



TALKS ABOUT WOMANKIND

Monogram Belt Pins.

To hold the ribbon well in place at the waist line a belt pin in the form of a jeweled safety pin with the monogram of the wearer has been brought out to place in the front of the waist and not at the back. Many of the enameled brooches in the form of flowers are pendant drops of turquoises, pearls and other stones in the matrix. The hatpins are most beautiful and are being shown in everything, with a preference for French jewels.

Featherettes.

When you hear a woman say that she is going to have a dozen feathers on her new hat do not think that she is going out looking as though she had borrowed her headress of an Apache chief. These featherettes cannot be dignified by the name plume; they are simply dear little tifty, fluffy feathers, and are used chiefly to surround the low, flat crowns that are so much used this season. A dozen are none too many, though it depends on the size of the feathers and whether or not there is a bow at the back.

Hints for Amateur Nurses.

Never whisper. If you do not wish the patient to be disturbed by your voice, do your talking in another room. Keep everything in the room scrupulously clean.

Put all medicine bottles out of sight. Regulate but do not banish light and ventilation; it can easily be done by means of screens.

Do not allow several people to stay and chatter in a sick room, even though they should not be addressing themselves to the patient.

Flowers are always pleasing to the eye, but do not introduce those of strong scents into an invalid's room, and be careful to remove all cut flowers at night, as they absorb the air and leave it less fresh for the patient.

Japanese Petticoat.

Quite Japanese is the chrysanthemum petticoat. Not only because the design is of chrysanthemums, but because the embroidery is upon the lines laid down by Japanese experts. And, say what you will, there's no embroidery so utterly soft and yet so heavily rich looking as the Japanese. This particular petticoat is of palest blue taffeta and tacked narrow frills edge the deep flounce. It is upon this flounce that there is a veritable riot of chrysanthemums. These dainty, fantastic, capricious blossoms are in any number of delicate pink shades, and they are given additional beauty by means of a smart open-work design, the edges of which are finely done in black. A mere line—just enough to accent the exquisitely pale colorings.

Back to the 30's.

From a great Viennese dressmaker comes a gown of pearl gray silk with wide satin and Louise stripes. While it boasts all the fluffy, shiny beauty of the styles of 1830, this fluffiness is so well held in and down that the effect is modern rather than old.

Quite the most notable parts of the shirtings—that form the deeply pointed plastron, the skirt yoke and skirt trimmings—are the cords which cover the thickness of the average little finger and are smoothly covered with silk.

For some time the wheel of fashion has shown a decided inclination to turn back to the early days of the last century.

Nothing could be more beautiful than the thick lustrous silks worn by our grandmothers. This age, however, has the advantage of our ancestors in that our gowns are lined with silk instead of the flimsy linen with which they were obliged to be content. And say what you will, it is a pleasure to have one's gown almost as lovely on the inside as the outside.

Coffure Finishes.

Among the most charming ornaments for the hair one singles out a very few that are of wonderful value. Each of them is daintily picturesque and altogether pretty, and will go far toward a successful crowning glory if adapted to the wearer.

A branchlet alive with tremendously life like red velvet cherries and foliage is exceedingly pretty. The cherries are so shaded that the light seems to fall on them just as it would were they on a tree for birds to pick at instead of on beauty's head for human admiration.

One or more little bunches of grapes is the height of chic, too. Those in the pinky wine color, as well as the green-white, are fit to grace a nymph at a Bacchanalian feast. But so, too, are they fit for the brow of conventional modern beauty. This vogue of fruit, and especially of the grape, is most surprising. Since it is so lovely we rejoice at it. In the high-class pieces the leaves and tendrils are beautifully done.

Foliage, by the way, is one of the strong points in these charming coiffure finishes. One of the prettiest consists of foliage in the shape of exquisitely shaded velvet autumn leaves. This spray is sweet simplicity personified, a true work of art.

