

# RECOGNITION HEREFTER.

## Numberless Similitudes Which Describe Our State.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three, by Wm. Bailly, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Chicago says: Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text: "Behold my hands and my feet, that it is I myself."—St. Luke xiv, part of 39. The above words suggest the subject of our recognition of departed loved ones in the world to come. This subject is of interest at all times and touches well-nigh everyone. Hardly any there are but have buried their dead; hardly any but have shut out from the daily activities of their souls a consecrated void; hardly any but at times are earnestly asking: "Shall we see those dear absent ones again and will there be some bond of recognition between us?"

Now, on this question we could hardly expect the word of God to say much. God would occupy us here with duty rather than with speculation, however tender and sacred. Not what heaven is, but how to get to heaven is the great problem before us. We are given little of description, much of direction. No man knows of that Golden City is provided, but on the narrow road the cross over and anon is set up as a guidepost to point the way. But although the burden of inspiration has to do with the privileges and the requirements of this world, it gives us no empty consolation with reference to them who are fallen asleep. In the first place, there is that pervading undertone which we detect everywhere. We cannot explain it, we cannot point it out; but somehow, open the Bible where we may, it comforts us concerning our brother.

But again, the recognition of those we have known on earth is implied in many of the fundamental declarations of God's word. We are to be held accountable, for instance, for our dealings with those around us. Can it then be possible that we are not to know those whom we have influenced for good or ill?

### NUMBERLESS SIMILITUDES.

Perhaps, however, the strongest of the indirect teachings of the Bible on this point is to be found in those numberless similitudes which describe our state, here and hereafter, as one of association. The kingdom of heaven is like a net cast into the sea and inclosing a great multitude of fishes. It is like a supper furnished with guests. It is a fellowship, a communion, a family, a household. Surely, knit together by such ties, the members of that kingdom must know each other.

But we are not left to mere inferences and implications. The Bible asserts directly the doctrine of mutual recognition hereafter. "Many shall come from the east and from the west and shall sit

Jacob in the kingdom of God." Of course there would be no significance in this statement if the patriarchs are not to be known as Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Again: "Ye shall see Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and all the prophets in the kingdom of God." Says St. Paul to the Thessalonians: "What is our hope or joy or crown of rejoicing? Are not even ye in the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ at His coming?" Again he says to them: "Now we beseech you, brethren, by the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ and our gathering together unto Him." And once more: "I would not have you be ignorant, brethren, concerning them who are asleep, that ye sorrow not as other who have no hope." The hope referred to here is obviously that of meeting again.

### MANY MORE ALLUSIONS.

Of like character might be drawn from the Epistles of St. Paul. But it will suffice us to turn from them now and to consider only the further statement of our text. And were that statement alone it would be enough, for it tells us that the glorified body of our Lord was recognized, and He was our first fruits, and as He rose so shall we rise. There was, indeed, about Him an unearthly lustre, but the wounds were yet visible, the same lips looked up to the apostles, the same lips spoke to them, the same hands blessed them—albeit a wondrous glory illumined all. There was that about Him which dazzled and bewildered.

Not at first did Mary and His disciples know Him. While they sought, they were led on by the wayside, or walked sorrowful and hopeless by the wayside, their eyes were darkened but when they turned their spiritual gaze upon Him, then they knew Him; then Mary said: "Rabboni!" then St. John cried: "It is the Lord!" then Doubting Thomas believed; then repentant Peter sank at His feet. In like manner it shall be with us and ours. We shall be changed, for corruption, for weakness, for dishonor, glory; for the natural, the spiritual body, and mayhap, too, the unseen struggles and sufferings of the past shall be registered upon our faces and thus our real characters express themselves; the things which were hidden come abroad, and the good deeds done in secret be forever rewarded openly. But our identity, our appearance, our immortality shall yet remain and we be known to each other by infallible proofs. Abraham shall remain Abraham, Daniel shall still be Daniel, the Good Shepherd shall still call His sheep by name, and they who have met in this life shall meet again in that. An Isaac shall rejoin Rebecca, a David shall go to the child who could not come to him, a Mary and a Martha shall greet their brother and the tears of a Rachael weeping for her children shall be wiped away.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

### INTERNATIONAL LESSON JULY 18.

Text of the Lesson, I. Sam. xii, 13-25. Golden Text, I. Sam. xii, 24.

13. Now therefore behold the king whom ye have chosen and whom ye have desired, and behold, the Lord hath set a king over you.

