



# WASHINGTON IN WAR

George Washington showed his genius for leadership when he was only twenty-three years old. He then held a commission as colonel in the militia of the colony of Virginia. Washington volunteered his personal services to aid the British regulars and militia in driving the French and Indians out of the colony. General Braddock commanded the army. Washington went



THE BLOOD TRACKS IN THE SNOW AT VALLEY FORGE.

along as an id-le-camp. He was used to border warfare and advised Braddock against the European style of fighting. The British leaders paid no heed to the warning of the youthful aide and at the crossing of the Monongahela River, near Fort Duquesne their troops were ambushed by the French and Indians concealed in the forest where the road passed between two deep ravines. The vanguard suffered terribly from the fire, and Braddock went forward in person with reserves still marching in regular battle order.

After a useless struggle the British were thrown into confusion. All were in danger of slaughter. Braddock was shot down, and there was no one to oppose Washington's plan for saving the remnant of the army. Rallying the Virginia militia, he told them to give battle to the Indians in their own wild fur caps and hunting shirts stole forward from tree to tree. In a short time they had established a line entirely across the field of battle between the enemy and the surviving Britons. With these invincibles Colonel Washington saved about half of Braddock's army.

During the day Washington had two horses killed under him, and his clothing was pierced many times. After he



WASHINGTON STOPPING A FLEEING REGIMENT AT MONMOUTH.

had become a noted warrior and the "Great White Father" one of the Indian chiefs engaged in that battle told him that he wasted fifteen arrows trying to kill him at Monongahela and that many of his braves did the same. Finally the savages concluded that invisible spirits turned their shafts away and gave up the game. Every mounted officer on the field except Washington was shot from the saddle.

It is none the less credit to Washington to attribute his military success in large part to the inefficiency of his chief antagonist, Howe. Thackeray's suggestion that the Americans ought to put up a monument to this British General is not without its point. He was like a second Braddock in his obstinate stupidity in refusing to recognize that an American war could not be waged like a European one.

When Howe had occupied New York and Philadelphia, the two chief cities of the colonies, he was satisfied, and the people of England were satisfied that the war could not last.

Hence was seen a strange spectacle. At the very time when Washington's army lay gasping in extremis in the famous camp of Valley Forge, Howe's "great, brave and perfectly appointed army" fiddled and gambled and feasted in Philadelphia. Winter marches had been made, winter campaigns fought often enough in America; Washington himself had shown the British how at Trenton. A single week's resolute campaigning would have captured the entire army.

What was Howe doing? It is a queer story. Beyond and above the ordinary festivities of any garrison town, he was presiding at a strange feast—the "Mischianza," designed in part by the unfortunate André. This was an elaborate reproduction of the pageants and tournaments of Medieval chivalry. And after the feast

and amid the feasting, triumphal arches were erected, and Troy ladies and the wives of the officers offered garlands to Lord Howe, the Conqueror of the Colonies, promising him undying fame.

Howe's arches of triumph are forgotten, except by the antiquary. In a city greater than Philadelphia rises a white arch, more beautiful, as well as more durable, to the hero of Valley Forge.

It was a consequence of Washington's roving military life that he lived, if for but a day, in many different places, and occupied many houses. Within New York City these have mostly disappeared. The Kennedy house, at 1 Broadway, gave place ten years ago to the Cyrus W. Field building. France's tavern, most closely connected with Washington of all New York houses, retained its original council chamber much as it had been until about a year ago.

Newburg's Washington headquarters stand on a commanding site south of the city, and is plainly visible from the river. The old Phillips house, on

## THE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY GIRL



"First in Peace, First in War and First in the Hearts of Her Countrymen."

Getty Square, Yonkers, was visited by Washington as a guest, directly after the French and Indian war. It is used as Yonkers City Hall, but it is threatened with destruction to make way for a modern building. The Jumel house, not far from High Bridge, is another house visited by Washington that is very little changed. A patriotic son of the Revolution resides there now, and it bids fair to be kept intact for a long time yet.

Tradition assigns to houses in White Plains, Germantown, New Brunswick and other towns in the line of the military operations the name of "Washington Headquarters." Above Plainfield, N. J., stands a rocky plateau, giving a view of all the flat country to the southeast. This is called Washington Rock by the country people about, who say that Washington watched from it some not too clearly defined military operations.

