

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Designs For Costumes That Have Become Popular in the Metropolis.

New York City (Special).—The shape, material and trimming of jackets are the topics that are uppermost in the feminine mind to-day.

Two popular novelties appear in the accompanying cut. One is in dark brown cloth, criss-crossed with narrow lines in white braiding bordered with yet narrower lines in black fur. These cover the sleeves, lattice fashion, as well as the jacket. The fronts are tight-fitting and have a line of scallops down the middle. The basque is scalloped as is the high, rolling collar with its finish of narrow black fur at the edge. The other jacket is in bright blue cloth and its front fastens over a narrow vest-like piece in scarlet cloth, stitched in dark blue.



JACKET NOVELTIES.

Continued upon the shoulders this vest expands into quite a shoulder cape. The foundation of stitched cloth is fairly concealed, however, by the broad inner facing of ermine. Ermine forms the very high collar. The sleeves have cuffs in stitched red cloth. This mode of jacket is peculiarly chic and may be reproduced in any combination of colors or materials.

Adaptable Waists.

The group of waists illustrated in the large engraving affords a good scope to the clever woman. Either of the ideas will serve for a cotton waist, and as the coming season



WAISTS APPROPRIATE TO THE WHITE SEASON.

promises to be a white season, these styles are particularly adaptable.

Any other material would serve for the severe shoulder yoke indicated in one of the models; tucked lawn with a dainty lace or embroidered edge would conceal the connecting line between yoke and bodice, and if properly made a waist could be produced at a moderate price that would greatly please the wearer.

There are two or three ideas which can be taken from this one model which the quick eye of the designer will recognize.

The second model in this group would set well as a midsummer design. The insert in the front would be of allover embroidery or very fine lawn spaced with Valenciennes insertion.

The remainder of the waist could be closely tucked and the wide scalloped outline the insert would have a straight line of insertion banding the edge.

It is not necessary to confine the design to single tucks. Narrow, that is, one-half-inch box plaits, would produce a beautiful waist. Of course, fine shirring could be used in these soft waists, but shirring is so difficult to launder that such a garment is not favorably received.

Capeline Hats in Felt.

White felt capelines are worn this season. The shape is very elegant if it is allowed to droop sufficiently over the eyes and at the back of the hair. The smartest of them will be trimmed with a twist of black panne around the crown and a large bow of the same silky material placed somewhat on the brim in front, the ends curling toward the back. In order to make this hat rest well upon the hair it is necessary to run a couple of handsome pins through the brim at the back. Some of them are attached with a jeweled bar, which is both novel and effective. The large blue turbans, which are coming into fashion again, will look well upon these white hats.

Plain Jewelry is the Fashion.

Many of the most expensive jewels are the most simple in effect. A big gold-brown diamond set with a few small white stones is a pendant for the neck and worn on a slender chain of platinum, which is hardly visible on the wearer, and which gives the

ornament the effect of being a plain bit of jewelry, but its price is elaborate. The pins for chateleine watches when they are studded with gems have a platinum foundation, as in ornaments for the hair and corsage, and which is almost invisible.

A Daring Color Combination.

One gown shows a rather daring color combination of golden brown and old red. The main part of the costume is of the golden brown, the bodice having a yoke effect of the old red, and the tunic is cut up to a point in front to display the skirt beneath of old red. The back is a simple princess cut.

A Feather-Trimmed Fur Boa Now.

Not only do hats, the homes of feathers, show much fur trimming, but now the tables have been turned and the newest fur collars are feather trimmed. A new collar of mink, for instance, ends with two big bunches of marabout feathers in place of the usual and commonplace heads and tails.

Short Skirts Not the Vogue.

We read and hear a great deal about the short skirt coming into vogue, and the women taking to it kindly. This is all nonsense, the smart woman has not and never will take to the short skirt for the street, unless for stormy weather, the croakings of the wisecracks to the contrary.

New Shirt Waists.

