wears no weapon of attack, no armor of defense,
wears no weapon of attack, no armor of defense,
his braver than the bravest, she is truer than the true,
asks not if the soldier struck for red and white and blue,
asks not if the fell beneath the yellow and the red;
is mother to the wounded, she is sister to the dead,
victor's cheers ring in her ears, but these she does not heed;
'victim's moans and dying groans are given as her meed,
many a suffering hero chokes his blind and suilen curse
mooth it to a blessing for the Red Cross army nurse.

noble army, and the crown of crowns be yours, that destruction be the glory which endures. It is coming; you are helping on the day rn the nobler action is to succor, not to slay. it is coming; you are aiding it along,
we the feeblest nation is as potent as the strong.
It is coming; you are bringing it to pass,
ps have shed their armor and the fortresses are glass,
print waiting till the armaments disperse,
s on the flower of war—the Red Cross army nurse!

—J. E. V. Cooke, in The Heraid of Peace.

D MR. HUDSON'S BIBLE.

"Why, who?"

girl's face.

with auxiety.

missing book.

Bible?

"Company?" the girl echoed.

"I could tell," he answered, "but

"Of course, if you'd like it that way,

"One, with an appetite for two.

At the appointed time the next even-

The biscuit were in the edge of the

oven, covered with a white cloth, and

been planning all summer to buy.

some people are!" he resumed after a while. "Why----" The old man

"What is it, father?" the son asked,

"I declare!" he exclaimed. "Talk-

said a word to you about it! Of

"I said to Letty, 'Letty, what do

you think George will send me?'

she got home, this is what she brought

with concern. "I always keep it

away," and he started in quest of the

"But, father, I don't understand.

The old man stopped for a moment,

One look at her uncle's face as he

"I know I'm wicked to deceive him

so," she stammered, while the tears

began to gather, "but, Uncle George,

Bible so much, and counted on your

"Why didn't you tell me?" he asked.

severely, "I didn't know he wanted

But he did not wait for an answer.

her visit. He had been busy on an

thought of a gift for him, until he had

back to the old farm for a few days.

"Another Bible?" asked Mr. Saw-

"Yes, George took that one back.

sending him one. I had to get it!

hurried into the kitchen, and Letty

knew that he had found out.

couldn't disappoint him!"

how many are coming, and just when,'

By MARY EIMLY HULL.

"We're going to have company,"

HE fact is my son ! George gave it to the old man answered, complacently. Mr. Hudson explaining to old neighbor, Caleb Sawyer, who you'd rather be surprised, would you had come in to chat | not?' for a few minutes. "George is in New York, you know. He's a lawyer, and Letty answered, pleasantly. She I guess he must be knew his weakness for surprises. vell, for Letty says-she

yesterday-that he lives about six o'clock to-morrow evening." house, and they keep Mr. Hudson went to shut the gate girls, besides a man to without offering any farther explanaafter the horses. Oh! tion. in rubbed his bands and dent satisfaction. George brightly, and the kettle was sending son, and Letty, who kept un a cloud of steam. The room was a, was the orphaned child filled with the odor of frying chicken.

wiped his gold-bowed his faded silk handker- Letty was so busy creaming the potaed them carefully, and toes that she forgot to wonder who, nine the present-alarge after all, was coming, when the door critically. He was a opened and her grandfather and a faced old man of an ex- Uncle George walked in. temperament;

orse of cheery Grandpa is clear," he said, after ugh Genesis.

Mr. Hudson said, "so to his father, as he sat on the porch ne with good large print. after supper, while Letty did up the st read it without my dishes.

sems to me the binding ng," the neighbor con- have got rather confused with the oks as if it might come is will last me," the old

ad, quietly, "though I She picked berries to get the money. keep a newspaper around to be married pretty soon—I guess time."

our son's writing?" Mr. likes Letty pretty well," he added, with a sly wink—"and Letty our son's writing?" Mr.

d, as he turned to the was to stand up with her, but she for-and gazed with wonder got all about the dress." He laughed ate flourishes which he heartily at his granddaughter's lapse to mean, "Pre- of memory. "Funny how forgetful siah Hudson by his son

