These are the gifts I ask,
Of Thee, Spirit screne:
Strength for the daily task,
Courage to face the road,
Good cheer to help me bear the traveler's
load,
And, for the hours of rest that come be-

nward joy in all things heard and

These are the sins I fain
Would have these take away:
Malice and cold disdain.
Hot anger, sullen hate,
Scorn of the lowly, envy of the great.
And discomfort that casts a shadow gray
On all the brightness of the common day.

—Heary Van Dyke.

49494949494949494949494 **UNCLE HEWITT'S** HIGHWAYMAN

By LULU LINTON.

OWN the path toward the barn trudged Uncle Hewitt, his lantern casting splashes of light out into the dark-MON

ness of that hour which comes just before daybreak. The wagon had been loaded with produce the night before, so that when he had harnessed old Bets he would be ready to start on his drive of twenty miles to the city. He was congratuwhen the kitchen door opened with a creak, and Aunt Mandy called in cautious tones, "Hewitt, O Hewitt, you'll

"Yes, I'll be careful!" he called back, cheerily

"And don't forget to put your money in the sack and pin it inside your yest with that safety-pin I gave you."

"I won't forget," he answered, still walking on. The kitchen door closed, then opened

quickly with a decided squeak, and Aunt Mandy called, in an exaggerated stage whisper, "Hewitt, O Hewitt!" and the whisper reached him down the length of the yard. "What do you want?" he asked, a trifle crossly, for he did not like to be detained.

"Are you sure you've got the pis-

"Yes, I'm just as sure of it as I've for the last fifteen years, and just as sure I won't have any use for it, and I'll say right now that this is the last thing along."

He shut the yard gate with a bang that put a stop to all further warnings from the kitchen door.

Out upon the road he started old Bets at a brisk trot, meaning to cover a good part of the drive before the sun

His lantern cast shadows upon each side of the familiar road, making it look strange and ghostly.

"'Tain't much wonder Mandy worries and feels uneasy about me," he mused. "As many trips as I make before day and after night, it does seem a bit risky, and always coming home with money, too, but as for that highwayman of hers that she's always conjuring up, that's too ridiculous for any use. I guess the day's past for highwaymen in this civilized country. reastways round about here," and he chuckled as he thought of the many times he had listened to his wife's admonition from the crack of the kitch-

The sun rose upon a glorious autumn and Uncie Hewitt jogged into the city in time for early market. The load of produce sold unusually well, and by a little after noon Uncle

Hewitt was ready for the return trip. After he had passed the city limits, he stopped old Bets by the roadside, and put the proceeds of his sales into the little bag stitched by Aunt Mandy's careful fingers for this purpose. He pinned the bag inside his vest with the safety-pin, and then started again on the homeward trip.

When about half-way home he saw in the road just ahead of him a dapper young man, who walked with a slight As Uncle Hewitt drew up even with him, the stranger looked up and asked, with a pleasant smile, "Could you give a fellow a lift for a few

"Well, now, I reckon I can, if you think that riding behind old Bets will be any quicker way of getting over the road than walking," Uncle Hewitt responded.

slightly crippled, and I'm sure I am very grateful to you."

"This ain't a stylish rig." Uncle Hewitt said as he moved over to make four minutes) is the synodic period. If room on the seat for his passenger. good one, and has hauled many a paying load for me."

The young man proved a good listener, and as Uncle Hewitt liked nothing market business and the management

of a paying truck-farm. The young man asked such very intelligent questions at such opportune times that Uncle Hewitt's heart warmed toward him, and he was soon telling him with the utmost freedom of his success of the day, of the early selling out, and of the round sum the

produce had brought him. The talk continued on various lines of farm-work, until in the midst of a dissertation on the value of rotten wood used as a fertilizer to start sweet-potato beds properly. Uncle Hewitt was interrupted by the young man exclaiming, "Oh, what is that? Over there, just beyond that big tree!