The newest shirt waists have three narrow box-plaits on either side of the front, each covered with lace or embroidery, and small tucks fill in the centre of the back. A yoke in the back is no longer considered indispensable, and the prettiest are made without this ugly feature.

Tucking in High Fashion.

Everything is tucked. Silk waists have long been tucked crosswise, lengthwise, on the bias and in the lattice-work pattern; cloth has been subjected to the same process, and so has filmy chiffon and even velvet, though it is a pity to distort velvet with tucking.

As Many Colors as Joseph's Coat.

There is no shade nor color which flannel may be dyed which is not made into shirt waists.

The students at the agricultural colleges come from almost all grades and ranks of society, and the education provided for them is both thorough and varied. All about flower, fruit and vegetable growing, butter and cheese making, mushroom, bee and tomato culture they learn, and they must be well up in both theory and practice before they are entitled to the college certificate. A large majority of the graduates devote themselves to specialties of various kinds, it is said, and the masculine farmers of England are rapidly learning to respect both their learning and prowess, and to regard them as formidable rivals.

The cost of taking a thorough course at one of these agricultural colleges, with board or "residence," ranges from \$350 and upward for each year, and the length of time spent in study varies according to the quickness and capabilities of the students themselves, as well as of the number and intricacies of the branches undertaken. The roster of students is usually a generous one, and occasionally applicants are obliged to wait some time before arrangements for their matriculation can be made.

The students, according to the public announcements sent out by the college, are not expected to perform the heaviest or laborer's work upon the college lands, which are theirs to experiment upon under proper direction, but it would seem from a report lately published by the warden of the Lady Warwick Hostel, Miss Edith Bradley, that at this establishment at least the students, all of them women, do "fill the ground" literally as well as metaphorically.

"Since the term ended in the last days of June," says this personage, "our regular students have been leaving in small detachments, as the weeks of the practical work came to an end. The last to go were some four or five who were intrusted with the making of an outdoor mushroom bed. Turning the manure occupied three weeks, and then the spawning could not be done until the proper temperature was reached. A careful record will be kept of the time and expense incurred in making this bed, which will be put against the amount realized by the sale of the mushrooms. In this way the students will gain practical experience in one of the most profitable of the lighter branches of agriculture, with a view to specializing in it later."

WOMAN'S WORLD.

FARMING FOR WOMEN.

How Our English Sisters Are Becoming Scientific Agriculturalists.

The "advanced" English woman does not hesitate to carry out many kinds of work, which are not yet popular with her American sisters. Among other things she not only farms with a vim and energy very astonishing to non-English women, but she regularly and scientifically qualifies herself for farming by a course at one of the agricultural colleges for women, which thrive in England. The best and most favorably known of these, perhaps, is the Lady Warwick Hostel at Reading. The Countess of Warwick, formerly Lady Brooke, and the "Babbling Brook" of semifictions London swelled, stands at the head of this institution, and also edits the *Woman's Agricultural Times*, the monthly magazine published by the college authorities. "Practical Horticulture for Women," "Bee-keeping for Women," and "The Keeping of Milk Goats as an Occupation for Women," were among the subjects treated in a recent number of this periodical, and the manner of treatment was extremely plain and practical in each case. The linen industries, poultry culture and keeping, and the work of the various technical schools for women, which are under the special patronage of the Princess of Wales, also occupy much space in most numbers. The whole tone of the magazine is one of study and seriousness, even the jokes and witticisms which adorn its columns occasionally are solemn, and have an agricultural flavor.

The students at the agricultural colleges come from almost all grades and ranks of society, and the education provided for them is both thorough and varied. All about flower, fruit and vegetable growing, butter and cheese making, mushroom, bee and tomato culture they learn, and they must be well up in both theory and practice before they are entitled to the college certificate. A large majority of the graduates devote themselves to specialties of various kinds, it is said, and the masculine farmers of England are rapidly learning to respect both their learning and prowess, and to regard them as formidable rivals.