Let your fancy flowers be slighted, we will consider a lovely thing, in palest blue hydrangeas. The blossoms fairly turn to green, as they do in the autumn, while the accompanying foliage returns the compliment by shading almost to blue. This little half

wreath is treated to an incrustation of transparent crystal spangles now and then, which give quite the frosty beauty of the season.

Women Orchestras.

New York has been enjoying the modest distinction of having heard for two weeks the only two orchestras in the east led and managed by women, and made up exclusively of women performers. Besides that, the only military band composed entirely of women, has also been playing to large audiences.

"We have no trouble with the unions," said one of the orchestra leaders yesterday, "because we are outside of them. Our performers have no grievance—they receive, as a rule, higher salaries than male players. Many of them make their entire living through our orchestra work. Several are soloists on their instruments. Even marriage does not always rob our organizations, for in two or three instances girls who have married well continue their connection with the orchestra, with the full approval of their husbands."

Both these orchestras referred to come from Boston. There are, of course, similar organizations in New York, but in every case men exercise the despotic influence of a conductor, or else the orchestra contains several male members. Both the orchestras are incorporated, and both are of long standing—one of nearly 20 and the other of about 12 years—each under the continuous leadership of the woman who now swings the baton. Their range of music is as wide as that of the male orchestras, but naturally under such auspices as those now in force "popular" airs and selections from the operas occupy most of the program.

The matter of costuming is not so simple in the case of a woman's orchestra as in an organization composed of members of the other sex. At the evening performance the women almost invariably wear white. Where decolette gowns are becoming the girls are requested to wear them. There is not much variation from the white gowns except that two or three performers wear a dash of color—the drummer, for instance, having touches of scarlet at her waist. Thus the "picture," as the group is termed in stage parlance, is a pretty one, especially if the surrounding scenery in use be appropriate.

These orchestras employ regularly from 20 to 25 members. Where a larger one is necessary, the orchestra is augmented to the number required. One of these orchestras recently finished an engagement in Pittsburgh where 55 performers were engaged. In the engagement now being filled in this city this organization has 22 members. The other orchestra has upward of 59.

Not only are the orchestras conducted by women, but their business affairs are looked after by women also, who make all contracts for transportation, printing, hotel bills, etc., as well as arrange the details of engagements.

"We are always treated with the greatest courtesy everywhere," said one of the business managers, "and I believe every advantage that a man in the same position might have to fight for is cheerfully given to us. I find it a pleasure to attend to the business of the orchestra, although it is sometimes rather exacting."—New York Mail and Express.

FOR WOMAN'S BENEFIT

A novel comb, entirely of tortoise shell, has a long snake coiled across the top.

An accordion pleated ruffle of chiffon adorns the top of a pair of newest corsets.

Gowns of blue cloth braided with brown or green are immensely popular; the gown of rough material and the braid of soutache.

At last the vogue of the Eton jacket as an outer garment has waned, and now we have coats with basques or the three-quarter length model.

Three circular ruffles, each with three tucks on its edge and lace medallions applied at intervals formed the trimming scheme of a recent handsome silk undershirt.

Roman gold mountings in a triple ring design most effectively set off a stock and girdle of four-inch plaid ribbon. The latter has tab ends, while the pointed stock ends fall just below the bust.

The insteps of the handsome, hosiery grow "curiouser and curiouser," as Alice says. Now, the delicately beautiful and elaborate lace medallions that adorn them are set in with embroidery of dainty colors.

A noticeable improvement in shape and trimming is one of the salient features of this season's lingerie. That is, they are being made to conform more and more to the form of the prevailing mode in outer garments and with more practical trimmings.

The new corsets come in the daintiest of flowered silks and satins, trimmed elaborately with lace and fete ribbon. Their exaggerated long hips and straight point fronts are their newest feature and are designed to give the very slender figure now so fashionable.



GARDEN AND FARM

A WHOLESOME FOOD.

