

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic for the Week Beginning Feb. 25—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

The twentieth anniversary of Christian Endeavor has come. The movement has successfully passed its childhood and youth and stands today, at the beginning of the twentieth century, upon the threshold of a vigorous and long lived manhood.

But what of the future? The past is sealed; the present is assured—what of the future? We cannot but feel that the future also is safe if we continue to recognize the hand of God in the movement and still "observe to do" that which is well pleasing in the sight of God.

God in Christian Endeavor. To Joshua, as he was about to begin the conquest of the land of Canaan, the Lord said: "I will be with thee. I will not fail thee or forsake thee."

God's presence in the future as well as in the past should inspire strength. "Be strong," God is with us. Therefore we should be strong—not in our own strength, but in God's strength, strong as Paul was strong when he said, "I can do all things through Christ, who strengtheneth me."

"Be of good courage." God is with us. Therefore we should be courageous. Courage is necessary to success in moral and spiritual warfare. We fight against no mean adversaries, but against principalities and powers and wickedness in both high and low places. We stand often upon the firing line, and this is no place for the weakling. But, God being with us, we need not be weak. "Our weakness is perfected in His strength."

"There shall not any man be able to stand before thee." "Unto this people shalt thou divide for an inheritance the land." The presence and power of God with Joshua made success assured. It assures us also of victory and success. He who fights on the side of the Lord need have no doubts as to the results. "Whatever is born of God overcometh the world."

"Observe to do according to all the law, which Moses, my servant, commanded thee; turn not from it to the right hand or to the left, that thou mayest prosper whithersoever thou goest." God's presence should inspire obedience, for upon obedience depend stability and success. God leaves the disobedient and casts them aside. "Obedience is better than sacrifice." Thankful for the success of the past, let us go forward with strength, courage, assurance and obedience in the future, firmly believing that no God has been with us so he will not fail nor forsake us.

Use the United Society's special Christian Endeavor day programme or have an address upon the twentieth anniversary of Christian Endeavor.

Deut. xxxi, 1-8; Judg. vii, 15-25; Neh. iv, 1-14; Eccl. ix, 10; Zech. iv, 6; Math. xxviii, 20; 1 Cor. iii, 7-15; xv, 58; Gal. vi, 9; Rev. ii, 10.

Unless there is a reserve of enthusiasm stored on the hills the humblest wheel cannot be driven in the valley. He who contributes just this one rare thing—self sacrificing devotion—to his cause has done his part. Six hundred English dragoons once received a foolish order and rode to their death like heroes. "Magnificent," said a French general, "but not war." It was magnificent, and perhaps it was war, for it fired the imagination of England and raised the standard of duty for a century. One who can plan is good. Far better is the man who can stimulate. History affords at every turn some unimpeachable fortress that was the despair of the wise and prudent, but was carried by some enthusiast with a rush. He cast his reputation, his life, his all into the breach, and his body made the bridge over which the race has entered into its heritage.—Ivan Maclaren.

Dispelled Longings. Sometimes I long to roam at noon 'O'er the hills of heaven's land; Sometimes I sigh for the Master's eyes And to grasp just now His hand.

For I sometimes fear, when the days grow dark That I'll lose me 'long the way, And I wish my Father would take me home" At these times I, murmuring, say, But the Master says to my longing soul, "It is a realm both grand and sweet. If you trust Me, child, and wait awhile, To its gate I'll guide your feet."

And then I knew that the voice is Truth, And my longings flee away, And I breathe the air, and I see the sun Of my homeward going day.

No Knife the last chief of the Omaha Indian tribe, died at the home of his son, Matthew Tyn-dale, on the reservation at the advanced age of 115. He is believed to be the oldest resident of Nebraska. He has lived in three centuries. He was never ill, at least within the memory of any living relatives or acquaintances.

WHISKY AND HEALTH

RUINOUS EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON THE HUMAN BODY.

A Poison Which Causes More Misery, Insanity and Murder Than All Others Combined—Its Action on Brain and Heart.

That a being of such mighty attainments as man, so powerful for good, may, under the influence of alcohol, poison his own manufacture, sink so far as to lose his physical powers, his mental clearness and his moral responsibility is a sight crying out to heaven for pity. Yet it is entirely voluntary, completely of his own free will. The drinking habit was never formed as the result of a drink forced upon a man against his wish. It is the result of his own repeated acts of drinking.