The cost of taking a thorough course at one of these agricultural colleges, with board or "residence," ranges from \$350 and upward for each year, and the length of time spent in study varies according to the quickness and capabilities of the students themselves, as well as of the number and intricacies of the branches undertaken. The roster of students is usually a generous one, and occasionally applicants are obliged to wait some time before arrangements for their matriculation can be made.

The students, according to the public announcements sent out by the college, are not expected to perform the heaviest or laborer's work upon the college lands, which are theirs to experiment upon under proper direction, but it would seem from a report lately published by the warden of the Lady Warwick Hostel, Miss Edith Bradley, that at this establishment at least the students, all of them women, do "fill the ground" literally as well as metaphorically.

"Since the term ended in the last days of June," says this personage, "our regular students have been leaving in small detachments, as the weeks of the practical work came to an end. The last to go were some four or five who were intrusted with the making of an outdoor mushroom bed. Turning the manure occupied three weeks, and then the spawning could not be done until the proper temperature was reached. A careful record will be kept of the time and expense incurred in making this bed, which will be put against the amount realized by the sale of the mushrooms. In this way the students will gain practical experience in one of the most profitable of the lighter branches of agriculture, with a view to specializing in it later."

The winter is to be decidedly a fur and velvet season. Entire gowns are made of these materials, lightly lined with silk or satin alone, to remove all bulky effect, and skirts and coats of Persian lamb or Caracul—the fine, soft Astrakhan—are the height of fashion.

Black velvet bows for the hair with pipings of white satin.

Exquisite novelties in beaded and jeweled purses and bags in small sizes.

Gown of net, cloth or velvet showing guipure lace in festoon applications.

Watch fobs of black ribbon with seal, monogram or rich jewel pendants.

Net, chiffon and narrow lace frills edged with effective Tom Thumb fringe.

Muff chains composed of alternating links of gold and enamel flower designs.

Silver bangles for young girls, upon which some favorite quotation is inscribed.

White Brussels net embroidered with light green chenille and pearl sequins.

Many styles in tortoise shell, amber, jet and Parisian rhinestone cuff ornaments.

Panne velvet in pompadour colorings for waists, gumpes and other trimming purposes.

Lace gowns effectively trimmed with deep white chenille fringe or narrow bands of fur.

Evening gowns of chenille dotted net relieved by bands of cream lace in bayandere pattern.

Medici collars of sable and other fur finished with long stoles of platted chiffon or rich cream lace.

Large assortments of high class novelties in reversible cloths for driving coats, capes and ulsters.

Redingotes and newmarkets made of black or light-colored cloths trimmed with machine stitched folds and deep reverses.

in the centre, with a ruffling of mousseline on the edge—a fluffy effect for one with a flat chest. In cording the filler must be of a fair size to show in distinct ridges, which is the beauty of all cording.

Sewing on a button seems a simple task, but it is one which many women do in a wrong way. A button used as a trimming needs but a few stitches, as it is simply tacked on, while one used as a fastener needs strength and loose stitches enduringly put in. No button fastens well that is sewed closely to the dress. Use twist, and wax it so that a few stitches will suffice. Do not sew on a button so that the stitches disfigure the lining. A tailor puts his stitches through the upper cloth only, pointing the needle back and forth, not up and down—a process which is easily learned. A button is either for use or ornament. If for the latter purpose it should be unique in shape or design.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Dainty Flannel Morning Robes.
Morning gowns and breakfast jackets have borrowed the grace of all countries this season. Crepe kimonos, bordered with silk or satin; robes made like the Chinese woman's dress, long flowing garments belted in by wide, soft sashes, such as are worn by the Eastern dancers of Siseh's pictures; monk's robes with hoods, high-waisted cloaks with triple capes and a belt of satin with a fancy buckle; and a loose, soft garment with odd sleeves, called the "Pope's robe." The latter is of finest scarlet flannel trimmed with white satin ribbon, and having open work insertings of red silk. A dainty little breakfast gown for a bride is in white silk, patterned with sprays of coral and having a fichu of coral-tinted chiffon. Flannel night gowns are not usually things of beauty, but some very pretty ones are made with little rolling collars, feather-stitched with colored floss, the fronts, sleeves, etc., bound with satin ribbon. Sometimes these pretty bed gowns have sashes of ribbon or silk, and they are dainty enough to comfort the wearer for having rheumatism or whatever necessitates their use.

