasoning, until that which is perfect shall be attained in the "First Resurrection." The Apostle's meaning, therefore, is that the saints should not only put away filthiness of words and actions, and all sympathy with impurity of every kind, but that their minds (their thoughts) also should be pure, should be cleansed of everything not fully in sympathy and accord with the mind of Christ. Nor are we to suppose that this work is purely God's work in us. It is His to forgive the sins of the past. It is His to cleanse us from all condemnation of the past. It is His to cover through Christ all of our unintentional blemishes. It is His to encourage by His promises. But it is ours to show our loyalty to the principles of His Word and character by putting away, to the extent of our ability, all filthiness of the flesh and spirit.

OLDEST PREACHER DEAD

Rev. Wm. Hutchinson Was Looking Forward by 100th Birthday When Death Took Him.

London, July 22.—The oldest clergyman in England is dead. Had he lived another seven weeks he would have been 100 years old.

Last August 29, the Rev. William Hutchinson, Prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral and Vicar of Blurton, a little Staffordshire village, delivered a sermon in his tiny, quaint church at Blurton, in which he referred to his ninety-ninth birthday, which had fallen four days previously. Many people had come from the villages around to hear him, and he surprised the strangers by his comparatively vigorous appearance, and particularly by his strong voice, which seemed like that of a man of 40. It was a touching sermon he delivered, and in it he said it was doubtful if he would be alive a year hence.

Mr. Hutchinson was greatly respected and beloved. He had been Vicar of Blurton since 1865, and in all the years since had hardly ever failed to preach on Sunday morning. He was born on August 25, 1810, at Heavitree Vicarage, Exeter, his father being the Rev. William Hutchinson, then curate of that parish. He was educated at the school of the Clergy Orphan Corporation, which has celebrated the centenary of its incorporation during the last and hundredth year of his life, the school being in his time at St. John's Wood. From there he went to King Edward school, Birmingham and in 1828 was elected to a Bible clerkship at All Souls' College, Oxford from which he took his degree in 1833.

He was ordained deacon in that year and priest in 1834 by the Bishop of Lichfield, so that he has died as a beneficed clergyman under the sixth successor of the Bishop who admitted him to Holy Orders. His first curacy was at Dun Church, near Rugby, and in 1836 he moved to Holy Trinity, Rotherhithe, where he built the church and the Vicarage, and where his sphere was made an independent ecclesiastical district in 1837, he being its first incumbent. In 1850 he was appointed by the second Duke of Sutherland to the perpetual curacy of Hanford, near Trentham, and in 1865 by the third Duke to the vicarage of Blurton, in the same district, which he held till his death.

Mr. Hutchinson, who was collated to the prebend of Curborough in Lichfield Cathedral by Bishop Maclagan in 1885, was a strenuous worker on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, of which he was a Vice President