Hudson replied, stopped suddenly and stared at his ad I don't mind telling son in amazement. let it go any further-but ke. I wish George had imself, for I don't see ing about forgetfulness made me rewriting," he con- member. Why, George, I forgot to "and it would be thank you for my present! Here I've ome where I could see been using it every day, and haven't

d for a moment, and then course, when Letty went away, an attempt at cheerful- continued, while the look of perplexity etty says it's fashionable on the son's face deepened, "I didn't etty says it's fashionable on the son's face deepened, ritten that way, and know what you'd send me, but I knew ka are real fashionable." it would be something nice.

the sitting-room on, sewing, she noticed She couldn't guess, and neither could er was busy at his I, but I said I hoped it would be a as evidently writing a let- Bible with nice large print; and when undertaking was ardnous, is pen, used up several me! Why, where is it?" he exclaimed, per, and succeeded in gethis fingers before right here. Letty must have put it omed task was done.

wrote his letters for dered why she had ed to write this one; but What is this about my giving you a day for nearly two weeks

about with an air gazed at his son with a quizzical look, mended the few and laughed lond and long. the fence, white- thought Letty wouldn't tell who sent en-house, and was it, didn't you? Oh, you like secrets us as to the condition of as well as your father!" Still chuckling, den. Every evening he went into the house. seen walking to or from

half a mile," he replied protests, when this daily m kept up for a fortnight, ercise. I don't get to do here. The kindling I couldn't help it! He wanted the cow to milk! Why, and he started toat a nimble gait. me to-day, Mr.

as he walked into ting to speak as if it one!" of no importance. he postmaster replied. He suddenly remembered how little is a letter for you he had seen of Letty while she was on where. Hank Golder we were curious to important case, and had hardly noticed ould be from. You her. He recollected with a pang of

ers very often, you remorse that he had scarcely even asked after his father, much less man took his letter, , and went out with- received the letter asking him to come

formation. ight have been more His wife and children were at the sea-

ed the postmaster- coast, business was dull, and he had as well—as he be come-come empty-handed. ut sugar for a cuslikes to know what's yer, in surprise, as he came in a week

il after supper that after George's departure. nd time to read his tro, he had gazed at I guess he hadn't examined it very ue, studied the postclosely before, and he said the bind ered if it was "yes" ing was poor, just as you thought, would not open it till and he sent me this." He displayed po. Then he read a beautiful Bible in an adjustable

efore he mastered the holder. "It's real comfortable and handy," he continued, "and George wrote my name in it himself." He get up early in the showed the strong, business-like writty the dish-water, pa?" she asked, in here anything special

much," he added, "He sent Letty some things, too -- some dresses and hats-and last night I got a letter from his wife. She wants Letty and me to come to the city for the holidays. I haven't been to New York since George went there, ten years ago, and I want to see the town ever so much. And then they're going to have a Christmas tree," with childlike enthusiasm, "and I am to be Santa Claus!"-Youth's Companion.

WHY YOUNG MEN FAIL.

Lack of Application to One Pursuit the Cardinal Weakness.

Thomas B. Bryan, ex-President of the World's Fair, lawyer, capitalist, scholar and man of affairs and society, has a personal acquaintance peculiar in its extent and nature. In Chicago, his home city, Mr. Bryan is known as the friend of young men, and it is to be doubted if any other man of advanced years is in closer sympathetic relations with a larger circle of young men than Mr. Bryan. He states his view of the most general and potent causes of failure on the part of the young men of to-day as follows:

"Chief among the causes which bring positive failure or a disappointing portion of half-success to thousands of honest strugglers is vacillation. The lack of an undeviating application to one pursuit is a cardinal weakness in the younger generation of toilers in almost every line of effort. The young men who keep their eyes fixed on a definite goal, never yield ing an inch until their efforts are attended with absolute success, are not as common types as we might wish. Indomitable will is a quality of character that the young man of to-day may well afford to consider and cultigrandfather-only I should like to know

"It is also my observation that uniform courtesy-kindness of disposi-tion expressed in graciousness of conduct-contributes, to a larger degree than is generally appreciated, to the advancement of the young man who fosters this trait. On the other hand, surliness and even indifference militate against the promotion of the one who is so unfortunate as to allow ing the kitchen fire was burning these repellant forces to influence his relations with others. Politeness is so easy of acquirement and so profitably entertained that I marvel its cultivation receives so little serious attention. Certainly the failure rightly to prize this element of character gives the key to many a life failure.