Garments For Slender Women.
Anxious to preserve the slenderness of their figures, many women will suffer actual discomfort, or even risk great danger to their health from cold, rather than wear heavy, bulky garments. Shetland underwaists, to be worn next the redingote, or rather overdress, are especially designed for this class of people. These garments are knitted loosely in pure Shetland wool. They are exceedingly warm, though so fine and light, and the waists are made with a high neck and long sleeves. They can be worn under a close-fitting bodice without materially increasing the size. They can be found at any of the stores which make a specialty of fine hygienic wool underwear. They are rather high in price, but a pair of these waists merely for outdoor wear will last all winter. They can be had in black, white and gray wools respectively. Rather than pay the price, many women substitute a ribbed wool undervest, which they wear under a light-weight cloth jacket.

How Women Dress in Siberia.
Common-class women in Siberia wear shawls or kerchiefs on their heads, while the rich women wear no head covering whatever. A traveler recently returned from that part of the world says that a Russian woman who is otherwise trim and modern in dress will go about with her hair dishevelled to the point of the ludicrous. Less attention is paid to the head and feet than to other parts of their toilet.

"It is odd enough to see them," says this same writer, "defying dripping decks and muddy roads in the thinnest of heelless slippers, while the breezes play havoc with the loose tresses of their hair. Their shirt waists is a feminine terror, with a broad turnover collar, fancy cuffs, cotton bows, many buttons and numerous frills, in place of the natty American shirt waist."

A Fur and Velvet Season.
The winter is to be decidedly a fur and velvet season. Entire gowns are made of these materials, lightly lined with silk or satin alone, to remove all bulky effect, and skirts and coats of Persian lamb or Caracul—the fine, soft Astrakhan—are the height of fashion.

Gleanings From the Shops.
Black velvet bows for the hair with pipings of white satin.

Exquisite novelties in beaded and jeweled purses and bags in small sizes.

Gown of net, cloth or velvet showing guipure lace in festoon applications.

Watch fobs of black ribbon with seal, monogram or rich jewel pendants.

Net, chiffon and narrow lace frills edged with effective Tom Thumb fringe.

Muff chains composed of alternating links of gold and enamel flower designs.

Silver bangles for young girls, upon which some favorite quotation is inscribed.

White Brussels net embroidered with light green chenille and pearl sequins.

Many styles in tortoise shell, amber, jet and Parisian rhinestone cuff ornaments.

Panne velvet in pompadour colorings for waists, gumpes and other trimming purposes.

Lace gowns effectively trimmed with deep white chenille fringe or narrow bands of fur.

Evening gowns of chenille dotted net relieved by bands of cream lace in bayandere pattern.

Medici collars of sable and other fur finished with long stoles of platted chiffon or rich cream lace.

Large assortments of high class novelties in reversible cloths for driving coats, capes and ulsters.

Redingotes and newmarkets made of black or light-colored cloths trimmed with machine stitched folds and deep reverses.

Chinchilla and sable toques trimmed effectively with tulle rosettes in combination with birds, wings, paradise sigrette and violets.—Dry Goods Economist.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

An eminent naturalist tells how a blackbird will stand at the side of a hanging wasp's nest and deliberately tear it to pieces, in order to get at the larvae, apparently undisturbed by the swarm of angry insects.

At the bottom of the ocean the temperature is down to freezing and often below it. There is no light, and the enormous pressure of a ton to the square inch in every one thousand fathoms, or sixteen times more pressure than we endure.

M. Henri Coupon has been experimenting with the action of anesthetics on seeds. He shows that they do not injure the grain, but the insects that attack it are destroyed. Chloroform is recommended. The grain is, however, very sensitive to anesthetic vapors, which retard their germination or kill them.

