

Talmage's Sermon
How We Are Affected By Unrecognised Forces—Power of an Interrogation

Washington, Oct. 27.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage demonstrates that we are affected by forces that we seldom recognize and enlarges upon human accountability. The text is Job xxxviii, 31: "Canst thou band the sweet influences of Pleiades?"

great atonement? Put your antagonist a few questions like that, and you will find him excusing himself for an engraving he must meet immediately. The words also recognize far-reaching influences. Job probably had no adequate idea of the distance of the worlds mentioned in our words, but he knew them to be far off, and we, who have had the advantage of modern sidereal investigation, ought to be still more impressed than was Job with the question of the text, as it puts before us the fact that worlds, hundreds of miles distant have a grip on our world. There are sweet influences which hold us from afar. There have been in our ancestral life perhaps 200 years ago some consecrated man or woman who has held over all the generations since an influence for good which we have no power to raise, and we in turn by our virtue or vice may influence those who shall live 200 years from now. Moral gravitation, as it is called, is a fact of science, and if, as my text teaches, science confirms, the Pleiades, which are 422,000 miles from our earth, influence the earth, we ought to be impressed with how far away back and how we may influence others far down the future.

world have become the kingdoms of our Lord. My text called Job, and calls us to consider "the sweet influences." We put too much emphasis upon the accidents of life, upon the irritations of life, upon the disappointments of life. Not sufficiently do we recognize the sweet influence of the world. We men are of a rougher mold, and our voice is loud, and our manners need to be tamed, and gentleness is not as much of a characteristic as it ought to be, and we often say things we ought to take back. It is to change this that the good will comes in. The interests of the twin are identical. That which from outsiders would be considered criticism and is resented becomes kindly suggestion. Sweet influences, that make us better men than we otherwise would have been or could have been!

Sunday School. INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. VII. NOVEMBER 17, 1901. The Childhood of Moses.—Ex. 2:1-10. Commentary.—1. A man—His name was Amram and his wife's name was Jochebed. Ex. vi. 20. Num. xxvi. 59. House of Levi—Thus Moses' parents were both of the tribe of Levi. 2. A son—There were two children older than Moses, Miriam (xv. 20), who was probably from eight to ten years older, and Aaron (vii. 2), who was three years older. (vii. 17. Goodly child.—The text simply says that he was good, which signifies that he was not only a perfect, well-formed child, but that he was very beautiful. Hld him—That is kept him with in the house. 3. Ark—A small covered box or basket. But did not make it then, but took it and prepared for her purpose.—Peloubet. Of bulrushes.—The Papyrus plant, a thick, strong reed, which sometimes reaches to ten feet in height. It was made from its pith; our word "papyrus" is derived from the word "papyrus." Description.—The ark was made of bulrushes on the surface of the river and other caking than Nile mud (Isa. xlvii. 2), and they are perfectly forced off by stormy weather. "A general form for sea." Flugs weed. The spot is traditionally said to be the Isle of Rhoda, near Old Cairo. 4. His sister—Miriam. It appears that Moses had only one sister. Num. xxvi. 59. Afar off—So as not to show his anxiety. To wit—"To know." R. V. It was her duty to see whether Pharaoh's daughter found him, and whether he was in danger from any cause. 