Cottonseed oil is a wholesome food for men and animals. Mixed with grain mash it is a remedy for certain bowel difficulties of stock. It is largely used by the people of this country as an adulterant of lard, and it is really a much better food than lard. Prejudices against it as an "oil" has prevented many from purchasing it, yet the people pay more for it as lard than they would have to expend if they bought it under its correct name. If the prejudice against cottonseed "oil" could be overcome the price of lard would decline.

WHITE CLOVER FOR BEES.

If those who keep bees would sow a field of white clover for them they would increase their hone crop and improve its quality. The grass plot around the house may be utilized in this way, as a field of white clover looks as neat and clean as the well-seeded lawn that has to be mown every week. The clover only needs to be mown when the heads have turned brown, when enough seed will rattle out to start another crop, and thus to or three crops a year can be grown, and the field can be kept in white clover for years if kept rich enough. The manure from the poultry-house makes a good fertilizer for it and should be put on in the fall after the last mowing. Follow this with wood ashes in the spring, or with an application of land plaster, and in a few days the ground will be green until the clover blossoms out, and then it will be full of the pink and white blossoms, as fragrant as any flower bed.

ABOUT THE SILO.

A dairy with thirty to forty cows should net the owner in a pretty fair living, and something to balance to increase the bank account. But to accomplish this a silo is almost essential for storing up winter food. A silo built for about this number of cows should cost from \$100 to \$200 to build a good deal depending upon whether you build one square or round. A square silo sixteen feet by sixteen by thirty feet should approximately hold 145 to 150 tons of ensilage. If all this is kept in fine condition it will supply ample food for winter, and the cows will give more milk than if fed simply hay and grain. The succulent nature of the ensilage tends to satisfy the cows and to increase the milk supply.

The question of how much ensilage should be fed a day to cattle in winter has been variously estimated, but probably forty pounds per head per day comes about as near to the average of good feeding as we can make. One may easily figure out on this basis how many cows can be supported on the ensilage put away. One large silo will give better results than two or three small ones. If the cows number only thirty the size mentioned above should answer the purposes, and for every additional ten cows increase the dimensions by about two feet in each direction. A silo much larger than thirty feet in depth and twenty to twenty-one feet in diameter is unwieldy, and it is better then to construct two. In making estimates for the above allowances are made for some summer feeding, for there is hardly a season when a portion of it does not run short of food. Good ensilage then comes in handy to supplement the worn-out pastures. It is always well to have a surplus rather than a deficiency.—S. L. Waisting, in American Cultivator.

THE ABUSED HOG.

Perhaps in the whole range of farm life no better—or worse—example of "let well enough alone" can be found than in the case of the poor, neglected pig. As we all know, this animal will live and, to a certain extent, thrive under the most adverse conditions. There are always a multitude of things to be looked after on a farm; some of them must be looked after promptly and thoroughly or they will be completely lost; others can be somewhat neglected and still continue to yield a fair return. The hog, of all farm animals, of all farm work, is the most accommodating, the most patient of neglect, hence the hog is the most neglected. He may be put in a pen scarce large enough for him to turn about in, he may be plied his way in half his depth in mud and filth, be without shelter from the rain and without straw for bedding, and yet he will grow and add his full share to the farm profits. As a pig—clean, keen and healthy—he is put into his narrow quarters, perhaps into four or five inches of oozy mud as left by his predecessor, and from that on to the time when he too is ready for the pork barrel, there is but one thought regarding him—to feed him to his fullest capacity. The farmer is not so much to blame as might appear at first thought. He is very busy, the pig is very accommodating, the results in any case fairly sure. True, a few hours' work would mean a good pen, with sufficient shelter, and clean ground and straw for bedding; but there are fields to be made ready, seeds to be planted, crops to be looked after, all impatient of delay, so, as the pig grows and grows contentedly, he is passed over and other things attended to. Now his pork may look all right, and sell for just as much as though he had been exposed to the influence of pure air and sunlight instead of being shut away from it by a perpetual incrustation of mud and filth; but enlightened

customers are likely to have peculiar views of their own on the subject.—Frank Sweet, in the Epitome.