Uncle Hewitt looked, but saw nothing unusual. When he turned again

ing unusual. When he turned again toward his companion he saw something very unusual—the muzzle of a shining revolver confronting him!

The young man was smiling, and said, pleasantly, "I was out looking for game, and I am very lucky in finding you on one of your most successful tys. No, you needn't make any distribute. I happen to know that the country is not thickly settled just here, and you cannot obtain help. Just hand me the proceeds for to-day,

please, and you may keep your watch and other valuables."

Uncle Hewitt started to open his mouth, but the look in the young man's eyes and a little click near his own eyes caused him to open his vest instead, and hand over the little bag

containing the precious funds.

The roung man bowed politely; then, as he climbed from the wagon, be said. "I wish to thank you for your kindness, and in return let me give you a bit of advice. Don't make it a cus-tom to take in strange passengers and give them your confidence. Good-by, Mr. Hayseed!"

And he started back toward the city

with no sign of a limp.

That appellation of "Mr. Hayseed" was the last straw added to Uncle Hewitt's blazing temper. It was bad enough to lose so much of one's hard earnings, but to be ridiculed afterward was intolerable. He r'lowed old Bets to plod on, but he reached down, and groping under the seat, brought out the old horse-pistol, and slipping out over the tall-board of the wagon, he started in pursuit of his former passenger. The rattle of the wagon and the thud of old Bets' feet drowned the sound of his approach as he gained on the fellow. He came up behind him, and shouted suddenly:

"Halt! Throw up your hands, or you'll be a-limping in earnest in about a second!"

Turning suddenly, the young man felt the cold touch of the pistol against his forehead, and taken so completely by surprise, he obeyed orders fully as promptly as had his victim of a few moments earlier. The old pistol was certainly a formidable-looking weapon, lating himself upon his early start Hewitt pressed it to his forehead was and the persistency with which Uncle terrifying, to say the least.

"I'll take your revolver first," Uncle Hewitt said, firmly, "and you needn't be careful on the way home, won't make any resistance, for I know how to use this old-fashioned kind all right." The shining revolver was transferred without delay from the young man's pocket to Uncle Hewitt's pocket.

"Now I'll trouble you for that little sack of mine," and the sack changed pockets. Then, with a twinkle of his eyes, Uncle Hewitt said:

"Thank you for your kindness. You may keep your watch; it's a bit slow." He raised the shining revolver on a level with the young man's eyes and, with his finger on the trigger, asked: "Shall I try this thing, to see if it is

in working order?" The young man's face grew ashy white. "For heaven's sake, don't!" he

"Oh, that's all right, I won't. I just seen every time I've started to the city wanted to know if it would work. Mine won't. It hasn't been loaded for more than ten years, and it couldn't be loaded, for the insides is out of retime I ever intend to carry the old pair. I just carry it to satisfy my wife, but hereafter I'll feel the need of a good one. I'll be more generous with

you than you were with me; I'll exchange weapons. I want to keep this shiny pistol as a little souvenir of our pleasant acquaintance. Good-by, Mr. Bunco! Uncle Hewitt started on a clumsy run down the road, overtook the slow-mov-

ing wagon, climbed in over the tailboard and chirruped to old Bets, who had not missed him. The young man, when he had looked dazedly after the wagon, threw the heavy old pistol as far as he could send it into the bushes by the roadside.

Aunt Mandy listened with wide eyes to the story of Uncle Hewitt's adventure, and at its close she said in somewhat shaky tones, into which there erept a distinct note of satisfaction, however:

"Hewitt, you know I always warned you to be careful, and I always told you there was danger of meeting a highwayman. Maybe you'll pay more heed to my warnings after this."

"Highwayman! He wasn't none of them highwaymen like you've always been warning me about!" snorted "Didn't I tell you be Uncle Hewitt. was dressed like a gentleman, and was just as pleasant as ple? And as for your warnings, I guess I proved I'm able to take care of myself." Then he added, triumphantly, "I told you I'd never carry that old horse-pistol with me again, and I won't."-Youth's Companion.