"The disposition to look on work as a task to be thrown off at the earliest "I told you she'd be surprised!" the possible moment is a too common failing, and is the reverse of that stalold man said to his son, misinterpreting the look of astonishment on the "I hope Letty enjoyed her stay in the city," George Hudson remarked attention and approval of employers and gains promotion and advancement for those who thus identify themselves with the interests of those whom they serve. It is with the young man as with the farmer: he best "Yes, she had a good time," the old man answered, "but I guess she must succeeds who plows deepest. scratch the surface of things lightly is not enough to insure a bountiful noise and everything, for she clean harvest. The crop of such a seeding forgot all about a new dress she had is failure. He who would win must go deeper, must live more seriously and with greater determination and fixedness of purpose." - Saturday Evening Post.

Fish Delighted in Being Caught. Fish seem to have no sense of feelthis, been once or twice caus t and put back into the water. Upon one occasion three of us-boys of the Old Brigade-were fishing in a small pool in a narrow, sluggish river. Jones caught a small pike, and as it was undersized-being barely four pounds -he cut the hooks out of its gullet and threw the fish in again. side of thirty seconds Jones caught the same fish again. Once more he cut out the hooks, and this time he had to maul it very much. Once more it was kicked in. Then I caught it, still bleeding. I got the books out with difficulty, and before I could throw the fish in again a terrier dog bit it half through. Then I kicked the fish in, and Brown caught it. At last we got so tired of catching this fish that I threw it away in disgust. It caught in the fork of a willow tree and staved there for half an hour, when a crow attacked it, dislodged it from the tree, but not before it had removed one of the eyes. The selfsame fish was caught next day by the

keeper. - Fishing Gazette. A Fish Story.

Here is a chap from Iowa who goes the Rod and Gun contributors one better and raises the limit on fish "We wet our lines in Shell Rock River, a few miles below Cedar Falls, and caught a catfish that weighed 190 pounds. Being without fish, flesh or flowl at the camp, we put a pole through its gills and shouldered it half a mile for dinner. On opening it we found that it had swallowed a smaller cat that weighed about fifteen pounds, so we said we'd cat the latter for dinuer, instead of the big fellow, as it was perfectly fresh, But when we opened Number 2 there was a still smaller cat in its gullet, one that weighed five pounds, and as the party consisted of only three we made a dinner on that. I have abundant witnesses."—New York Press.

Almost a Death Stroggle. A large crowd had gradually formed around the two fashionably dressed and oblivious young girls, and at one time it seemed necessary to separate them

"What can it mean?" said the stranger who had just come up. took me," said the man dressed, "some time to learn, but as I understand it now, one girl has been six months in Europe, and while she was gone the other one has learned to play golf, and they are trying to tell

each other about it."-Life. Only Seems So. The New York clergyman who is preaching a series of sermons on matrimony pointed out to his congregation Sunday that merried men outlive bachelors. Prebably this preacher never heard the Hon. ing with a pardonable pride.

George Marden's conundrum as to why married men live longer than writing, if it wasn't quite so fancy- single ones. They don't. though he is going to write once a seems so to them .- Boston Herald,

THE PAROLE PRISON LATY

OPERATION OF THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE IN INDIANA,

Prisoners Sent Up For a Minimum and Maximum Term-How the Ticket-of Leave System is Worked-Aiding Youthful Criminals to Reform,

At Michigan City, Ind., the last prison Sanday was observed by a union meeting of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches, held in the Methodist Church. W. H. Whittaker, clerk of the State Prison, read a paper on "The Indeterminate Seutence and Parole Law." He spoke,

in part, as follows: "Before the passage of this law all prisoners sentenced in counties north of a line running east and west through County, were sent to the Michigan City prison, and all south of this line were sentenced to Jeffersonville. This was done without regard to age, crime or the number of times the prisoner may have been in prison. The result was that many a young boy who had committed his first offense was thrown into prison and put into the same cell with an old, experienced offender, and after serving his term of one or two years, with no attention being given him while in prison, he was discharged a graduate in crime. The new law seeks to remedy just such cases as this by committing to the State Prison public charge upon the township all men who are over thirty years of age, and those who have been sent- kept in confinement. enced for life or treason and those who have served in prison more than one term. To the Indiana Reformatory are committed all persons under thirty years of age, except those who have a life sentence or are found guilty of treason. The management of the State Prison and the Reformatory, as soon as the laws were passed, in 1897, set out at once to adopt rules and provide for the better government of the prisoners in their charge as contemplated by the new law.