RAISING CHICKENS.

If you use hens for hatching, you must dust them well with insect powder to get them free from lice. I myself prefer incubators to hens, as it is no more trouble to look after an incubator with a hundred eggs than it is to look after one hen. If you use an incubator, get it warmed up and run it a few days before you put the eggs in, so as to get it regulated right; then, when you have it running right, put in the eggs and keep it at the right temperature. Then, if your eggs are good the incubator will do the rest. You need not be in a hurry to take the chickens out of the incubator; leave them until they are well dried, as they do not need any feed from ten to twenty-four hours after they are hatched. Now have the brooder all ready to put them in as soon as you take them from the incubator, put some chaff on the floor for them to scratch in. If I do not have the chaff I use bran. In fact, I prefer bran, for if they pick up some it will not hurt them.

For feed for the first few days, I would recommend stale bread, soaked in milk or water, squeezed dry, and if you have eggs to spare, boil the eggs hard and mix with the bread crumbs. A good feed for young chicks is a cake made of equal parts of shorts, fine corn meal, oat meal, and a little fine corn, chopped fine, with a little salt and baking soda added. Cook this in a pan in the oven. I would not feed much green stuff until the chicks are a week or two old. When they are about a week old, you can start and feed fine wheat, coarse oat meal, chopped cooked meat, scraps from the table, pot barley, rice, and millet seed. I would not feed too much meat at first; the main thing is to keep them warm. I think a good many of the chicks die from not being kept warm enough for the first two or three weeks. Cold and too much soft feed is the cause of so much bowel disease.

Get your chickens out early and be careful how you feed them, and keep them clean. Do not forget to give them grit of some kind, as they need it as well as the old fowls. When I say to get your chicks out early, I mean about April and the first two weeks in May. I always find that early chicks do the best; they are more free from disease and lice. You all know that more children die in the warm months of summer than at any other time of the year, and so I think it is the same with chicks. That is why I advise you to get them out early.—Thomas Reed, in a paper read before the Winnipeg Poultry Association.

A FORGOTTEN ART.

Creek Indians No Longer Skilled in Manufacture of Earthenware. Civilization has caused the making of baskets and earthenware vessels to become a lost art among the Creek Indians, who in early days were skilled in their manufacture. The small cost of these articles at stores made their purchase more desirable than the toil of weaving and molding them at home. The baskets and pottery were made exclusively by the women. Early in the spring, when the sap was rising in the trees, the clay was "ripe" or in condition just adapted to the use of the potter. It was dug and placed where other soil would not mix with it. Spring water and pulverized mussel shell were added to it and the women were busy for work. Jars were built up from the bottom. The roughness was removed by rubbing the jar with a stone. After the jars were burned in the kiln they were allowed to cool gradually. The interior of the jars was polished with pebbles. The exterior was never perfectly smoothed, and was ornamented with crude figures and characters. Many jars were broken in the process of burning. The finished vessels withstood the hottest fires and were the only cooking utensils of the Creeks.

Alice M. Robertson, supervisor of schools in the Creek nation, in a report to the superintendent of schools, said:

"The Creeks long ago were a very industrious people, and skilled in primitive manufactures. The men tilled the ground and wrought in wood and metal, and the women wove fabrics of cotton on rude upright looms like those still used by the Navajo. The women also made garments of buckskin. Their headwork was of unique beauty, and they were skilled in pottery and basketry. Scarcely a woman is now living who can make pottery. The stone jar from the trader's shop has taken the place of the great oiled-shaped earthen 'Ahluksuh,' standing in the chimney corner with its generous supply of 'cofkey' the national dish made from corn which is both food and drink to the Creeks. In my travels among the people I have given especial attention to native industries, because of the very general consideration which this subject is receiving in connection with manual training. While many Creek women still understand basketry, it does not seem practicable to revive this industry. The material they use is long, flexible strips split from the outer surface of cane stalks. In the Creek nation the herds of cattle have long since destroyed the formerly dense canebrakes and only in remote wells of the Choctaw nation can the bamboo-like growth be found."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Silk is the strongest of all vegetable or animal threads. It is three times as strong as a flaxen thread of the same size.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

News Happenings of Interest Gathered From All Sources.