In verse 1 we hear Samuel saying: "Behold, I have hearkened unto your voice in all that ye said unto me, and have made a king over you." Now he says that the Lord did it, for he was the Lord's representative. If believers would accept the truth that we are here in Christ's stead our lives would tell more for Him (II. Cor. v, 20; John xvii, 18).

The special manifestation of God in the thunder and the rain at such an unusual time seemed to convince the people that they really had sinned in asking for a king, and they entreated Samuel to pray for them that they might not be punished. The power of the intercession of Moses and Samuel is seen in Jer. xv, 1, where the Lord speaks of a time when even such as they could not avail. That time had not yet come, so Samuel urges them to turn to the Lord and, being forgiven, to serve Him henceforth with the whole heart. What precious words for us are those, "If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." (John i, 9).

21, 22. For the Lord will not forsake His people for His great name's sake, because it hath pleased the Lord to make you His people. When once we become the Lord's redeemed people, no power can pluck us out of His hand (John x, 27-29), and where he begins a work, He will finish it (Phil. i, 6). He knows us thoroughly before He chooses us, and, having chosen us, He will perfect us, and that He will not fail to do as He sees that we need it. Consider Amos iii, 2; Heb. xii, 5, 6. He testifies repeatedly concerning His rebellious people that all heaven and earth will do for them as for His name's sake (Ezek. xx, 9; xiv, 22, 44; xxxvi, 21, 22). Jeremiah prayed, "O Lord, though our iniquities testify against us, do Thou yet for Thy name's sake" (Jer. xiv, 7). For His name's sake we have the forgiveness of sins (I. John ii, 12), 23-25. Only fear the Lord and serve Him in truth with all your

## HOSPITAL SECRETS.

A Nurse Says: "Pe-ru-na is a Tonic of Efficiency."



MRS. KATE TAYLOR.

Mrs. Kate Taylor, a graduated nurse of prominence, gives her experience with *Peruna* in an open letter. Her position in society and professional standing combine to give special prominence to her utterances.

CHICAGO, ILL., 427 Monroe St.—"As far as I have observed *Peruna* is the finest tonic any man or woman can use who is weak from the after effects of any serious illness.

"I have seen it used in a number of convalescent cases, and have seen several other tonics used, but I found that those who used *Peruna* had the quickest relief.

"*Peruna* seems to restore vitality, increase bodily vigor and renew health in a wonderfully short time."

In view of the great multitude of women suffering from some form of female disease and yet unable to find a cure, Dr. Hartman, the renowned specialist on female catarrhal diseases, has announced his willingness to direct the treatment of as many cases as make application to him during the summer months, without charge. Address The *Peruna* Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

heart, for consider how great things he hath done for you.

Samuel assures them that it would be a sin for him to cease to pray for them and that he would continue to teach them the good and the right way, but they must let their minds dwell upon the great things the Lord had done for them and thus be constrained to love Him with all their heart, mind and strength, the whole heart. In verse 7 he said, "Stand still that I may reason with you before the Lord of all the righteous acts of the Lord, which He did to you and to your fathers." Compare Deut. vii, 2; Josh. xxiii, 14. To use the words of the Lord, "Consider the love of God to you in the great redemption He has provided and let His love constrain you to receive Him and yield fully to Him for His service, a reasonable service in which we prove the good and acceptable and perfect will of God (Rom. xii, 1, 2).

### FACT vs. FICTION.

A story comes from Paris which goes to show that, while fiction is continually borrowing fact, fact does in turn occasionally take the initiative from fiction. This comedy from high life is as follows: A man and a wife engaged a smart maid servant, and a few days after the girl had come into the house a detective called and asked to see her. As soon as the girl came into the room the detective threw himself upon her and seized her by the hair, which she showed the closely-cropped head of a young man underneath. The supposed maid was a young chief who belonged to a housebreaking gang. It was his plan to get into a house as a servant and to find out where all the valuables were kept. He then took impressions in wax of the keys, and so got possession of the money and jewelry. These he conveyed to his accomplices outside, and, having cleared the house, went off to find another situation. It is hinted that the police were put on his track by a recent French novel which deals with a similar circumstance. The question is whether the novel did a good thing in suggesting the crime to the police or a bad one in giving the idea to the thief.

### MYSTERY OF RADIUM.

A German scientist, Herr Lunden, has made a series of experiments which demonstrate the marvellous qualities of the metal radium. Rats, mice and other animals placed within a short distance of a piece of radium weighing three-tenths of a grain died within three days, from a cause than the proximity of radium. Brought near the human body radium causes wounds resembling burns, though cold, not heat, was felt by the person affected. Its qualities are not solely destructive, but are also beneficial. The rays reflected from radium, he says, penetrate even to the brains of the blind, enabling them to see more or less clearly. Herr Lunden cites the cases of two Russian boys, who, though totally blind, regained their sight through treatment with radium rays. They can now read and write easily. He declares that all blind persons can derive the same benefits from radium.