tuted at these institutions was to abolish the lash and in its stead well ventilated and warm cells were provided, where a prisoner is placed in solitary confinement on short diet, being compelled to stand at his cell door during working hours. This punish-ment lasts until the prisoner is willing and the management is satisfied that he will return to his work and give no further trouble. Again, the change of clothing from the stripes to the cadet blue for the first grade prisoner and a checkered cloth of a dark and gray check for the second grade, wart faithfulness which attracts the and the stripes for the third grade. The lock-step has also been abolished and instead prisoners are permitted to march in military order, two abreast. These three reforms--the abolishment of the lash, the striped clothing and the lock-step-have done more to improve the condition of the prisoner and make him feel like a man than anything that has been done.

"The first reform that was insti-

"The indeterminate-sentence law means that when a prisoner is sentenced to prison he goes for a minimum term, which is determined by law in accordance with the offense committed. It may be from one to three years, one to fourteen, two to fourteen, or two to twenty-one years. On entering the prison the prisoner is ing, and many people believe that the angry and energetic movements of a is, his clothing will be of the checkfish when it is caught are due rather ered cloth. While in this grade he to annoyance at losing its liberty than | will be permitted to write one letter a to any sense of pain. I can confirm | month and receive one visit per month because I have over and over from a friend. At the end of three again taken an undersized pike that months, with perfect deportment in has been once or twice caught and put this grade, the prisoner will be advanced to the first grade and the clothing will be of the cadet blue. In this grade the prisoner is permitted to write two letters per month and receive two visits per month from his friends. For the breaking of any rules that have been adopted by the management the prisoner may be reduced in grade; if reduced to the third from the public wealth. On the other grade he will don the stripes, and while in this clothing will not be permitted to write letters nor receive visits from his friends, nor to read in

"With the grading of the prisoner from the time he enters the institution the management begins to study him, making a careful investigation as to his previous history while on the outside, and finding, if possible, if he has a criminal record. If he is illiterate he is taken to the schoolroom four evenings in the week and nine morths in the year. There he is taught to read and write. He is permitted to attend Christian Endeavor meetings each Sunday morning and regular chapel service every Sunday forenoon he is also permitted to have in his cell the best library books, papers and magazines. With such methods as these the authorities are enabled to study each prisoner and at the end of his minimum sentence are able to judge It was when I began preaching that I as to the character and habits of the prisoner when he appears before the

Parole Board asking for parole. 'This brings us to the manner in parole law is administered; when a in prison, as the case may be, and has complied with the rules he is permitted to come before the Parole Board. The Board first examines the statement made by the trial judge and prosecuting attorney; they then question the prisoner as to his past record. If they find that he has served other sentences and that his past life has been spent in crime, his case will not be favorably considered by the Board and he will be ordered to return to his work, not knowing just when he will again have another chance to be heard by the Board. the other hand, if the Board finds that it is the prisoner's first offence, and that the judge and prosecutor who tried him are favorable to his parole, and the records and all evidence at hand go to show that the prisoner will again become a useful citizen, they will parole him. Employment then must be found for the prisoner, usually in the home of his own people, if they are responsible; if not, we will secure work for him in a factory or on a farm, the person giving the employment agreeing to pay reasonable wages for one year and to take a friendly interest in the prisoner's welfare. He is also to see that the prisoner makes his reports to the warden or superintendent on

ber of days he has worked; if idle for what reason; amount of earned and amount expended, and for what; how many times he has attended church during the month, and where; where his evenings have been spent; how often he has been in a

saloon during the month. "This report must be signed by the paroled prisoner and approved by his employer. If this report is not received by the warden or superin-tendent promptly, investigation is at once started to find why the report has not been received. If after investigation, it is found that the prisoner has violated his parole, he is at once returned to prison without trial and compelled to serve out his maxi-

mum sentente. "During the two years the parole law has been in operation at the State the centre of the State, which line prison we have paroled 132 prisoners, touched the southern border of Marion of which number six have been returned for violation of their parole and two have failed to make their reports, and at this time we do not know where they are. This showing, as compared with other institutions, is remarkably good, only being a frac-tion over six per cent. of the prisoners paroted who have violated the confidence placed in them by the manage-We now have eighty men on parole who are making their reports promptly, earning all the way from \$5 to \$40 per month and their board. and in many cases are caring for their families that would otherwise be a where they live had the prisoner been