The subject of green oysters has recently awakened considerable attention. They are more highly prized by many consumers abroad than the ordinary kinds. The opinion is widespread that the greening is injurious. The Marceus oysters are harmless, and the color does not depend upon the presence of a particular pigment. These oysters are very popular abroad. No trace of copper or iron has been found in them.

The superior flavor of Smyrna figs is ascribed to certain Asiatic insects, which produce a more perfect fertilization of the flavors of the fig-trees in Asia Minor than is commonly effected in other countries. The flavor appears to depend upon the number of ripened seeds in the fruit. During the past year the Department of Agriculture has imported some of these insects from Asia into California, and it is hoped that they will multiply there and improve the flavor of American figs.

A striking use of the X-rays is to be made in the case of two sisters who are joined together in the same manner as the celebrated Siamese twins. These girls were recently discovered in Brazil, and have reached the age of ten years. The examination with the X-rays is to be made with a view to determining whether the bond joining the two bodies can be severed by a surgical operation. If the bodies are independent, surgical treatment would be justifiable and possibly successful, but if there is an actual connection between the two organisms such a step, is of course, out of the question.

A very few exceptions to the rule that animals live with their backs towards the sky and away from the earth, are found by a French scientist. The larva of the beautiful floral beetle, whose winged existence is mostly spent near roses and other flowers, is a fat worm that does much damage to plants in gardens. It has three pairs of legs, seemingly designed for use, yet it creeps about grotesquely on its back, pushing itself forward six inches to a foot a minute by contractile movements of its segments, aided by a brush of hairs. The aquatic world has its water-boatman, or Notonecta, that always swim back downward. Among mammals are the sloths and other Edentates that spend most of their lives upside down, suspended from trees by their claws.

On the Society Rush Line.
He adored her, and she had engagements ahead for all social functions in sight and what was to follow.

Therefore she was a very busy young woman. It would have made her very unhappy to have been idle under the circumstances.

He was more than anxious to have a moment with her, in order to tell her what was in his heart, notwithstanding she partially knew by reason of his persistent attentions and the few words he had been able to fling at her during the rush.

The desire to speak to her, definitely, grew upon him, however, until he could resist no longer, and he thrust himself upon her one evening at a function of some sort, where among so many people he thought to find obscurity for a few brief moments.

"I beg your pardon," he said to her, anxiously, earnestly, pleadingly, "but I have something to say to you and I want to see you alone for just a minute."

"I am very sorry," she replied, "but Mr. Smith's is waiting for me there by the door."

"Let him wait," he said desperately, "his engagement is for an hour, mine is for all time."

"Oh," she answered, "is that it? Very well; just consider that I have said 'yes.' Now run along like a good boy and come around Sunday afternoon. I'm to have a few people in between 4 and 6."

Then his soul was filled with the joy, unutterable, and with a glad smile he moved through the giddy throng, and his heart was at rest.—Detroit Free Press.

Serious Trouble of a Predatory Raccoon.
A rather curious incident occurred at the home of Levi Lee in New Augustine recently. He was awakened from slumber by unusual noises from the direction of his pig pen. There seemed to be a scuffle, accompanied by terrific squeals from the pigs. Mr. Lee hastened to the spot, and as he approached the pen he saw an immense raccoon struggling through an aperture in the fence. The "coon" could scarcely move, and upon investigation it was found that its hind quarters had been severed from the body. The creature was soon put out of misery, and a further investigation revealed the fact that the coon had been in a fight with an old sow, which had partially eaten the smaller animal.

Our Model Troops.
The army transports Logan, Meado and Thomas are model vessels for the carrying of troops, and they have an aggregate capacity of 5000 officers and men. The fittings on all of them are most elaborate, and on the Logan include folding metallic bunka, supported by steel tubes and arranged three in a tier. Shower baths and a refrigerating apparatus for preserving fresh meat for issue en route are provided. A meat-chopping machine is operated by electricity and it has a capacity of 500 pounds per hour.

KEYSTONE STATE.