5. Daughter of Pharaoh—It has been estimated that she was about sixteen years of age at the time of the reign of Rameses II. At the river—The water was there crocodiles, and doubtless the princess had an enclosure reserved for her wedding good in the ark. There have been known to Pharaoh, Walked along—Hence the discovery of the ark was not made by them, but by the princess herself, a providential occurrence, as it led her to a personal interest in the boy. Sent her handmaid (R. V.)—Her immediate attendant. 6. Saw the child—As soon as she saw the child she was struck with the beauty of the Hebrew mother would have had to hide her child in this manner. The babe in distress had not failed to make the impression here mentioned. See y. 2. It has been conjectured that a cruel edict of the Egyptian king did not allow of long force. See chap. 1. 22. Had compassion.—The babe found a protector in the very family of the king who decreed his death. 7. His sister—Miriam had drawn near enough to see and hear everything. No doubt the child had been carefully hidden by her mother. But God's hand was directed in matters, and to Him, rather than to any human wisdom, must the praise be given. 8. Nurse it—By thus taking the child the mother became from this time in some sense the recognized servant of the princess; for otherwise she would not have been so safe with her babe as she was. Her wages—She was doubly paid. She had not only the wages which made her safe as the servant of the royal princess, but she had the infinitely better wages of seeing her son safe and having the privilege of caring for him and training him.—Peloubet. The child—No doubt this God-fearing mother trained her child very carefully. 10.—Unto Pharaoh's daughter.—Though it must have been nearly a severe trial for Jochebed to part with her child, she was, in the first place, her belief in his high destination as the future deliverer of Israel; and the high rank afforded her advantages in education which, in the providence of God, were made subservient to her purpose. Called his name—What name he had from his parents we know not; but whatever it might have been it was to him by the prince of Egypt. Thoughts.—The plans of wicked men for destroying good are often very means used by God for accomplishing the greatest good. Faith in God will work wonders, even amidst seeming defeat. FRACTAL SURVEY. So long as the memory of Joseph was held in veneration by the Egyptians the Israelites were allowed to live among them in peace. But no sooner did "a king arise who knew not Joseph" (Ex. i. 8), than they were regarded with a jealous eye called public gratitude. It is not to be inferred that the king referred to was ignorant of the great service rendered to Egypt by the illustrious statesman Joseph. He must have had access to the public records, and the prophet of Goshen would excite inquiry as to the settlement there. Seventy years would not obliterate the record of the visitation of providence that called forth the forefathers and wisdom of Joseph, and for which Egypt would have been desolate as well as the surrounding countries; but so often has the king of the Goshen people suffered. God was with His people in Egypt so that they increased exceedingly. It was at this period that Moses was born. Parents love and the golly Jochebed anxious to preserve her lovely son from destruction. Joseph informs us that "Amram, the father of Moses, was assured in a vision, that the child should not only escape the malice of the king, but that he should become the deliverer of the Israelites." 1. It means mutual cooperation—the home of Moses' father to save the child. Thus should it be in every home, not simply to save the