"The value and success of this new system of prison management depends upon the faithfulness with which it is executed. All unworthy considerations must be left out. The parole must not be granted upon influence. either political, religious or family, but purely upon the record and character of the prisoner in question. The ideal of prison discipline which this system involves is a high one. It would be useless for the prison management. where high ideals of life are unpopular, to attempt to carry out this law, but such is not the case in the town and country districts of Indiana, for our people are always foremost in adopting and carrying cut ideas and reforms looking to the betterment of all mankind, and we believe the time is now here in which the people in the different counties, townships and cities of this State are ready and willing to assist the men who are worthy of parole in every possible way for them to regain their social standing.

"While the parole law in Indiana is yet an experiment, I believe when the law, as it now stands, is fully understood there will be no desire on the part of the people-if, in fact, there be any such desire at this time-to return to the principle of definite sentences. There is now a way open whereby the habitual criminal can be driven from the State or retained behind the bars where he can no longer prey on society. At the same time, the unfortunate person who, tem-porarily crazed by intoxication of laboring under some temporary derangement, commits his first crime can be saved. The principle of the parole law is in accord with the advanced thought of the day, which believes that there comes a time in the history | States." of those incarcerated in prison when they can be reformed and placed on the road to good citizenship. To all such it says, 'Go, and sin no more,' While for the habitual criminal it writes over the prison doors, 'Abandon hope, all ye who enter here.'

Spanish Idea of Honor. One recently returned from Cuba savs that Spanish honor-which vainly tried to understand during the war-is even stranger than we imag Put a Spaniard in any kind of office and he regards it merely as an opportunity to steal, and an oppor tunity it is a crime to neglect. will stop at nothing to fill his pockets hand-and to us it seems so incom patible as to be incredible-in hi private dealings he is what we are no customed to call the soul of honor. Li he rents a house to you, he will not think of making a lease, his word is sufficient. Let never so tempting an offer be made to him for what he has promised you for a certain length of time, and Le will not for an instant consider changing tenants until the Public office, aptime has expired. parently, is looked upon as "finding money." Private contracts, so the returned traveler says, are more sacred than with us. It may be we have something to leavn as well as to teach in Cuba. - New York Commercial Ad

The Quality of Thrift.

"Speaking of thrift," said the prominent clergyman, "I remember one man who was as good an example of shrewdness as I have ever seen met him. I was young and struggling, my salary was small, and the man wa a member of my church. He used to do work on a seroll saw, and one o which the indeterminate sentence and his specialties was a sort of plant stand with two shelves and with scroll orisoner has served one or two years work ornamentation. Two or three times he tried to sell me one, but a I had no need nor use for it, I told him so. The time for the annual donation party drew near, when every thing that was given counted toward that limited salary. I was not alto-gether pleased, therefore, when the man with a plant stand appeared at 'Here, parson,' he said, 'is the door. a plant stand. It's worth ten dollars. and I'd like to give five of it toward your donation.' There was no way out of it; I gave him the other five.

Supplies For England's Soldiers. England always keeps on hand a large supply of army stores at the Woolwich and Deptford stockyards. When the fitting out of the South African expedition began there was on hand at those two depots 2,000,000 pounds of ships' bread or biscuits 1,000,000 pounds of cholocat., 100,000 pounds of tea, 7,000,000 pounds of sugar, 100,000 bottles of lime juice and tins of condensed milk, a quarter of a million barrels of beef and pork and millions of tins of meat.

Madame Melba says that the truest compliment she ever received was from a little boy out West, who blushingly remarked, "You can sing the first of each month for the previous | nicer than my pop can whistle on his month, stating in this report the num- | fingers."

MONE MEDICANE MEDICAN GOOD ROADS NOTES.

What It Costs to Haul Produce.

"The condition of roads in the United States, taken as a whole, can most clearly be shown in figures. If we can make inquiries of a hundred farmers, in as many localities, as to how long it takes them to haul a load of crops to town, how far he hauls it, and what his time and that of his team are worth, we can readily ascertain what it costs on an average to market a load of crops," says Otto Dorner, Chairman of the Highway Improvement Committee of the League of American Wheelmen.