One of the best preserved of Washington council chambers is that in the old Carlyle house, in Alexandria, where he met Braddock, the Colonial Governor and Ben Franklin, before



"WASHINGTON AND HIS HORSE."

the fatal march to Fort Mifflin. The Craig house, in Cambridge, long occupied by the poet Longfellow, and still unchanged, was Washington's home during the siege of Boston. The one city which bears no traces of his occupancy is that which bears

his name. No one lived in Washington until after the death of the General. By courtesy of Fernando Jones, the Chicago Times-Herald presents a reproduction of "Washington and His Horse," made from a sketch by John Trumbull, which is owned by Mr. Jones. No other artist enjoyed the opportunities of Trumbull as the painter of Washington, the warrior. As aide-camp he was familiar with his appearance in the prime of his life, its most exciting era, Washington's character as it pervaded the camp, the battlefield, the council chamber. The most spirited portrait of Washington that exists—the only reflection of him as a soldier in his mature years worthy of the name, drawn from life—is Trumbull's.



Missing Links in Washington's History.

Notwithstanding so much has been written of Washington none of his biographers have been able to fix authoritatively the place where his wedding took place. The marriage of the foremost young Virginia to the Widow Custis was doubtless the most brilliant ceremonial that had been held in the colonies up to that date. It is graphically described in the Ladies' Home Journal. Contemporaneous chroniclers seem to have left no other

## FARM AND GARDEN.

**Ventilating a Cow Stable.**  
A stable holding eight cows, standing in two rows with their heads toward each other, can be ventilated with an eight-inch stove pipe run from one end of the alley up through the roof. The pipe should come within one foot of the floor, and go straight up without any bend. It will not be necessary to let a pipe in from the outside, unless it can be arranged to come in under the mangers or in the centre of the alley where the cows will not be in a draft.

**A Cement Floor on Boards.**  
Sometimes conditions will not permit a cement floor to be laid directly upon the earth. Floor timbers and boards can be laid and a cement floor put directly upon that. The plan shown in the illustration will be found excellent. Lay the floor timbers and on these put boards, leaving a space of an inch between. A hatten beneath these cracks will keep the soft cement from running down through them. When hardened, the cement will hold much better for these filled cracks.—American Agriculturist.

**Portable Poultry House.**  
For many reasons a substantial poultry house is desired, yet one that may be moved without damage is a very good thing. It may be of any convenient size or style. We have five in mind, and they were planned by us. They are ten feet wide by sixteen feet long. The ends and sides are made separate. Make the frames of two by four plank, and board up with either weather boards or hemlock, then by using bolts with screws, bolt together. One bolt at each corner will be sufficient. The roof is in one piece and may be either shingles or felt. The single roof will need more slant than the felt roof. Lay on the planks, running them up and down the roof. Bolt each end piece to top of plank of front and back near each corner. This makes it secure. Then the rafters or boards can be nailed to the planks as any other building, and it can be removed in one piece by unscrewing the four bolts. In removing this house there is not a nail to be pulled. By unscrewing the twelve bolts that hold the structure together, the building is in five pieces. The fronts can have removable windows, and the south or west end openings of one inch mesh wire with shutters, or any way desired.—Mertie W. Poffenberger, in The Epitomist.

**Capacity of Farm Machinery.**  
A correspondent of the New York Tribune says of the modern harvester and binder that cuts and binds a swath of six to seven feet wide, which are the successful and popular sizes, that they cut about an acre an hour. With the old-fashioned cradle a good man would cut from two and a half to three acres in a day, and a good man would bind as much, so that the man with the machine would do in ten hours four times as much as two men in the old way, or the machine is equal to the work of about seven men in ten hours. There are what are called "headers," which cut and bind ten or twelve feet in a swath, but they are not in common use. Other headers cut from fourteen to eighteen feet wide, but do not bind, delivering it into header wagons, from which it is stacked and threshed from the stack. Some of the larger grain farms have what is called the "combined harvester," cutting the heads from a swath of eighteen to forty feet in width, threshing, cleaning and bagging it, all at one operation. But the larger the capacity of the machine the greater the power required to operate it, and the cost of labor is not so much reduced as it is changed from man power to horse power or steam power. The machines make it possible to harvest wheat enough to supply the world within the time that it is in the best condition to harvest, and the men who would have been required to do all this by the old methods can now work in forest, forge or factory.