body, but the soul of each of the members of the family. 2. Without doubt faith by which this family was actuated was true and somewhat remarkable, for it placed the same category as those who by faith "subdued kingdoms and wrought righteousness," but, after all, this faith acted in a commonplace manner, simply hiding the little child in an ordinary wardrobe, relying upon God for its final deliverance. 3. Faith acts on a very slender encouragement. The babe was hid three months and then consigned to the ark of bulrushes with a thousand unfavorable circumstances to overcome, yet by faith he was consigned to his cradle and an interesting child—"The text simply says that he was good, which signifies that he was not only a perfect, well-formed child, but that he was very beautiful. Hld him—That is kept him with in the house. 4. As surely as God is true, faith's acts, though simple and seemingly weak, power over circumstances, wait, opposition and ridicule, and crown the every-day life with meanness. SPOTTED THE SPOTTER. Southern Railroad Conductor Circumvented the Superintendent. "Under the old, loose system that prevailed on most of the southern and western roads," said a veteran passenger conductor of this city, "the 'spotter' was virtually a necessity, but the trouble about him was that he could never be relied upon with absolute certainty to tell the truth. He knew his popularity and prestige with his employers depended on the number of cases he worked up, and if he couldn't catch a conductor knocking down, he was only too apt to manufacture a little circumstantial evidence and report the poor fellow anyhow. Of course, I am speaking of the average spotter, and no doubt there were plenty of exceptions to the rule, but that was a great defect of the system and, incidentally, it reminds me of a curious little story. Back in the eighties," continues the veteran, "a tip was one day given to a well-known and very popular conductor on a certain line leading out of New Orleans. The conductor had considerable note in the north had been put on his train with instructions to investigate him thoroughly. "This conductor was a big, jovial fellow, fond of good clothes, good sport and good living, and while there was no evidence of anything wrong, he had fallen under suspicion on a general principle. The company officials were persuaded he was living far beyond his means and inferred that he must be helping himself to the cash, but all prior efforts to get a line on him had failed ignominiously. The reason the expert sleuth had been imported from the north and told to go to every station on the line was that it took six months for the conductor himself heard that a spotter had been put on his trail he was highly indignant and also considerably alarmed. He reasoned that the fellow would be especially anxious to sustain his reputation as a thief catcher, and was in all probability fully prepared to 'take up' the case in the event that he discovered no evidence. To protect himself against such a manoeuvre he quietly engaged a big, detective agency in Chicago and engaged a first-class operative to spot the spotter. "Both men went on duty at about the same time, the spotter taking the role of a commercial traveller, who had frequent business up and down the road. He watched the conductor, the Chicago detective watched him, and the conductor sized them both up. He was puzzled in his mind. Now comes the funny part of the yarn. The double watch had been in progress only a few days when a treacherous brakeman went to the general superintendent and told him the whole story. The superintendent was a pretty wise person himself, so he said nothing, but simply engaged an entirely new man and set him watching the two. The triangular game went on for several weeks, but the conductor was summoned to headquarters. He carried his wife's name with him, and was staggered when the superintendent spotted him two others. The original spotter's report exonerated the conductor; the Chicago man's report exonerated the spotter, and the last spy asserted that the other two men had 'stood in' together so as to plumb all hands and get the best of the game. The detective with exotters, and the spy admitted answers he would never employ another. The conductor, by the way, retained his job."—New Orleans Times-Democrat. NIGHT EATING MAKES FAT. Physician Advises Bedtime Lunches for Emaciated People. It was formerly thought that food taken at bedtime created indigestion and bad dreams. While undoubtedly rich and hearty food is inappropriate at the time chosen for repose, a light, nourishing repast at night often conduces to sound sleep by drawing the blood away from the brain. Physicians are now advising a bedtime lunch for weak, nervous and emaciated people. The long hours of sleep consume about one-third of our existence. Although the demand made upon the system is naturally much less than during the waking hours, there is a wasting away of tissues consequent upon the suspension of nutriment for many hours. The body feeds upon itself, for food taken at dinner is digested at bedtime. Often one is restless and wakeful at night because the stomach is empty. Says a well-known physician: "Man is the only creature I know of who does not deem it proper to sleep on a good meal. The infant instinctively cries to be fed at night, showing that food is necessary during that time as well as through the day, and that left too long without it causes it discomfort, which it makes known by crying. The mother who digested lunch at bedtime, and then long hours of sleep will work out for you a problem in addition, instead of subtraction, of adipose tissue. The trouble with the budding genius is that he is frequently tipped in the bud.