Periods of the Moon.

The average time occupied by the moon in moving in its orbit around the earth is twenty-seven days seven hours forty-three minutes, its sidereal period. The synodic period is the interval between successive new moons, and it is little longer, owing to the time, 3651/4 days, occupied by the earth in moving around the sun. The moon performs 1-27 1-3 of its orbit and the earth 1-365% each day, and therefore the difference between these, 1-27 1-3 minus "It may not be any quicker, but it 1.30514 equals 1.2014, is the daily fracwill certainly be easier for one who is tion of its path which the moon describes with respect to the sun; that s, twenty-nine and one-half days (twenty-nine days twelve hours fortythe plane of the moon's orbit coincided. "It's just my market wagon, but it's a with that of the earth's equator the moon would rise about fifty minutes later each day, but the inclination of these planes to one another varies between eighteen degrees and twenty-nine better than a good listener, he waxed and one-half degrees, so that this re-eloquent in his descriptions of the tardation is different at different times. When full moon occurs near the autumnal equinox it may, in the latitude of New York, be as small as twentythree minutes, while further north it may reduce to nothing, so that for several nights the full moon rises about the same time, soon after sunset.

> Square Trunks in Vogue. The current popular demand for square-top trunks owes its origin to Thespian preference. When this shape was first introduced, the only market worth while was found among theatrical folk. A metropolitan manufacturer is authority for the statement that round-topped trunks are to-day being

relegated to the bargain sales. "Everybody seems to want this square style of lid now," said the manufacturer. "No, I don't suppose it's be-cause the square effect bears the actor indorsement. The widespread call is most likely owing to the fact that the capacity of the square trunk is great-er, notwithstanding that the cubic neasurement of the round make may be larger."-New York Press.

The British Government will reim irse the unval officers for the they spent in entertaining the French fleet at Portsmouth.

HOW BOGUS GEMS ARE MADE

AN INDUSTRY THAT REQUIRES LARGE CAPITAL.

Skilful Methods of Turning Out Paste Diamonds -- How They Are Cut and Polished .- Cementing Two Small Stones Into One .- Manufacture of Imitation Pearls.

immemorial has, of course, given rise to much counterfeiting of genuine stone. the more valuable stones, says the Loncon Tit-Bits.

All are more or less familiar with the nent, where much of the diamond cutis quite an important industry.

It is now possible to produce in paste an imitation of almost every precious stone which is capable of deceiving the eyes of all but the most expert. Not only is there a superficial resemblance but a skilfully prepared "paste" high index of refraction and dispersion as would a diamond of the first water. The purity of the materials employed is such that an equal degree of clearness and transparency is given to the imitation as is found in the genuine stone. Color is imitated also, so that a ruby, emerald, sapphire or other gem made of glass is practically indistinguishable from the real jewel which may have cost hundreds of pounds.

The material of which these imitation stones are made is known as "strass." This is made according to different recipes, but usually includes red lead, rock crystal, potassium carbonate, borax and white arsenic. The greater the amount of lead used in the production of the "paste" the greater will be the brilliancy and play of prismatic colors in the finished stone, and at the same time the highest will be its specific gravity. On the other hand, the stone loses in hardness what it gains in brilliance. An oldtime, but still serviceable, rough and ready test for a stone is to see whether it will scratch or cut window glass, which is, as a rule, harder than most imitation stones.

It must not be imagined that these close imitations of the real diamond or other stone can be produced cheaply. This is far from the case. A large capital is required in the manufacture and the high degree of purity necessary in all the materials employed necessitates an amount of care, and incidentally waste, which is exceedingly expensive. Moreover, the imitation gems have to be cut and finished in precisely the same manner as the real stones and this is perhaps the most expens ive part of the procedure.