**A Hold-Tight Sawbuck.**  
The accompanying illustration shows how a sawbuck may be arranged so that a log of wood will remain perfectly stationary. The buck itself is made like an ordinary sawbuck, but on one end a lever, a, is attached and so arranged that it can be pushed down and fastened, thus holding the

log, b, firmly. By arranging holes, c, in one arm and a series of small holes, d, on the other, the buck will hold any size log. The pin, e, is wrongly placed in the engraving; it should be on top of the lever, a, instead of in the middle. This lever should be of hard wood, one and a half inches wide and one inch thick. A large wire nail will answer very well as a pin. By the use of this device the operator is not required to exert any effort in holding the log in place. The small figure shows how the sawing is to be done if the log is to be cut into four pieces. First saw off the cut marked g at 1, then the second cut at h at 2, then finally saw the remaining portion in two at 1, 2, E. Dawson, in New England Home-stand.

**Covered Feed For Swine and Cattle.**  
In the attempt to make our farm stock very choice meat producers, con-

## Good Roads Notes

**Steel Track Wagon Roads.**  
THE advantages of having a steel runway for the wheels of vehicles using country roads have doubtless occurred to many minds. They have indeed been suggested at various times in print during this decade and within the last three or four years certain interesting experiments have been made in this country with reference to this subject.

Aside from primitive sections of road built on this principle by two private individuals merely to illustrate possible modes of construction, the first of these experiments consisted in the construction in 1897, near Cleveland, by the State Highway Commissioner of Ohio, of a single piece of such road 500 feet long. In 1898 the Office of Road Inquiry, in the Department of Agriculture, built an experimental section of such road at the Transmississippi Exposition at Omaha and soon afterwards Mr. E. G. Harrison, road expert of that office, laid two similar sections, 150 and 180 feet long, respectively, at the agricultural experiment stations at St. Anthony's Park, Minn., and at Ames, Iowa.

The construction involved in each case two parallel lines of steel plates, eight inches wide, spaced for the wheels of standard gauge vehicles. Each line of plates has half-inch flanges rising at its outer edges to confine the wheels, and deep flanges projecting on either side, three or four inches downward, and then equally as far outward. These latter, being imbedded in the substructure, gave the plates rigidity. This substructure is concrete resting on crushed stone, and the space between the plates is macadamized. The plates are also kept horizontal and equidistant by steel ties.

Some of the traction tests made on these roads were quite interesting. For example, in one of these a load of eleven tons, requiring twenty horses to draw it over an ordinary village road, was drawn over this road by a single horse. The availability of such tracks for bicycles or automobiles is also evident.

The three principal advantages claimed for such a road are cheapness, durability and reduced draft power. It is estimated that after the method of construction had become established, such a road would not cost on the average over \$3000 per mile, and that it would, without the need of important repairs, sustain a degree of wear and tear quite out of proportion to that sustained by ordinary macadam roads.

The third and greatest advantage urged in its behalf is, however, that it would reduce the amount of draft power requisite for a given load to a mere fraction of what is now necessary, and would at the same time facilitate a great increment in speed. It is also pointed out that the existence of such smooth and permanent roads would accelerate the lessening of the needless height of wheels and overweight of framework, which now characterize nearly all vehicles except the bicycle, would forward the use of mechanical propulsion, and would thus promote revolutionary changes in rural transportation.

A peculiar interest attaches to these experiments, which rest principally upon the important and unquestioned economy of a steel track as compared with any other surface for the traction of vehicles, and they awaken significant expectation for the prophesied age of steel roads as against that of dirt or even stone roads in the country.—Chicago Tribune.