LATEST NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS.

MILL GIRLS HAVE SET-TO.

Greystone, Splendid Residence of Charles R. Harris at Williamsport, Totally Destroyed With a Loss of Over \$60,000.—Family Has a Narrow Escape—Michael Murphy Meets a Horrible Death.

Not since the Eyre case became a drug on the market has such a sensation been caused at Chester as when Lydia Feeney and Emma Savak engaged in a pugilistic encounter. Both are employed in the spinning-room of a Chester mill and were the best of friends until they had some words over their work. Instead of keeping up a battle of tongues they decided to fight with bare knuckles, hair pulling barred, but anything else to go that might result in successful damage to the other's points of beauty. The bout was scheduled to take place immediately after hours and the big whistle had scarcely blown when the two fair contestants rushed out to a dark corner of the mill yard and prepared for the struggle. Surrounding them and forming the "squared circle" were their mill friends. For a few minutes half-arm jolts, right swings, uppercut, kidney punch and straight from the shoulder flew about in a terrific profusion. Of the two, Lydia was the strongest and she was just getting her courage sorted up to a proper point to land the blow which she felt would settle the matter. The police did not get wind of the affair until after it was all over. Both girls were badly bruised, but well satisfied that "the other fellow" looked worse.

Magnificent Home Destroyed.

Greystone, the palatial Vailmont residence of Charles R. Harris, at Williamsport, was totally destroyed by fire, entailing a loss to its owner of over \$60,000. Nothing but the bare stone walls of the structure, the architectural pride of this section of the State, remain standing. All the furniture and a twenty years' collection of bric-a-brac, china, etc., was destroyed. An especially great loss was the original plans, drawings and data on inventions, some of which Mr. Harris had been engaged on for two years. Mr. Harris, his two children and two maid servants narrowly escaped with their lives. The fire, which is supposed to have originated from an overloaded furnace, was first discovered shortly before midnight, by Mr. Harris. He aroused the other occupants of the building, and he and his oldest son endeavored to save some books from the library. The flames spread so rapidly that the attempt had to be given up, and it was found that escape from the house by means of the stairway and lower floor had been out of the question. While his father and brother were endeavoring to save the books, a 12-year-old son, realizing the danger all were in, had two sheets and two counterpanes together, and with one end of this improvised rope fastened to a bedstead, all succeeded in reaching a porch roof, from which they jumped to the ground, a distance of ten feet. Mr. Harris had an insurance of \$26,000 on the house and \$6,000 on the furniture.

Down 145 Feet in Eternity.

At the foot of an air shaft, lifeless and battered shapeless, John Murphy, aged 60, was found at Lawrence Colliery, Mahanoy City. How he came by his death is a mystery, as he was alone and last seen alive near the fanhouse. It is thought that while oiling the fan machinery, which was part of his duties, his clothing caught fast and threw him into the revolving paddles. He dropped 145 feet after being cast out of the machinery. He is survived by a wife and seven children.

Wants Trustees Jailed.

The trouble between Pastor H. P. Morgan, of the Welsh Methodist Episcopal Church, Wilkes-Barre, and the trustees of the church, which has been before the public at various times for a year, was again aired in court. This time Rev. Morgan wanted an attachment to send the trustees to jail for contempt of court in interfering with him. He said the trustees had had published notices of meetings, etc., contrary to the rules of the Methodist Church, and the recent opinion of Judge Woodward, that the pastor could conduct the church as he thought best.

Bangor Girl Leaves Home.

Gertrude Waver, a young girl of about 23 years, lived in Bangor, disappeared from home, and her parents said she had gone to Hoboken, N. J., to join a member of a minstrel troupe which showed in Bangor. After she had been absent from home for some time her parents were told the story and immediately telegraphed to Portland to stop the girl, but she eluded those who were watching for her and got aboard the train.

Harrisburg War Trophy.