Let us trace the effects of alcohol upon the various parts of the system and then consider its final influence upon the physical and mental well being of the human race. First, what is alcohol, and how is it obtained? Alcohol is a colorless liquid, the principal ingredient in all forms of intoxicating drinks, and is obtained by the fermentation of substances containing sugar. Thus wines are made by fermenting the grape juice, which contains grape sugar, lagers, ale and porter are produced by fermenting grains and vegetables which contain malt sugar; spirituous liquors are obtained by distilling sugary substances directly, as molasses, which becomes rum, or indirectly, as in the case of the brandies made from grapes, apples and peaches, and whisky made from grain or potatoes whose starch is first converted into sugar.

These various drinks differ greatly in their alcoholic strength, the difference ranging from 6 to 8 per cent of alcohol in beer to 50 or 58 in brandy. This means that in beer one drop in 14 is pure alcohol and in brandy one drop in two. Different emotional effects are produced by different drinks, but the long continued practice of drinking even the milder forms of alcoholic beverages, such as beers or light wines, invariably causes the establishment of such desires and cravings as require the strongest forms to satisfy, so that the ultimate results are identical whether one form or the other be habitually taken.

The first effect of alcohol is to increase the amount of gastric juice in the stomach, so that if food be present digestion is more easily accomplished, or, if food be absent, the appetite for it is created. Hence the drinker will often urge this effect as an excuse for the toleration of the habit; but, like all the other immediate effects of alcohol, this gradually requires a larger amount for its production, so that when one drink served at first two are afterward required, then three and eventually no amount will produce the desired effect.

The next organ to feel the effect of alcohol is the heart. Entering the blood through the stomach, the alcohol is carried in a few seconds to the heart, where its presence makes that organ beat faster. The heart distributes the blood all over the system and, beating faster under the influence of the stimulant, sends more blood than before to the various parts of the body. Mounting to the brain, the blood carries the alcohol into that wonderful organ. The emotions are aroused, the thoughts flow more quickly, the sense of pleasure is awakened, the eye brightens, the speech is loosened and the drinker becomes animated in conversation and gesture. As the visible effects of the alcohol wear away the person returns to his natural condition.

Thus far I have described only the effect of a small quantity of alcohol. Even when confined to so small an amount of stimulation as this the poison still does harm, for those effects have been caused by the irritation of its fumes and, though the visible effects have passed away, traces of the irritation linger in the system. But when taken in larger quantities its effects become more apparent.

Intoxication is a Greek word meaning poison. The physician studying the effects of poisons finds that opium, belladonna, hashish, strychnine, alcohol and various other drugs produce intoxication, but of these alcoholic poisoning is the most common and, because it is the most common, causes the greatest number of deaths. The sale of every poison save alcohol must under the law be registered and the names of buyer and seller recorded. It is murder to give knowingly to a fellow being such poisons as arsenic, opium and strychnine in quantities producing death. Yet every day in the year there are thousands of men knowingly giving to their fellow men the one poison which causes more misery, suffering, insanity, murder and suicide than all others combined. Such a practice is a violation of nature's inexorable law which none can defy with impunity.

Yet it is unquestionably true that none could be found to dispense the poison unless there were those to ask or call for it. It is, therefore, with the drinker himself that the chief fault lies, and it is to the present or would be drinker that these words of warning are addressed.

In health no one requires alcohol; in certain diseases these drinks have their uses, but such uses under the care and guidance of a physician will never lead to destructive effects upon either mind or body.

In different individuals alcohol picks out different organs or tissues of the body in which its ruinous effects become most noticeable, but though any one portion of the system may sooner exhibit the ravages of this poison than another all portions of the body participate in the general breakdown resulting from its use.—Dr. John G. Coyle.

A woman gets most of her happiness out of remembering how miserable she was some particular time before.

A scientist says a sigh is due to worry, but that a deeper cause is a lack of oxygen.

By the aid of modern machinery one man can cut 10,000 watch wheels in a day.

IRONCLAD FEVER.

A Peculiar Disease That Was Killed by Ventilation.

In the fight between the Monitor and Merrimac it was found that there was not sufficient air in the turret steamers for the crew and that the suffocating gases generated by the explosion of gunpowder found their way below and rendered it practically impossible for the men to work. Necessity therefore compelled the introduction of some apparatus for artificial ventilation.