**A Cheap Road.**  
There was a lull in the storm that raged for years between England and the New Zealand Mooris. One of the most tactful of Great Britain's representatives wanted a road from one of the chief coast towns into the interior. Dense forests and mountain ridges can not be hastily compassed by troops, and this is why the road was wanted. The native king did not want the road, and did not make it. Then the English representative promised to that native king, who lived in the interior, a beautiful vehicle on springs, with the necessary ponies to draw the same. The king was transported with delight. Then he remembered that there were no roads to drive along. If he tried to get that showy vehicle through the bridge paths it would be jolted to pieces. What was the use of having a splendid equipage unless he could show it in the coast town to natives and white men alike? So the king decided to make the road at once, and he put native laborers by the thousand on the work. In two months a magnificent strategic and military road was made for England at the cost of a carriage and horses.—Chicago Chronicle.

**Camden and Good Roads.**  
Freeholder Samuel Wood, of Camden, was elected a member of the Executive Committee, and County Engineer John J. Albertson, of the Legislative Committee, at the recent annual meeting of the State Roads Association, held at Trenton.

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centrated food has been fed to such an extent that the animals have in many instances become dependent upon fine foods for their growth and development. It is possible to carry this feeding to such an extreme that the animals would be of little use if fed on anything else. The feeding of concentrated food must inevitably tend to weaken the vitality of the stock, and make them unfit for general farm purposes. The stomach of cattle, sheep, swine or other domestic farm animal is fitted for the digestion of coarse and fine food, and if by accident or design either class of food are denied them that organ must undergo some change. The winter hot-house lambs which are reared so carefully must be fed on rich, concentrated food to produce tender, delicate meat, and if coarse food was given to them they would soon cease to grow. They are an artificial product of the breeder's art, and in their way they are very good. They serve a purpose of their own, but not for the farmer.

It would be mistaken economy for any except choice breeders to attempt to bring up their cattle, swine or sheep on any limited grain ration. Both from the point of view of cost and final results this policy would be a mistake. Coarse, bulky food is essential to the proper growth and development of all farm animals, and with a little preparation this can be provided for the animals the whole year round. Experiments made in feeding show that the best ration is one that includes a great variety of bulky food, mixed with fine concentrated food sufficiently to make the balance a sensible one. The ratio of the two must of course differ according to the relative nourishing qualities of the coarse food. Clover contains many of the essential ingredients for forming muscle, bone and strength, but corn fodder, beans and good timothy hay furnish nutriment in different proportions. A consistent ratio of grain, however, can be adopted for the winter and summer season, and then with liberal feeding of coarse fodder, roots and succulent food the animals are sure to thrive and fatten without much forcing. The normal growth of farm animals is after all the most desirable, for in this way they build up an excellent constitution, which later will be in good form for fattening for the market.—Professor James S. Doty, in American Cultivator.

**Insects Injurious to Fruits.**  
Among the evidences of insect injures is the turning brown and dying of the tops of peach trees. In some cases rot is blamable for this, but the injury usually results from a small green caterpillar, the larva of the peach twig borer. This insect, while a common one in some sections of the country, is not very well known in New Jersey. It winters in the crotch of the tree or the buds, as a caterpillar. Its presence is known by the small balls of gum in winter, which exude from little holes in the skin through which the larvae have bored, seeking winter quarters. This pest can be controlled by spraying with paris green about the time the foliage starts in the spring. It seldom does any harm after July 1.

**Nursery pest which is frequently injured by a species of thrips.** The damage occurs when the little trees are about one foot high. The tip is attacked, the heart of the plant scraped off and the leaves sucked out. The tree is stunted in many cases, and is never worth anything. The pest begins his work as soon as the buds start. Seedlings seem to withstand the attack better than budded trees. The pest is the worst during hot weather. About the only way to save the trees is to stimulate early growth by irrigation, and forcing by the use of quick acting fertilizers.

The San Jose pear borer, seems to be gradually disappearing, and if properly looked after there seems to be no cause for alarm. Scarcely scales are abundant, and apple trees seem to be the most seriously affected. The apple plant louse can be effectively controlled by spraying with a weak insecticide just as the buds begin to open.