Small Boy (to gardener)—"You haven't any scarecrows in your garden." Gardener—"No, my boy." Small Boy (innocently)—"Of course, you don't want them when you are there yourself."

## ON THE FARM.

### STACKING SMALL GRAINS.

After the small grains have been cut the question of whether or not to stack is one which every farmer must decide for himself. If a threshing machine can be secured at once and the grain threshed and stored in a bin, it is by far the safest and most economical plan, for no matter how well small grains are stacked there is more or less danger of their being injured by dashing rains.

The shocks must stand long enough so that the grain is thoroughly dry before it is put into the bin. However, where many people in the neighborhood want to thresh from the shocks, it is almost impossible to get a machine at the right time. Many fields of grain are seriously damaged by being left unstacked. The safest plan, therefore, is to stack and then thresh as soon as possible.

In choosing a site for stacks, be governed entirely by circumstances. If a barn or shed is available for storing unthreshed grain, and it is practically safe there, use it by all means. If shelter is not available, stack where the straw may be utilized to best advantage as shelter and feed for live stock. In many sections of the west, the straw is either burned or stacked in the field, where it may rot and be blown under. In this case the wheat may be

STACKED WHERE GROWN.

First decide whether you want a round stack or a rick. A round stack will probably withstand the effects of dashing rain better than a rick. However, ricks are more easily made and are quite popular in many sections. In the great northwest it is the common practice to place the wheat in round stacks.

The first essential in making a stack is to have a good foundation. This is ordinarily secured by building a fern shock in the center of the spot where the stack is to stand. Continue setting bundles upon it, gradually sloping them more and more until they are almost level when the outer course is reached. Care be always taken that most of the bundles do not touch the ground.

When the foundation is completed, the chief thing to look after is to see that the middle of the stack is always kept high and solid. Do this by laying extra courses of bundles, walking back and forth on them, and having the man who pitches the bundles on the center of the stack. Good stackers do not step on the bundles in the outer course. This leaves them loose. They will settle more than the bundles in the center and consequently will slope forward, making an outer layer almost

IMPERVIOUS TO WATER.

When these two points are carefully looked after and attention is given to laying the outer course of bundles so they will not slip, a good stack is a certainty. Of course, a smoother looking, and in reality a better stack, can be made with small bundles than with the large and with oats than wheat or rye. When the stacker begins to "draw in," this must be done gradually so that the water will be carried off rapidly. Consequently begin before the stack shows too great a height, as it makes unnecessary work to pitch it to the top of a very high stack. When the top has been reached, use great care in completing it. If a layer of straw or other light straw be placed on top and properly weighted down, there will be little or no trouble in keeping the stack from taking water. This, however, is seldom practical, consequently finish the top by carefully breaking up and leveling the bundles, which should be selected during the construction of the stack. As a rule cap sheaves from shocks are best for this purpose. At intervals of 2 or 3 feet along the top insert wooden sticks 3 by 5 feet long, to keep the bundles in place. Watch the stack during a stormy period and if any bundles are blown off, see that they are put back at once.

### GROW TURNIPS.

The reasons I advocate the growing of turnips on an unlimited scale are that to my knowledge there is not a crop grown that furnishes so cheaply, abundantly and in so short a time, so large a quantity of human food for succeeding crops, writes Mr. John Van Loon. While I sell large quantities of turnips, they are always in demand as a money crop by disposing of them in the market. I find this so satisfactory that on my small farm consisting of about 30 acres, every available acre in the late summer or fall is sown to turnips of different varieties and sometimes scarlet clover seed is mixed in.

It sometimes occurs that an unexpectedly large crop is raised where none is looked for. The past fall, owing to an early and very destructive frost, which occurred in our vicinity, hundreds of acres of corn were almost entirely destroyed. Other crops, such as late beans, tomatoes, and vines of all descriptions suffered likewise. In our own case ten acres of corn and potatoes were killed outright. The sowing of this entire field to turnips in time and long before the killing frost occurred produced a truly wonderful crop.

The result I look for next year. This field with its heavy crop of turnips was supplemented with several tons of decayed turnips, an acre, will not only make an ideal field for growing vegetables but will grow a large crop of any kind at a comparatively small outlay for enriching the soil. The course I have followed in growing something besides weeds on the soil has been a

source of a great deal of satisfaction in maintaining soil fertility and is one of the secrets of raising good vegetables.