Patents granted:—Charles W. Cawley, Homestead, brake; Cyrus E. Brown, Johnstown, means for preventing accidents at railway crossings; William M. Brown, Johnstown, contact shoe for electric railways; Charles F. Buente, Allegheny, tile floor construction; Cyrus M. Carnahan, Allegheny, metallic car construction; Robert A. Bill, Georgeville, whiffletree hook; George J. Goehler, Pittsburgh, safe; Washington L. Harris, Swissvale, spike puller; Hugh Kennedy Sharpburg, coke oven; Edmund M. Kyle, Bellevue, double reciprocating dasher for churns; Walter M. McParren, Pittsburgh, metal bending machine; William Maxwell, Pittsburgh, ice cream disher and molds; John R. McClure, Pittsburgh, steel tie and rail fastener; Andrew Morrison, Pittsburgh, rail; John E. Murray, Washington, insulator for telegraph lines; John W. Nowack, Pittsburgh, rail joint; John S. Peck, Pittsburgh, system of electric distribution; Thomas S. Perkins, Idle wood, controller for electric motors; Cyrus Robison, Pittsburgh, blowing engine.

Pensions granted:—George Wallace Conneaut Lake, \$24; Franklin P. Mc Girk, Lewiston, \$10; Martin Thompson, Tarentum, \$12; William Ireland Sheshequin, \$12; Samuel Hinkel, Hope wood, \$12; Wilson Doty, Dunns Station, \$10; Maggie E. Carter, McKeesport, \$8; Mary E. Hawki, Kipple, \$8; Lewis R. Jay, New Castle, \$6; Isaac McGillivray, Tioga, \$12; Elizabeth Van Leer, Lewiston, \$8; Mary A. Sheaffer, Elliottston, \$8.

The annual report of the Department of Internal Affairs will show that there are 150 shoe factories in Pennsylvania with a capital of \$5,330,077; 9342 operators work on an average 280 days a year; 5438 men, 3299 women and 635 children are employed, and the aggregate wages paid is \$1,059,579. There were 12,387,168 pairs of shoes made last year at a market value of \$13,602,712. The members of the family of Mr. A. F. Warren, of Swarthmore avenue, Ridley Park, became ill after eating their evening meal, and the cause was attributed to tea poisoning in some unknown manner. Mrs. Wolliston and Miss Sinclair were so seriously affected that for a time it was thought they would die.

Edward Martin, of Scottsdale, has just been brought home after wandering for months. He does not know his name, family or his friends. He had registered in Scranton as I. P. Williams, and imagines he is Williams. After much searching his family discovered his whereabouts.

With a record of from two to six highway robberies each night for the past fortnight, and burglaries galore residents of Harrisburg are having sleepless nights. With a view to increasing the protection, Councils on Monday made provision for an increased police force.

Miss Rose Watts, who brought suit against Bane Stockley, of Mercer, a wealthy stock raiser, for breach of promise, and asked \$10,000, has accepted \$5000 and dropped the case.

Alone in her home in West Lampeter township, Mrs. Harry Hoover discovered a tramp robbing the cellar larder. Quietly securing the doors she summoned assistance by ringing the farm bell, and the intruder was captured and jailed.