Another method of deceiving the un wary purchaser of precious stones is to paim off on him genuine stones which have been "faked" in some way to make them appear more valuable than they really are. A device commonly practiced is that of cementing two stones so that they appear to be one large one. At first sight there does not seem to be any object in such a proceeding, but diamonds increase very much in value if they are large. For carat stone of the same water.

Eastern jewelers are particularly skilful in this direction. An Indian dealer will think nothing of selling for a large sum a beautiful stone, which on examination by an expert proves to be, perhaps, only a skilfully pre pared piece of bottle glass. It is not, of course, claimed that there is necessarily anything fraudulent in the skilful preparation of imitation stones to resemble more valuable gems. Many of the most reputable jewelers deal in these stones, charging a price for which no one would expect to procure the genuine article. So long as the customer is taken into the jeweler's confidence there is nothing to object to in the bargain.

A yellowish red stone called hyacinth, and also the blue sapphire, lose their color on being heated, and may then be set as diamonds. Similarly various stones may be colored in such a manner as to make them resemble

others of a higher value. A favorite method of preparing prec ious stones so as to make them ap pear more valuable than they really are is by means of the "doublet." may be done at the request of a cus tomer who wishes to make a finer show than he or she would otherwise be able to do, or it may be practiced by an unscrupulous dealer to deceive the unwary. It is said that a great deal of this work is done on the Continent A doublet consists of an upper part, which is genuine, secured to a lower part of some less valuable stone or of glass. The two parts are cemented to gether and ground so as to leave no trace of the union. The fire of the genuine portion of the stone is seen through the imitation, which is itself made of some paste with a high degree of brilliancy. If the doublet is secured by cement the two portions will fall apart on lumersion in hot water When the base is composed of glass, however, it is usually fused to the upper and genuine half, so that the fraud is very difficult to detect.

Another way to prepare a doublet is to make the upper portion of rock crystal, or some similar transparent material with a high degree of hardness, and the lower portion of tinted glass which seems to impart its color to the whole. This fraud may be readily deected by holding the stone to the light; but as it is usually employed in making up jewelry with closed settings making up jewelry with closed settings dentist had recommended for the teeth, the purchaser has no opportunity of Mixing equal parts of the oil and limemaking this test.

Finally, colored stones are imitated ant and bound up the wound. When in a particularly ingenious way by the physician arrived he said she had means of rock crystal ground to resent done really all that was necessary, and ble the usual appearance of the partic-ular stone to be imitated, but with a hollow cavity inside, which is filled arrival could not have averted whollywith colored water. The cavity is -Presbyterian.

HE passion for precious then closed by means of a plate of tones which has reigned rock crystal skilfully fitted in, and in the minds of men and there appears, perhaps, an exquisite women almost from time ruby, sapphire, emerald or amethyst very difficult to distinguish from the

Every one is familiar with the pretty strings of imitation pearls which can now be purchased everywhere. These cheap glass imitations where the are usually made of opaline glass worthlessness of the article is so ap- treated carefully with hydrofluoric parent that there is no suggestion of said, and it would not occur to any fraud. Few, however, realize to what one to attempt to pass them off as an extent skilled fraud exists in this anything else. Very good imitations trade, more especially on the Conti- of the genuine pearl are made from mother-of-pearl also. This material is ting is done. The manufacture of imi- turned to the required shape and poltation gems of specially prepared glass | ished beautifully, when it has an appearance very similar to that of the genuine article, though an expert can readily distinguish the imitation pearl

from the real one. Ever since the seventeenth century ceautiful beads closely resembling the finest Indian pearls have been manustone exhibits the same lustre and factured. Glass beads of the required pattern are first made. They are then coated inside with a material made from fish scales and having the lustre of the genuine pearl. The beads are then filled up with wax. These beautiful imitation pearls are by no means cheap, however. This is not surprising, when we learn that it takes 20,000 fishes to yield one pound of the silvery white material which is used to produce the necessary pearl-like lustre.