### A FEW POINTERS.

The farm should be a manufacturing establishment, selling no raw material, nothing but the finished product.

There is no economy in raising cattle, growing food and harvesting it, then selling both to a feeder to finish the product.

The greatest profit on moderate priced land is made by growing stock, together with such crops as they can harvest themselves. They can gather their own feed cheaper than any one else can do it. As farming lands advance in price improved systems and business methods must be adopted. Cheap farming on costly land never paid and never will pay.

Mud splitting narrow tires on wagons pull very heavy under present conditions of bad roads. Wide tires act as rollers and improve the roads, while the narrow tires cut deep channels to hold water. All kinds of farm implements last much longer if housed and the wooden parts coated with paint or linseed oil.

### SOUR SWILL BAD FOR SWINE.

One of the chief reasons why some pig raisers fail to secure the success which their neighbors enjoy is because the kitchen refuse is allowed to become fermented before being fed. It is a mistake to imagine that everything a pig will eat is good for him. He has really no greater need, nor does his system call for food strongly acid, than a man would have for pickles at every meal. There is no more active agent in promoting indigestion in pigs of all ages and in checking rapid and unprofitable growth than sour swill. It keeps young pigs thin in flesh and ailing, and for older ones, and brood sows in particular, it commonly puts them off their feed. While everything coming from the kitchen should be made use of, its receptacle should be kept clean. Take it all down to the pens while fresh and feed at once; nothing can be gained by delay, and much may be lost.

### Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell, and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

### THE LION AND THE BIKER.

Adventure in Which the King of Beasts Gets a Scare.

On a mellow moonlight evening a cyclist was riding along a lonely road in the northern part of Mashonaland. As he rode, enjoying the somber beauty of the African evening, he suddenly became conscious of a soft, stealthy, heavy tread on the road behind him. It seemed like the jog trot of some heavy, cushion-footed animal following him. Turning round, he was scared very badly to find himself looking into the glaring eyes of a large lion. The puzzled animal acted very strangely, now raising his head, now lowering it, and all the time sniffing the air in a most perplexed manner.

Here was a surprise for the lion. He could not make out what kind of animal it was that could roll, walk and sit still all at the same time; an animal with a red eye on each side, and a brighter one in front. He hesitated to pounce upon such an outlandish being, a being whose blood smelt so oily.

No cyclist since the Romans invented wheels, ever "scorched" with more honest and single mindedness of purpose. But although he pedaled and pedaled, although he perspired and panted, his effort to get away did not seem to place any real territory between him and the lion; for that animal, like Mark Twain's coyote, kept up his annoyingly calm jog trot, and never seemed to tire.

The poor rider, was finally so exhausted from terror and exertion that he decided to have the matter over with right away. Suddenly slowing down, he jumped from his wheel, and facing abruptly about, thrust the brilliant headlight full into the face of the lion. This was much for the beast. It was this fright that broke the lion's nerve, for at this fresh evidence of mystery on the part of the strange rider animal, who broke himself into halves and then cast his big eye in any direction he pleased, the monarch of the forest turned tail, and with a wild rush retreated in a very hyena-like manner into the jungle, evidently thanking his stars for his miraculous escape from that awful being. Thereupon the cyclist, with new strength returning and devoutly blessing his acetylene lamp, pedaled his way to civilization.

A Wellington, New Zealand, butcher once advertised: "Having now secured the services of a University man for our small goods department, we can supply real Cambridge and Oxford sausages at five pounds for one shilling."

Mesmerist's Wife—"Carlost!" Mesmerist—"Well, dear?" Mesmerist's Wife—"I wish you would come here and tell baby he is asleep."

## MANAGED BY THE POLICE.

THE SORT OF FUN THE CZAR GIVES HIS SUBJECTS.

How the Celebration of the Founding of St. Petersburg Was Done.

The bicentenary of the founding of St. Petersburg has passed without the upheaval and bloodshed feared. This is how it happened. The entire celebration was managed by the police. Nothing was planned nor done without their sanction. They vigorously controlled and examined every suggestion by the city corporation, by learned bodies, by trades and private associations, and in nine cases out of ten rejected the suggestions as dangerous and as opposed to public order.

The press proposed to celebrate with a banquet. This was refused and no reason for the refusal assigned. The physicians and surgeons made a similar proposition. It was declined on the ground that a number of St. Petersburg doctors are not in favor of government circles. The actors and actresses wanted to give a ball. This was refused as so solemn an occasion and it was refused.

A rich merchant named Tarakanoff offered to feed the poor. No, said the police, this would make Tarakanoff too popular, and almsgiving in this indiscriminate way is bad for the poor.