In moving the effects of the Adjutant General's Department at Harrisburg, a rare find was made. Wrapped up carefully in oil cloth and still on its original staff was found the flag carried by the York Volunteers in the War of 1812. It was torn somewhat but well preserved, and was at once placed in the flagroom at the Executive Building. The flag was presented to the York Volunteers by the ladies of that city and was received by Captain Michael Spangler. It was carried in the defense of Baltimore, and was in the battle of North Point. It was originally of blue silk, but is now faded almost white. In the center is painted an eagle grasping a rattlesnake in its claws, beneath which is the motto "Virtue, liberty and independence." Henry Lehman, a descendant of one of the York defenders, presented the flag to the State.

The Capitol Commission decided to build the exterior walls and decorations of the new edifice of Winsboro granite, which is quarried at the Winsboro quarries, near S. C. All the members of the commission were present, and after much discussion the South Carolina granite was adopted for the reason that it can be quarried all the year. Vermont granite, which stood next in favor, cannot be worked in the cold winter of that State, and the commission was anxious that there should be no delay. The Winsboro granite has been used in the construction of Government and municipal buildings, and in large office buildings in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other cities.

George Lee, a special policeman, employed by residents of Conshohocken, was arrested by the substitute he employed to take his place temporarily. Lee attended a ball and secured Constable John Gray to patrol his district. At 1 o'clock a. m. Gray heard cries of "murder." He ran in direction of the sounds, found a woman prostrate on the ground and a man bending over her with clenched fists. "Take him away, he's killing me," moaned the woman. Without any hesitation Gray arrested the man, who proved to be his employer.

Forty-eight miners from the Panther Creek Valley were acquitted in court at Pottsville of charges of rioting. Superintendent Barton Snyder, of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, who brought the prosecution, was directed to pay the costs. It was alleged that the defendants captured a number of mine guards during the strike and marched them from Lansford to Coaldale, torturing and beating them.

State Veterinary Surgeon Johnson inspected the valuable herds of cattle on the breeding farms of James Maxwell, at Unicorn, Dunmore Township, and found seventeen suffering with tuberculosis. The animals were killed. The affected cattle were among the finest in Lancaster County, having recently taken first premiums at the circuit of county fairs in the eastern part of the State.

A bequest of \$3000 has been left by Lydia Linton, late of Newtown, to the interest to be applied to the care of the graveyard.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

International Lesson Comments For November 30.

Subject: Gideon and the Three Hundred, Judges vii, 1-8, 16-21—Golden Text, Psa. 118, 3—Memory Verses, 2, 3—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

Gideon the deliverer. Gideon was a man of an honorable birth and a good character. The angel of the Lord called him, and after Gideon satisfied himself that it was really God calling him he called the people together and prepared for the battle.

1. "Well of Harod." Or fountain of trembling. Probably the large fountain at the northern base of Mount Gilboa. It is a large pool forty or fifty feet in diameter, and from it flows, down the valley, eastward, a stream strong enough to turn a mill. "Hill of Moreh." Nothing is known of the hill of Moreh beyond the fact that it could not be the place mentioned in Gen. 12: 6 and Deut. 11: 30.

2. "Too many." The object of this deliverance from God was not chiefly to save the farms and crops from the Midianites, but to save the people from their sin and to teach them to trust and obey God. By the manner in which this whole transaction was conducted both the Israelites and Midianites must see that the thing was of God. This would inspire the Israelites with confidence and fill their enemies with fear.

3. "Fearful and afraid." The army was subjected to two tests. The first was the permission for all who were afraid to go home. This bidding the cowardly depart lest they should intimidate the rest was commanded even in the law. Deut. 20: 8. "From Mount Gilead." A difficulty arises here, as the Israelites were now at Mount Gilboa on the west of the Jordan and Mount Gilead is on the east of the Jordan. It has been suggested, 1. That the text may be corrupted and that Gilead should read Gilboa. 2. That there may have been another Gilead on the west of the Jordan. 3. That possibly the text should read, Whosoever from Mount Gilead is fearful and afraid, let him return home.