WHAT IT COSTS TO MARRY. Only \$3.—But After! Marriage, says the Chicago Chronicle, is one of the cheapest of luxuries. If one reckons only the outlay required for the payment of the preacher or magistrate who performs the ceremony and the cost of the license in such States as require a license. Any minister, priest, or preacher of the gospel in the United States may solemnize marriages, and in many States judges for one or more classes of courts may do so. In all save one or two States, too, justices of the peace may have the privilege of officiating at the highly important function. In some parts of the United States a marriage ceremony must have personal knowledge of the identity, names and residence of the parties, and inasmuch as such laws are enforced in some of the western States where young people frequently drive long distances to be married, the stipulation has on occasion caused more or less inconvenience. In most of the States, witnesses are required to be present at the solemnization of a marriage, although in some States a single witness is sufficient. There is still in force in Pennsylvania an old law which prescribes that twelve witnesses shall be present, but this exacting law is seldom enforced. Perhaps the strangest and most unwise law that which appears in the laws of Tennessee, and is to the effect that the validity of a marriage shall be in nowise affected by the omission of the baptismal name of either party in the license and the use of a nickname instead, provided the parties are known to each other. Any person conversant with the law prevailing in the mountain districts of Tennessee will appreciate the wisdom of this unique provision. Common supposition is to the effect that the fee for performing the marriage ceremony is dependent entirely upon the generosity of the bridegroom, and it will doubtless, therefore, surprise many persons to learn that in several States the law is to the contrary. In the old dominion, for instance, there is a statute which provides that the person solemnizing a marriage shall receive a fee of one dollar, and that "any person exacting a greater fee shall forfeit to the party aggrieved \$50." In West Virginia it is stipulated that the fee be "at least one dollar, and the Iowa law says that "the fee shall be \$5, or any other or greater amount voluntarily given by the parties to such marriage." In six States of the Union a wedded couple must obtain a more or less elaborate certificate of their marriage. THE MARKETS. Toronto Live Stock Markets. Nov. 11.—Receipts of farm produce were 3,100 bushels of corn, 1,000 loads of hay, 4 of straw, several lots of dressed hogs, and a few loads of potatoes. Wheat—1,000 bushels sold as follows: White, 100 bushels at 62c to 70c; red, 100 bushels at 62c to 72c; good, 500 bushels at 61c; spring, 100 bushels at 67c. Barley—1,500 bushels sold at 50c to 55c. Oats—200 bushels sold at 41c. Rye—100 bushels sold at 53c to 58c. Hay—25 loads sold at \$10.50 to \$12 per ton for timothy and \$7 to \$7.50 per ton for clover. Straw—One lot of wheat sold at \$11 per ton, and 3 loads of loose at \$6.50 to \$7 per ton. Potatoes—Prices easy at 50c to 65c per bag by the load. Dressed hogs—Prices steady at \$7.50 to \$7.75 per cwt. Closing quotations at important centres to-day: Cash. Dec. Chicago, . . . . . 71-78 New York, . . . . . 71-78 Toledo, . . . . . 75 1-4 76 1-4 Duluth, No. 1 North, . . . . . 71 70 Duluth, No. 1, . . . . . 71 70. At Campbellford, white sell at 87-8c to 87-10c. At Ingersoll, 87-8c bid. Toronto Fruit and Vegetables. Local trade is quiet, with prices generally unchanged. Grapes, basket, 40 to 50c. Pears, basket, 40 to 50c. Apples, 35 to 50c per barrel. Bananas, 8c, 5c to 10c; do, 10c, 15c to 20c. Lemons, 10c, 15c to 20c. Oranges, Jamaica, 10c, 15c to 20c; per 100, \$1.75 to \$2.00. Sweet potatoes, barrel, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Quinces, basket, 40 to 50c. Citrus, dozen, 10c. Onions, Spanish, case, \$1; do, Can., bag, 80 to 90c. Toronto Live Stock Markets. Export cattle, whole, per cwt. \$1 21 to \$1 25 do medium, . . . . . 3 25 to 4 25 Export cows, . . . . . 2 50 to 3 25 Butcher's cattle picked, . . . . . 4 00 to 4 10 do choice, . . . . . 3 50 to 4 10 do fair, . . . . . 3 25 to 3 50 do common, . . . . . 2 50 to 3 00 do cows, . . . . . 2 25 to 2 50 do bulls, . . . . . 2 50 to 3 25 Feeders, short, . . . . . 3 25 to 3 50 do medium, . . . . . 3 25 to 3 50 Micks, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., . . . . . 3 25 to 3 75 do cows, each, . . . . . 2 50 to 3 00 Sheep, ewes per cwt. . . . . 3 00 to 3 25 do bucks, . . . . . 2 00 to 2 25 do calves, . . . . . 2 00 to 2 50 Lambs, per cwt. . . . . 3 00 to 3 25 Hogs, per head, . . . . . 6 00 to 6 25 Hogs, choice, per cwt. . . . . 5 62 to 6 00 Hogs, light, . . . . . 5 31 to 6 00 Hogs, fat, per cwt. . . . . 5 31 to 6 00 Toronto Seed Markets. There has been some increase in the activity of seed clover this week, the offerings in the country being much larger than during the previous week. Other lines have been very quiet, particularly timothy, which has shown no activity whatever. The offerings of alfalfa also have continued quite light. Red clover is quoted now at outside points at \$4.50 to \$4.80. Alsike brings \$6.50 to \$7. Timothy sells at \$2 to \$2.50. These prices are all average quotations. Extra choice samples will bring a little higher and poor grades will not sell at quite so high a figure.

T H I S C O U N T R Y I S V E R Y O R C O N D I T I O N