The university students and professors posted the Minister of Education with programmes for festivities, well knowing that they would not be accepted.

In fact nothing was accepted, and the police prescribed the programme any deviation from which was prohibited.

### GREAT BODIES OF TROOPS.

From the surrounding districts huge masses of military were brought into the city. Mysterious letters had been received at the police offices, at the Ministry of the Interior, at the Ministry of Education, hinting that a mob or two might be expected.

The greatest precautions were taken to prevent the gathering of a crowd in the streets, the utmost ingenuity being employed in plain direction. The directors of factories and workshops whose workmen were regarded as disaffected, were not allowed to close their concerns during the "celebrations," lest the workmen should collect in knots and talk of action or attack the police. Strong bodies of police were posted in the public gardens and along the Nevski Prospect to keep the crowds moving.

For a month the police carefully watched the hotels and lodgings, and strangers arriving were marked men. The hotel-keepers were beset by the vigilant guardians of order to give information about the doings of their guests, and there was not a hotel or lodging-house in St. Petersburg but was got rid of in one or more police spies. The police thought out a new paper for each arrival to fill out. Not only was he required to give his full name and address, his business, whence he came, his nationality and religion, but he was also required to indicate his object in coming at this time. The unhappy arrival was obliged to fill in three of these documents, one for the ordinary police, one for the address bureau and a third for the detective or secret police.

### THE RAILWAY STATIONS.

were watched most carefully. On the arrival of every train every passenger was closely scanned by detectives and suspicious persons were shadowed. For weeks suspected persons were being cleared out and forwarded to their homes in the provinces. Thousands of decent people, unfortunately enough to incur police suspicion, were got rid of in this way. Waiters, the rough sorts of mechanics, nurses, coachmen were sent in hundreds to their villages so as to have a "clean" city for the celebrations.

A special watch was kept on balconies. One never knows what will be hung from a balcony.

But the most searching measures were taken to hunt out secret printing presses. There are a score of such and more. The police feared that the presence of so many people in the streets, would afford an admirable opportunity for distributing seditious literature. That is what they feared most of all. But the police were face to face with enemies as cunning as themselves, and all their efforts were unavailing. A bulky woman was arrested the other day on the Nevski Prospect and taken to the police. Her girth was suspicious, and she was ordered to disrobe. Hundreds of little red flags were found stuffed into every fold of her dress, and a valuable fold of her clothes and a valuable fold of her dress. She refused to give any information regarding the way in which she was made up, save to say: "It is a freak of my dressmaker." "Thousands of revolutionary tracts were fished out of the canals, but not before a number of them had fallen into the hands of the police."

### HANDS OF THE PEOPLE.

On the whole, the festivities were unusually joyous and spontaneous, and displayed to the full the happy conditions which dominate the Czar's capital.

The firing of guns by the forts at an early hour gave the first public signal that the festival had begun. The feature of the morning was the transportation of the boat of Peter the Great from the so-called Little House to the Peter Memorial. The procession, headed by a long train of clergy, made a brave display. At the Winter Palace a further contingent of ecclesiastics joined, and amid the pealing of many bells and the chanting of hymns the procession moved to the Cathedral of St. Isaac, where a great assemblage of dignitaries, diplomatists and representative bodies awaited the Emperor and Empress.

Who-Ca all. "Not like genuine am at me. "I think what I thi have not words to h "No; tha will like hi I doubted fort of se saying so, good-night. The next rather late pri and to f honnet and and travel side her, eggs with Captain Tl her tea, ar her. "Why, B "Oh, my you say t up to tow day, too! For on elined to a scheme on with her pretty face held out a was from hurriedly understand see, that who was t and some after havi order to of high heat evidently "Make t too late, and at hi a gasp of up with I to think k do? "I am Your ver will you "Oh, I my sketl ish; I sh breakfast; not be yourself "Here I cried Cap Bella h ing to St the fly, law, and Let to finish ing my sl definitely down th beach. There v from the shore, a shadow y becked I back aga An old formed t sketch; b long line rocks str beyond fame, w ranted b and affor list's fanc "To-day tance is checked u ago, to ge warded li boat-hou in again; background I was quiet, an exceeding broke th nous awi the shore a scabin

Summe the year f hangs by fant chok ments co few hour life. Eva tion to g troubles, known to surely, sc Baby's c Tablets s where th ing an oc ailments baby will Don't wa that may these ail keeping t Mrs. A. Out, say less and Baby's O her almo a splendi The Te all the m they con drug, an born bab mailed a the Dr. V ville, On