The old methods in vogue for hundreds of years had been retained even under the new conditions and but for the striking exhibition of direct interference with fighting capacity would have remained for many years longer. In the Monitor was placed a rotary blower, worked by steam. Air was thus drawn from one half of the steamers through a system of pipes and forced into the other. Various changes were made in later ironclads of this period. In some the air was drawn down the turrets and forced through-out the vessel thus rendering them more than ever liable to suffocate the men below in battle, while in others the supply was obtained through armored cylinders and forced out through the turrets.

It was in the early ironclads that a peculiar disease developed, which, being confined to those vessels, was soon designated ironclad fever. In this affection the initial symptoms were much like those of typhoid, but in a short time severe cerebral pain was followed by a *rigidus* *apoplexia* and this by coma and death. The introduction of ventilating appliances caused the disappearance of this singular disease, and in time these ironclads, almost entirely submerged, came to be regarded as probably the most salubrious vessels afloat.—Cassier's Magazine.

SHOOTING IN SCOTLAND.

An Immense Sum Expended Annually in This Form of Sport.

As to the sums spent on shooting in Scotland, so large is the total that it is a difficult matter to arrive even at an approximate estimate. In Perthshire alone there are 465 shootings, of which about four-fifths are let to tenants and bring in about £120,000 a year, or an average of £400 a year, which seems about a fair estimate if it be borne in mind that this is an expensive county and that 50 of its best shootings bring £35,000, or an average of £700 a year. In the whole of Scotland there are about 4,000 shootings, and as each of them must at least employ one keeper and one gillie during the shooting season some estimate may be formed of the money expended in wages and the number of people employed.

In the deer forests and on the larger shootings there will often be from four to six men permanently engaged and from six to eight others working for the shooting season only. In a well known forest where I once spent many pleasant days there were three foresters, three gillies and three poymen out each day. On the grouse ground there were three keepers, with three carriers going to and from the nearest railway station, a total of 18 men and five horses, not to mention the ponies kept for riding into the forest and those kept to carry grouse plumpers. On this property three rifles could stalk each day, while three other parties of two each could shoot grouse, or the six could combine for driving.—Chambers' Journal.

Dead Letter Curios.

In postoffice transactions the lack of ingenuity and even of ordinary common sense is astonishing. The curios of the dead letter office include envelopes legibly cross marked "Return if not delivered" or "If not called for in five days, return to sender" without a word of further specifications. Others bear names without topographical data: "Hermann Kemper, painter and decorator, successor to Ritchie Bros. & Co." Workingmen, foreigners especially, often seem to credit mail clerks with the gift of geographical clairvoyance: "Jan Jansen, at the miners' boarding house, or perhaps, stops at Mrs. Zwungarten's place"—no town to hint about the state or county of the mailing curio. "Please deliver as soon as possible" some such letters are marked and seem often to have been plastered with an extra stamp in the hope of inducing the carrier to give the matter his earliest attention.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Appeals to Fear.

The appeals to fear have well nigh ceased, and yet there is no fact which we are so compelled to see as the fact of retribution. The law of retribution works in our present life. We become aware of it in our earliest infancy, and we never become developed in character until we have learned to fear that which is evil and to shun the consequences of sin. There is a sense of righteousness in all men, and all men know that unrighteousness brings punishment. It is fair to assume that what is a part of man's very structure here will continue hereafter. We may give up entirely the notion of a material hell, but we cannot give up the doctrine of retribution. Suffering must follow sin, and therefore to appeal to fear is not only legitimate, but it is in accordance with the structure of man's nature.—North American Review.

Why Wigwag Rejoiced.

Mr. Wigwag—Did the new carpet arrive all right? Mrs. Wigwag—Yes; it came intact. Mr. Wigwag—Hooray! Hip! Hip! That lets me out! Mrs. Wigwag—What in the world are you talking about? Mr. Wigwag—Why, didn't you say it came in ticked?—Philadelphia Record.

There are fifty-five practicing attorneys in Franklin county. The oldest member of the bar, in point of service, is ex-Judge D. Watson Rowe, who was admitted to practice in 1857. Of the fifty-five, seven are from Greencastle, three from Waynesboro, and two from Mercersburg. The remainder are from Chambersburg.

Statistics show that women marry later in life than in former years.

A DIPLOMATIC LIBRARIAN.

He Pleased the Politician Without Giving His Friend a Position.

When Mr. Putnam was the head of the Public Library in Boston, a ward leader of that city called on him to recommend a henchman for a place in the library.