The effects of insecticides on foliage have been studied quite carefully. One rather peculiar fact is that young and tender foliage will stand stronger in insecticides than older leaves. Paris green tends to choke the leaf or to close the breathing pores. Crude petroleum should never be used, for the paraffin that it contains fills up the pores. It has been frequently observed in orchards that no bad effects follow the application of paris green for some days and even weeks. Then suddenly the leaves appear burned. This is explained by the fact that soon after application the paris green becomes dry. While in this condition no injury occurs, but when moisture appears through humidity or rain, the soluble arsenic dissolves and the leaves are burned. As an insecticide paris green is by no means perfect. It is not uniform and is very costly. The green arsenoid recently put on the market seems to be much more satisfactory. Snapsuds and weak kerosene emulsion are the very best applications for all kinds of plant lice.

On some varieties of pears the San Jose scale, which appeared very abundant in spring, did not show any increase by autumn. This proves that under certain conditions the San Jose scale can be easily controlled, or there are conditions under which it does not thrive. The pest known as the Paris scale seemed to be abundant, and is about as bad as the San Jose.

The yellow-necked caterpillar is quite abundant in many orchards, but this may be kept under by the use of arsenical poisons, and in some cases by hand picking. The woolly apple louse is on the increase, and will undoubtedly cause harm unless checked. The most serious injury from this pest is its work on the roots, forming galls, knots and the like.

The pea louse is abundant in many sections, and the only practical method of controlling seems to be in raising early varieties. If the crop can be harvested by June 15 but little damage will result. Sweet peas are just as badly affected as garden or field crops. For small lots a strong decoction of tobacco will answer. Kerosene emulsion has been tried, but killed the vines.—Professor J. B. Smith, in Orange Judd Farmer.

It doesn't take a generous man to give himself away.

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## EPWORTH LEAGUE MEETING TOPICS.

Sunday, February 24—Our Sufficiency—2 Cor. iii, 4, 5; Phil. iv, 13; 2 Cor. ix, 8. The passage 2 Cor. iii, 12 to iii, 6, should be read as a whole. Having spoken about his former letter and the man whom he had communicated, Paul details his movements after writing that first epistle. He came to Troas to preach, but, drawn by intense anxiety about the Corinthian church, he proceeded to Europe and had a joyful meeting with Titus. This once proud Pharisæe Paul walked among men a conspicuous token of the victory and the mystery of God's revealing the life-giving knowledge of Christ as perfume reveals the nature of that from which it proceeds. He needed no letters of credit, for the Corinthian Christians were a proof that God had sent him—a plain declaration of a faithfully performed divine mission. He came to Troas in command of God to take the commandments on tables of stone, which were preserved through the long ages as a shining and visible witness of his divine authority; but the divine writing of which Paul had been the pen was an living human heart destined to retain an endless life. He came to Troas in command of God to take the commandments on tables of stone, which were preserved through the long ages as a shining and visible witness of his divine authority; but the divine writing of which Paul had been the pen was an living human heart destined to retain an endless life. He came to Troas in command of God to take the commandments on tables of stone, which were preserved through the long ages as a shining and visible witness of his divine authority; but the divine writing of which Paul had been the pen was an living human heart destined to retain an endless life.

Every man is a force in the world; is an influence upon his fellow-man. It is true that man must be saved by man; yet it is equally true that man cannot save man. The narrowness of the view in the great biblical truth that while the humble, consecrated man goes to his tasks the all-sufficient grace of God flows through his open heart, making him strong and brave, giving him power which always causes him to triumph.

What we need to realize is that we are able to find all the grace we need; able to meet us at every point; able to give that grace according to the day; able to adapt himself to all the changes and fluctuations of our moods and circumstances; able to strengthen us for every noble enterprise; able to make the mountains of difficulty a level plain before us; able to do for us exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think.

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPICS.

Sunday, February 24—Trust—"Trusting in the Lord, Jesus Christ for Strength." Phil. iv, 4, 13. Scripture Verses.—Job, xlii, 15; Ps. xviii, 2, 3; lvi, 3, 11; lxi, 1, 2; cxxi, 1, 2; Prov. xxiv, 25; Isa. xxvi, 4; 2 Tim. i, 12.