WARTS What This Ordinarily Trivial Annoyance Really Is.

An ordinary wart is a local overgrowth or hypertrophy of the papillary layer of the skin. It may be covered on the top with the epithelial layer, which gives it a smooth surface; or the epithelium may fall away and leave the separate strings showing at the point of the wart, like so many brown or black seeds-whence the name of seed wart.

Warts of this kind occur most commonly on the hands of children. They are caused usually by the irritation of the many sorts of dirt into which the youngsters' hands are so constantly plunged. It seems probable that warts are slightly contagious, and that they may be spread through a schoolful of children by direct contact.

Sometimes warts are quite broad and flat, of a smooth surface and yellowish in color. Such occur frequently about the face and occasionally also on the hands. Another form of flat wart may come

on the back in the aged. It is broad, irregular in outline, with uneven 'seedy' surface, and sometimes covered with greasy scales.

Warts vary a good deal in color. Some are indistinguishable in color from the surrounding skin, while others are pinkish, yellowish, brown, or even quite black. The dark color may be due to the deposit of pigment in the body of the wart; but it is more often, especially in children, simply dirt which has been worked down between the "seeds.' Soaking them in warm soapsuds and scrubbing with the nailbrush will usually restore the natural instance, while £10 would be a very pinkish color. Some warts are, howfair price for a diamond weighing one carat, £150 might be paid for a fiveon the skin of the chest, abdomen and

A wart is usually a trivial thing, but its removal is nevertheless advisable. Its prominence above the surface exposes it constantly to slight injuries which may keep it in a painful condition; it is never an ornament, and may be most unsightly; and finally, in persons getting along in years, it may take on new growth and develop into a tumor.

In children warts come and go without apparent reason, and treatment is often unnecessary; but if they persist for a long time, or when they come on the adult skin, it is better to get rid of them. Sometimes soaking in warm sea-water for ten minutes two or three times a day will cause the warts to disappear. This can be tried first, and if it fails and application of salicylic acid in collodion or touching the wart with a drop of glacial acetic acid on the end of a match will suffice .-Youth's Companion.

Didn't Care For Ornaments

Joe Chandler Harris tells a story of meeting a man at breakfast in a New Orleans hotel who was searching the bill of fare for something he had never eaten. He in some way decided that waffles were the item for him, and from that time forth he kept the waiter busy. The flavor of the novel dish appeared to make a hit with him, and so great was his power of consumption that he had the walter hustling from table to kitchen and vice versa. Indeed, says Mr. Harris, the waffles didn't come fast enough. Finally the man called the waiter to his side, and in a confidential way made the following hopeful suggestion:

"Say, bub, you might be able to hustle them little cakes along some faster if you would tell the cook to cut out the printing on 'em. Tell him just to send 'em along plain."-Woman's Home Companion.

Oil and Lime Water For a Scald. Heads of other families may like to know what one mother did in an emergency. Her five-year-old boy upset a pitcher of beiling water over one shoulder, and, while she sent post haste for the doctor, she also ran to the storeroom for salad oll and to her washstand for a bottle of lime-water a water, she soaked a cloth in the result



Alice Roosevelt Engaged. Will Wed Congressman Longworth in February.