There was no reason why the librarian should not have refused at once and promptly to appoint him, but he chose to follow another course. After a few minutes' talk with the politician Mr. Putnam asked him whether he had ever been through all the departments of the institution.

"I never have, but I'd like to see it," replied the politician.

"It will give me much pleasure to go with you," said Mr. Putnam.

Mr. Putnam took him behind the counters and through the building from top to bottom, explaining the character and the magnitude of the work in detail. He further pointed out, without seeming to do so, the varied duties of the employees and the attainments they must possess to do the work. When the tour was ended, Mr. Putnam said:

"I'm pleased to have had a chance to show the library to you, and if your friend will fill out an application blank and send it, and if he passes the necessary examination, I think there will be no difficulty in placing his name on the waiting list."

The politician, however, had seen enough of library work to convince him that his constituent could find no place on the staff, and the blank was never filled out. But to the day he left Boston Mr. Putnam had no warmer admirer in that city than this same ward leader.—Collier's Weekly.

HOW TO LIKE WAGNER.

Scene Accessories Are Necessary to a Perfect Realization.

The strict Wagnerite refuses to hear the music of his favorite composer in the concert room. It was never intended, he will tell you, to be performed by itself, but to be played as an accompaniment to the action, for the purpose of heightening the effect of the intensely dramatic situations coupled with gorgeous stage pictures that are inseparable from Wagner's famous art work.

The most important part of a Wagner opera, according to the composer himself, is not the music, but the drama, which, indeed, the beginner should closely follow with the aid of the book of words, since the music is usually sung in German words.

The intending Wagnerite should also begin with the master's most popular works, "Tannhauser" and "Lohengrin." He will then at once recognize the familiar music he has already heard so often at concerts, and, struck by its beauties, he will attend many performances of these two. Next year he will want to hear these again, supplemented by "Tristan and Isolde," that wonderful music drama so charged with intense emotion and passion. Having heard "Tristan" and liked it, he thereupon becomes a full fledged Wagnerite in the true sense, and the season after he attends performances of the "Ring der Nibelungen," or he may make a supreme effort to get to Bayreuth. From Bayreuth he returns the ardent disciple of a musician whose name he tortures his friends by pronouncing in the German fashion, not Wagner, but "Vaachkner"—London Mail.

Mexican Letter Writers.

Perhaps there is no more characteristic sight in Mexico than the so-called "evangelistas" who ply their trade in the Plaza de Belem and the Plaza de Santo Domingo. Those who operate in the former spot make a specialty of writing letters to the inmates of the prison for their illiterate relatives on the outside, but the "evangelistas" who may be seen any day in the Plaza de Santo Domingo do a general business.

They write love letters, blackmailing letters and all sorts of letters for those who do not know how to write at a rate of 3, 6, 9 or more cents, according to the length of the missive. They also undertake without extra charge to write the address on the envelope and to attach the required stamp, but for the latter they make an extra charge of a cent. It is hardly necessary to state that only very ignorant people, who are totally unacquainted even with the simple formalities of mailing a letter in addition to not knowing how to write, have recourse to the evangelistas for stamps.—Mexican Herald.

Had Seen Them All Before.

Once while James Whitebait Riley was visiting a southern town where he was booked to give a reading a committee called to take him in a carriage over the city. In acknowledging the compliment he said: "I'll go with you, gentlemen, provided you promise that you will not show me the new courthouse, the new town hall, the new bridge, the new gas well, the new school building and the new jail, for I've seen them all a hundred times in as many towns, and they invariably wear me out before the time arrives for the curtain to rise on the evening entertainment"—Atlanta Constitution.

A Finished Speech.

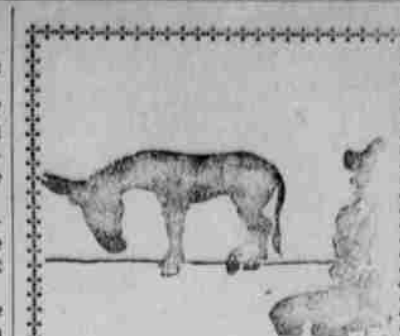
Miss A.—When I'm asked to sing, I don't say, "No, I can't sing," nor wait to be coaxed, but sit right down at the piano and— Miss B.—Leave the company to find it out for themselves.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Dog Didn't Know.

"Oh, my dear daughter," to a little girl of 6, "you should not be frightened and run from the goat. Don't you know you are a Christian Scientist?" "But, mamma," excitedly, "the dog doesn't know it."—Trained Methodist.