**Lesson Thoughts.**  
We should trust God for things temporal, not so as to be improvident, wasteful, and thriftless, but so as to be free from worrying anxiety; for "if God so clothe the grass of the field, which to-day is and to-morrow is cast into the oven, shall he not much more clothe you?" Our only hope for the future life is in Christ; but he is sufficient. However sinful and unworthy you may be, still you may put your trust in him, for he came to seek and to save the lost, and if we put our trust in him, he is able and willing to save unto the uttermost all who come unto him in faith.

**Selections.**  
Jesus himself says, "Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in me." If you wish the peace of Christ to rule in your hearts, you must be in Christ and have Christ in you; you must understand that Christ makes you complete before God, and that Christ is all and in all. A guide and traveler were once crossing the Alps. As they advanced the road became rougher and more perilous, and the traveler began to express some alarm, and even desired his guide not to proceed any further. The guide halted, and reaching out his arm said with a wonderful dignity: "This hand has never lost a man!" So Christ says that looks to him for help "I have never lost a soul that has trusted to me for salvation."

A devout Arab woman was asked in her last illness how she endured such suffering. Nobly and trustfully she replied: "They who look upon God's face do not feel his hand." You cannot trust Christ for an hour until you have trusted him for eternity; since eternal issues start from every moment.

**Didn't Have to Pray.**  
In a certain parish near Dumfries, Scotland, a newly made elder was summoned to the sick bed of a parishioner. Being naturally a bashful man, he was in great anxiety as to the "prayer he wad ha' to pit up," and he tried to avoid going altogether. At length he was persuaded by his wife and started on his errand. On his return his wife greeted him with the query, "And how did ye get on, William?" "Oh, grand! He was del!"

## MARKET QUOTATIONS.

**BALTIMORE.**—Flour, Baltimore Best Patent, 4.75; High Grade Extra, 4.25. Wheat, No. 2 Red, 75¢; No. 3 White, 43¢; No. 4 Oats, Southern and Pennsylvania, 27¢; No. 5, 25¢; No. 6, 23¢; No. 7, 21¢; No. 8, 19¢; No. 9, 17¢; No. 10, 15¢; No. 11, 13¢; No. 12, 11¢; No. 13, 9¢; No. 14, 7¢; No. 15, 5¢; No. 16, 3¢; No. 17, 1¢; No. 18, 1¢; No. 19, 1¢; No. 20, 1¢; No. 21, 1¢; No. 22, 1¢; No. 23, 1¢; No. 24, 1¢; No. 25, 1¢; No. 26, 1¢; No. 27, 1¢; No. 28, 1¢; No. 29, 1¢; No. 30, 1¢; No. 31, 1¢; No. 32, 1¢; No. 33, 1¢; No. 34, 1¢; No. 35, 1¢; No. 36, 1¢; No. 37, 1¢; No. 38, 1¢; No. 39, 1¢; No. 40, 1¢; No. 41, 1¢; No. 42, 1¢; No. 43, 1¢; No. 44, 1¢; No. 45, 1¢; No. 46, 1¢; No. 47, 1¢; No. 48, 1¢; No. 49, 1¢; No. 50, 1¢; No. 51, 1¢; No. 52, 1¢; No. 53, 1¢; No. 54, 1¢; No. 55, 1¢; No. 56, 1¢; No. 57, 1¢; No. 58, 1¢; No. 59, 1¢; No. 60, 1¢; No. 61, 1¢; No. 62, 1¢; No. 63, 1¢; No. 64, 1¢; No. 65, 1¢; No. 66, 1¢; No. 67, 1¢; No. 68, 1¢; No. 69, 1¢; No. 70, 1¢; No. 71, 1¢; No. 72, 1¢; No. 73, 1¢; No. 74, 1¢; No. 75, 1¢; No. 76, 1¢; No. 77, 1¢; No. 78, 1¢; No. 79, 1¢; No. 80, 1¢; No. 81, 1¢; No. 82, 1¢; No. 83, 1¢; No. 84, 1¢; No. 85, 1¢; No. 86, 1¢; No. 87, 1¢; No. 88, 1¢; No. 89, 1¢; No. 90, 1¢; No. 91, 1¢; No. 92, 1¢; No. 93, 1¢; No. 94, 1¢; No. 95, 1¢; No. 96, 1¢; No. 97, 1¢; No. 98, 1¢; No. 99, 1¢; No. 100, 1¢.