"If the number of these inquiries be sufficiently increased, and extended over the entire country, the result will pretty nearly show what it costs on an average in the whole United States to haul a load of crops to market. If with each inquiry we also ascertain the weight of the load, we can figure out how much it costs per 100 pounds, or per ton, to market all these crops, and if the inquiry also include the number of miles comprising each haul, we can easily figure the cost of hauling these crops per ton per mile. This gives a unit which can be compared with the same unit, similarly obtained, by similar inquiries made in other counties. "An inquiry of this kind was made

in November, 1895, by the United States Department of Agriculture, through its office of road inquiry. Ten thousand circulars were sent out to farmers in all parts of the United States asking for information in these various particulars. Replies were re-ceived from over 1,200 counties distributed throughout the United States, and the results were carefully compiled. The weight of loads hauled varied between an average of 2,409 pounds in the prairie States and an average of 1,397 pounds in the cotton States, the average weight of farm loads for the whole country being 2,002 pounds, or practically a tou. The average length of haul was found to be 12 1-10 miles, varying be-tween 5 9-10 miles in the Eastern States and 23 3-10 miles in the Pacific and mountain States. The average cost of marketing a ton of crops in the United Statas was found to be \$3.02. It was as high as \$5.12 in the Pacific Coast and mountain States, due to long hauls, and as low as \$1.87 in the Northern and Eastern States, which are more densely settled, and where railroads are numerous and bauls are shorter. The average cost of hauling a ton a distance of one mils was 25 cents, it being 22 cents in the prairie and Pacific Coast and mountain States, and rising as high as 32 cents in the Eastern States.

"The net grand result of all these inquiries and computations showed very clearly, and as nearly as human intelligence can, that it cost the farm ers of the United States, on the average, in time, labor and energy, figuring the value of teams, wagons and men at what they can reasonably be hired for, twenty-five cents every time a ton of their crops was hauled a mile nearer to market, or briefly, that it costs twenty-five cents per ton per mile to move crops in the United

Enforce Present Road Laws.

The increasing strength of the movement for good roads is bringing to light many forgotten facts, and it is encouraging to find that roads need not, perhaps, be quite so bad as they are in most places, even under the present inadequate and radically bad methods that generally obtain. It appears that in some States, at least road officers can be held responsible. and compelled to get the best results that are possible under the law.

Judge Monks, of the Indiana Sureme Court, has given his opinion that road supervisors can be compelled to keep the roads in their dis tricts in good condition, and may be fined for failure to do so; Judge Woodward instructed the Luzerne County (Penn.) Grand Jury that it is their duty to make return of roads known to be bad, and that the courts will compel the supervisors to do their part, and now Judge Wright, at the opening of the session of the Supreme Court at Rome, N. Y., calls the at tention of the Grand Jury to the road question, and the duties of road commissioners and pathmasters.

Expect to Introduce Bills.

There are twenty-two State divisions of the League of American Wheelmen which expect to introduce 'good roads' bills in their Legislatures this winter. In several others there will be bills calling for the building of cycle paths. The National Highway Improvement Committee of the league is working in conjunction with the State divisions to secure the passage of these bills.

The Anti-Rut Agitation in Brief. It is claimed that the improvement of the roads in Allegheny County, Penn., has increased the value of farm property about thirty-five per cent. Have you tried wide tires? The

wider the tires the lighter the draft. Don't save the horses by walking, but ride and let the wagon become tired. In the fall the entire road should be gone over to see that all gutters and bridges are free, that the road may not be washed out by winter

storms and spring rains. The L. A. W. is beginning to receive applications for membership from automobilists, who are as much interested in the cause of good roads as the wheelmen and farmers.

The application to the road work of the business rules which govern every progressive farmer in the conduct of his farm, with the work done under the supervision of a responsible man, will accomplish wonders.

A distinguished Canadian civil engineer, attached to the Department of Agriculture of Ontario, has calculated the direct financial loss daily in Ontario from poor roads and he shows that the province could afford to spend \$8000 on every mile of public highway.

The Part of Wisdom. A Connecticut farmer who is a large grower of turnips, and who has suf-fered heavily through the pilfering propensities of the villagers, this year planted a special part of the place, and put up a notice, "You are requested to steal out of this part of

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIGS

DECEMBER 10.

The Indwelling Presence. Col. L. 21-29; Gal. H. 20.