Harrisburg's cannon trophy of the Spanish war, which is to be placed in the Capitol Park, has arrived. It came direct from the Watervliet arsenal. It will be stored until the city committee determines upon the demonstration to celebrate its installation in the park, which will be on February 23. Governor Stone will be the orator on that occasion.

Fell Into Mine Cave.

Miss Agnes Cannon, of Ebervale, fell into a mine cave at Audenried, and but for timely aid would have perished. She was unfamiliar with the vicinity and walked into the yawning cave unaware. A watchman heard her cries and a searching party with lanterns carefully descended into the hole. Miss Cannon was extricated from her perilous position, badly injured.

Wanamaker's Generosity.

During his visit to Reading at the Sunday school conference, John Wanamaker pledged \$5,000 to the Y. M. C. A. If the \$19,000 mortgage could be lifted. The rest of the amount was raised.

Decapitated by a Train.

Frederick Healey, aged 20 years, was run down by a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Sharon, and killed. He was decapitated and his head carried 200 feet on the train before it rolled off.

It is a sensible decision the cadets at West Point have come to, to abandon hazing. It is a foolish custom anywhere and particularly unworthy of the academy. For hazing, if you think of it, violates the obligations of hospitality toward strangers and the duty of the stronger to protect the weak, observes the Philadelphia Times. It is not quite gentlemanlike, and that ought to be enough to condemn it. The decision to give up hazing appears not to have been entirely voluntary. The superintendent has been punishing offenders so remorselessly that he has made good behavior compulsory, and after a number of cadets had been summarily dismissed the rest concluded that hazing did not pay. This shows that the suppressor of hazing was not, after all, impossible.

A Subdivision of a Science.

Is "road making" included in the subjects lectured upon by a professor of pathology?—Punch.

THE SABBATH

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY

Subject: The Baptism and the Day's Lesson.

1. "From Galilee." This public act since He was baptized. "To be baptized." An act of sin was of course out of the question. He was only a professional Jew, and as a Jew he was bound to be baptized.

2. "The heavens were opened." The first words of Christ's public life. "Faithful are the first words of Christ's public life." "Faithful are the first words of Christ's public life."

3. "The heavens were opened." The first words of Christ's public life. "Faithful are the first words of Christ's public life."

4. "The heavens were opened." The first words of Christ's public life. "Faithful are the first words of Christ's public life."

5. "The heavens were opened." The first words of Christ's public life. "Faithful are the first words of Christ's public life."

6. "The heavens were opened." The first words of Christ's public life. "Faithful are the first words of Christ's public life."

7. "The heavens were opened." The first words of Christ's public life. "Faithful are the first words of Christ's public life."

8. "The heavens were opened." The first words of Christ's public life. "Faithful are the first words of Christ's public life."

9. "The heavens were opened." The first words of Christ's public life. "Faithful are the first words of Christ's public life."

10. "The heavens were opened." The first words of Christ's public life. "Faithful are the first words of Christ's public life."

11. "The heavens were opened." The first words of Christ's public life. "Faithful are the first words of Christ's public life."

12. "The heavens were opened." The first words of Christ's public life. "Faithful are the first words of Christ's public life."

13. "The heavens were opened." The first words of Christ's public life. "Faithful are the first words of Christ's public life."

14. "The heavens were opened." The first words of Christ's public life. "Faithful are the first words of Christ's public life."

15. "The heavens were opened." The first words of Christ's public life. "Faithful are the first words of Christ's public life."

16. "The heavens were opened." The first words of Christ's public life. "Faithful are the first words of Christ's public life."

17. "The heavens were opened." The first words of Christ's public life. "Faithful are the first words of Christ's public life."

18. "The heavens were opened." The first words of Christ's public life. "Faithful are the first words of Christ's public life."

19. "The heavens were opened." The first words of Christ's public life. "Faithful are the first words of Christ's public life."

20. "The heavens were opened." The first words of Christ's public life. "Faithful are the first words of Christ's public life."

21. "The heavens were opened." The first words of Christ's public life. "Faithful are the first words of Christ's public life."

22. "The heavens were opened." The first words of Christ's public life. "