Unmarried women are called spinsters, or spinning women, because it was a maxim among our forefathers that a young woman should not marry until she had spun enough linen to furnish her house. All unmarried, old or young, were then called spinsters, a name still retained in all legal documents.

The invalid doesn't necessarily lose his sense of touch because he doesn't feel well.



"One Is Quick to Suspect Where One Has Suffered Harm Before."

Perhaps there are some business men in this town who have tried advertising and found the results unsatisfactory. If so, something was the trouble. Contracting for space in a newspaper is not enough. When secured the space must be used to advantage. A convincing story should be told. A plant will not grow unless it is tended. An impression cannot be made upon the purchasing public except by careful, persistent work.

Many merchants err grievously in believing that time spent upon their ads is time wasted. No time can be made more profitable.

We believe the advertising columns of this paper can be used profitably by any one who seeks to reach the buyers of this community. We will gladly aid any one who desires to try it or who is trying it and is not satisfied.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. W. A. West, D. D., Pastor. Sabbath school, 9:15. Preaching service—each alternate Sunday morning counting from Aug. 12th, at 10:30, and every Sunday evening at 7:30. Junior Christian Endeavor at 2:00. Christian Endeavor at 6:00. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:00.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. H. M. Ash, Pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching every other Sunday morning, counting from August 12th, at 10:30 and every Sunday evening at 7:30. Epworth League at 6:00 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:00.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. J. L. Grove, Pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30, and every other Sunday evening counting from August 19, at 7:00. The alternate Sabbath evenings are used by the Young People's Christian Union at 7:00 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:00.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. A. G. Wolf, Pastor. Sunday school 9:15 a. m. Christian Endeavor at 6:15 p. m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 7:00. Preaching morning and evening every other Sunday, dating from December 9, 1900.

REFORMED—Rev. C. M. Smith, Pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Christian Endeavor at 6:00 p. m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 7:00.

Sin of Using Tobacco.

In early colonial days the use of tobacco was considered far more sinful and degrading than indulgence in intoxicating liquors. Old time legislation reveals some curious attempts to check the spread of the "creature called tobacco." Landlords were fined if they permitted it to be brought into their taverns. No one could take tobacco publicly nor in his own house or anywhere else before strangers. Two men were forbidden to smoke together and no one could smoke within two miles of the meeting houses on the Sabbath day. In Connecticut in early days a great indulgence was permitted to travelers—they were allowed to smoke once during a journey of ten miles.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. Digests what you eat. It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Cramps and Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps and all other results of imperfect digestion. Price 50c. and \$1. Large size contains 36 times as much. Book of 1000 testimonials included. Prepared by E. C. DAWITT & CO., Chicago. Trout's drug store.

Reisner's Store News. Dress Goods. Fine Dress Goods. Clothing. Shoes. Everything from the finest dress shoes for Men, Women and Children to the strong, heavy shoe for hard service. Geo. W. Reisner & Co.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY TIME TABLE—Nov. 26, 1900. THE FULTON COUNTY NEWS Covers the Field. In every part of the County faithful reporters are located that gather the daily happenings. Then there is the State and National News, War News, a Department for the Farmer and Mechanic, Latest Fashions for the Ladies, The latest New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia Markets, The Sunday School Lesson, Helps for Christian Endeavorers, and a Good Sermon for everybody. THE JOB DEPARTMENT IS COMPLETE. SALE BILLS, POSTERS, DODGERS, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, ENVELOPES, CARDS, etc. COUNTY OFFICERS. President Judge—Hon. S. McF. Scope. Associate Judges—Lemuel Kirk, Peter Morrison. Probationary Sec.—Frank P. Lynch. District Attorney—George B. Daniels. Treasurer—Theo. Siges. Sheriff—J. Daniel Shultz. Deputy Sheriff—James Runel. Jury Commissioners—David Boyd, Samuel H. J. Horkensmith. Auditors—John S. Harris, D. H. Myers, A. J. Lamberson. Commissioners—H. E. Malot, A. V. Kelly, John Fisher. Clerk—Frank Mason. County Surveyor—James Lake. County Superintendent—Clay Chouest. County Attorney—W. Scott Alexander, J. Nelson Siges, Thomas F. Sloan, F. McN. Johnston, M. E. Shaffer, Geo. R. Myers, John Siges. ADVERTISE IN The Fulton County News.