Scripture Verses.—Joel H. 28, 29; Luke xxiv. 29 (John xiv. 16, 26; Acts L. 8; H. 38, 39; iv. 31; v. 32; xiii. 2; Rom. viii. 26; Jude 20, 21. LESSON THOUGHTS.

LESSON THOUGHTS.

If we have the spirit of Christ dwelling in us it will surely drive out the spirit of the world and wickedness and sin, for there is unending enmity between Christ and sin.

Christ is our strength for this life and our only hope of glory for the life to come. By him alone can we have power to overcome sin; and only through his righteousness can we be presented holy and unblameable and unreproveable in the sight of God.

SELECTIONS.

Higher, purer, deeper, surer.
Be my thought, O Christ, of thee,
Break the narrow bonds that limit
All my earth-born, sin-bound spirit
To the breadth of thy divine.
Not my thought, but thy creation,
Be the image, purely thine;
Deep within the spirit's ahrine
Make the secret revelation;
Reproduce thy life in mine.

If through the communication of the

If through the communication of the Holy Spirit the life of Christ is constantly imparted to us, that life will prevail in us.

In proportion to the closeness of our abiding in him will be the completeness of our deliverance from sinning.—A. J. Gordon, D.D.

To be a public representative of Christianity is a mockery and hypocrisy unless it is accompanied with growing faith in Jesus and fellowship with him. Those who teach must not only have learned, but they must go on learning. The power of public testimony depends on intimacy with Jesus in secret.

in secret.

We sometimes seem to forget that true nearness to God is a moral and spiritual nearness. . There were those in the time of Christ who were near him, but were not helped by him. "The multifude throng thee, and press thee, and sayest thou. Who touched me?" said Peter once; but only one poor woman was near in her sense of need. . . Spiritual distances are not thus measured.

**E. C. E. Gospel Hymns.—17, 35, 67, 58, 62, 268

Gospel Hymns, 1-4.—138, 118, 93, 136, 45, 176,

SLOT GAS METERS.

The Penny Machines Have Proved a Success in England.

The penny-in-the-slot gas meter introduced from Liverpool by the South Metropolitan Gas company three or four years ago has been an astonishing success, at any rate, so far as the attainment of a wide popularity may be considered to constitute success, though it is understood that the Gas Light and Coke company does not find It pay. On the other side of the water It pays very well, and they have nearly \$0,000 customers and are adding to them at the rate of 300 or 400 a week. These are all penny customers, and they bring into the company's exchequer somewhere about £200,000 a year, so that this development has done much to neutralize any injury the electric light may have inflicted, So satisfied is the company with the result of its new departure that it is now getting out "shilling in the slot" and "half-crown in the slot" meters for customers a cut or two above the penny people. One great advantage the company has in this system is, of course, that there is no trouble and no difficulty in getting in money. "No penny, no gas," is the principle, and it will be the same with the shillings and half-crowns, though these at present are only in the experimental stage .-London News.

MARKETS.

FALTIMOR		
GRAIN RIV		
FLOUR—Baito, Best Pat. Eigh Grade Extra WHEAT—No. 2 Red	69 216	4 50 4 00 70 37
CORN—No. 2 Whits Oats—Southern & Penn RYE—No. 2 HAY——Choice Timethy	28 54 14 50	29 55 15 00
Good to Prime. STRAW—Rye in car ids. Wheat Blocks. Ont Blocks.	18 50 18 50 7 00 8 50	14 00 7 50 9 00
CANNED GOO		
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3. 8		70 55
PEAS—Standards Seconds CORN—Dry Pack Moist	1 10	1 40 80 80 00
BIDEA		
CITY STEERS	1014	9 11 1034
TOTATOES AND VEG	STARLES.	
PROVISIONS	38 m 85	40 38
HOG PRODUCTS—shia. Glear ribsides Hams Mess Pork, per bar LARD—Crude. Pest refined	696 4 7 1136	7 734 1934 10 50 4 7
BUTTER—Fine Creey\$ Under Fine	27 28 27	p 28 27 28

PERSON CHEESE-N, Y. Fancy. 9 N. Y. Flats. bkim Cheese ROUS, North Carolina. LIVE POULTRE. TOPACCO-Md, Inter's .. \$

LIVE STOCK. PEEF-Best Beeves, * HEEP.... FURN AND BEING MUSKRAT.....

Otter....

EGGS-State.....