4. "Unto the water." That is, the fountain Harod and the stream that flowed from it. "Will try them." The word try which occurs here signifies to test by fire, as the refining of metals. 5. "Lappeth—as a dog." The second test was for the remaining 10,000. Three hundred did not break rank or stop in their march, but dipped their hollowed palms into the stream and took a little into their mouth as they stood. Thus it seems most probable that Gideon was directed to choose those who lapped as being men insured to warfare, who drank while standing to guard against surprise by the enemy.

6. "Upon their knees." Thus they would be in an exposed position before an enemy. These were sent home.

7. "By the 300." Why so small a number chosen? 1. That the Israelites might know that the victory was from God. 2. To show them that the God of their fathers was unchanged and still able to do great things for them, and to humble into their mouth as they stood. Thus it seems most probable that Gideon was directed to choose those who lapped as being men insured to warfare, who drank while standing to guard against surprise by the enemy.

8. "Victuals—trumpets." The 300 men took what victuals were necessary, together with the trumpets.

9. There was danger that even the stout hearts of Gideon and his 300 heroes might quail at their perilous position, therefore one more encouragement was given them. Gideon was told to take his servant by night and go down to the Midianite host. He did so, and heard a dream told of a barley cake overturning a Midianite tent, which was interpreted to mean that the Midianites were to be delivered into Gideon's hands.

10. "Into three companies." Great armies were generally divided into three parts, that is, the right wing, the center and the body of the army. This army was great in faith. Gideon was in command of one division. The Midianites had long been a terror to Israel, and now they were to be overcome by terror.

11. "And do likewise." Gideon became the example to all his army. As he was faithful, so would they be in following him. He made his descent in the night, when his enemies would least expect it. His army, being small, would not be observed. Here is seen the wisdom of having no more than are calculated to make a success.

12. "Middle watch." At midnight. Anciently the Israelites seem to have divided the night into three watches, the evening, midnight and morning watches. Later they adopted from the Romans the custom of four watches.

13. "Blow the trumpets." There was perfect concert in the attack. "Break the pitchers." By concealing the lamps in the pitchers they could pass unobserved until they reached the guard of the Midianite camp, and by breaking them all at once, and letting the light from 300 torches glare on the sleeping company the enemy would be greatly terrified. "They cried." Their loud shouts would add to the terror already awakened by the sound of trumpets and the glaring light. "The word of the Lord, and of Gideon." Gideon puts the Lord's name first, for by His power only could this attack be made. These words would give courage to the 300 men to know that they went out under the direction of the great God, and with such a leader as Gideon. God was gaining this victory, but He used Gideon and his men as chosen instruments. We see three ways here used by Gideon to terrify his enemies: (1) He, with his men, made a great noise blowing trumpets and breaking the earthen pitcher. (2) By the sudden glare of light, which would be as a streak of lightning. (3) Besides the noise of trumpets he added shouting, calling attention to God and His chosen instrument as leader in this attack. By this sudden surprise at midnight the people would be terribly alarmed, and naturally conclude themselves surrounded by a great army.

14. "Every man in his place." Seeing the company with lights and blowing trumpets keep in place the Midianites would conclude they were a great army whose men were now already in their camp. The army of Israel did not come to fight. Their work was to sound the trumpets, hold the lights and shout. "Ran, and cried, and fled." The Midianites were perfectly confused that there was no order preserved and every one acted according to his feelings of terror. Thus the battle went on among Midianites, and Israel stood by and watched their own victory without using a sword. The terrified people ran in a mult and fought each other madly, not knowing friend from foe. God directed the battle and used His own way to deliver His people from their enemies. The victory was complete.

15. "An Unfortunate Giant." At Wannanbool, Victoria, Australia an application for an "old-age pension" has recently been made on behalf of a young man, named McLean, whose height is 7 feet 4 inches and his age twenty-four years. It was stated that owing to a heart weakness this youthful Goliath would never be able to work, and that he had no one to rely on for support. For some time he had been an inmate of the local hospital, where two beds had to be placed together in order to accommodate his recumbent form.