The engagement of Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, to Nicholas Longworth, a Representative mally announced. Rumors of the engagement have been circulated repeatedly in the past year, but there was no White House:

"The President and Mrs. Roosevelt will take place the middle of Febru-

Miss Roosevelt and Representative Longworth were members of Secretary Taft's party in the tour of the Philippines and the Orient last summer. same dinners and dances. Miss Roose- can, velt was a guest last spring at the home of Mr. Longworth's mother in Cincinnati, making a journey from Washington especially for that pur-

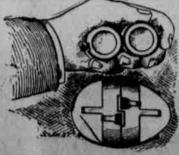


REPRESENTATIVE NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, OF CINCINNATIA

the President's child by his first marriage. Mr. Longworth was born in Cincinnati of wealthy parents, and now enjoys a comfortable fortune in his own right. He is thirty-six years old. He fitted for college at Franklin School in Cincinnati and was graduated from Harvard University in the class of '91. He spent one year at the Harvard Law ol and was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1894. He was elected to the Ohio House of Representatives in 1809, and to the State Senate in 1901. He was elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress as a Republican and re-elected to the Fifty-ninth Con

INGENIOUS EGG OPENER.

In hotels and restaurants, it is gen erally the custom, when serving boiled eggs, for walters to open the eggs in presence of customers, a practice which is very inconvenient and an-



noying, as it frequently results in spilling part of the egg, and soiling the table lines, and producing an unpleas-ant effect upon the customer. To avoid such circumstances, two New Yorkers have invented a device which facili-

serves as a holder for the two parts of the shell, permitting the contents to be removed with ease. The device consists of two bands which are hinged together at one side. Each band is made of spring metal or other resilient material, with the ends overlapping, so that it may be expanded or contracted by a pressure of the hand, thus adapting it to various sizes of eggs. Each in Congress from Ohio, has been for band is also provided with spring fingers to hold the egg, and with a spring arm on the side opposite the hinge. These spring arms terminate positive confirmation until the follow- in cutter blades, which pass through ing statement was sent out from the slots in the bands. In use the two bands are swung apart to admit the egg, and then they are closed upon it. announce the engagement of their The device is now held with a band daughter, Miss Alice Lee Roosevelt, to in each band. The spring arms are Mr. Nicholas Longworth. The wedding pressed baward, making two incisions in the shell and then before releasing the spring arms the bands are swung apart, breaking open the shell. As the egg is being broken open it should be inverted to permit the yolk to drop into the glass, and then the two parts They have been automobiling together may be held in the hand as illustrated, on many occasions since their return leaving the other hand free to remove may be held in the hand as illustrated, and they were frequently guests at the the white of the egg. -Scientific Ameri-

A BOX TO HOLD THE RATIONS.

A major commissary of the United States army has devised a ration box especially for use in the field by Infantrymen and others whose occupation makes it desirable to carry subsistence on the person. It is also well adapted for use by prospectors, compfoot travelers generally. The He was in the temple not as a teachobject of the inventor was to so construct, assemble and dispose the com ponents forming the equipment on the wearer that the movements of the body, arms and limbs would not be hindered or interfered with, and the load would be distributed on those parts of the body best able to withstand the strain.

In the illustration the pack is shown disposed upon a soldier. In campaign work it is of prime importance that a soldier's equipment shall be such that he can personally carry sufficient subsistence to support him in full vigor for a reasonable time, and that this subsistence shall be so carried as to conserve as far as practicable his vital force and strength. It is further desir able that the equipment shall be such that it may be quickly and certainly



BEADY FOR THE MARCH.

positioned, having capacity for holding reasonable toilet articles, etc., and be easily or compactly assembled to re duce bulk to the minimum when subsistence is carried. This ration pack fills all of the above

requirements and is hung by hooks from a belt and harness. There is a central pocket naturally forming curve about the back of the body at the hips, and can be adjusted to con fortably fit individuals of any size or shape. One of the small pockets contains a combined canteen and tin cup.

The other side pocket is for a sugar and coffee receptacle, the compart ments holding the number of rations it is desired to carry. The centra pocket is for a mess pan, rations of bread and bacon, and a compartment for knife, fork, spoon, etc. A towel and other small articles can also be placed inside.—Philadelphia Record.

The United States consumes all of its annual from output of 35.000,000 rone.

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, JANUARY TWENTY-FIRST

A Spirit-Filled Life .- John 14, 10, 17.

Herein is a mystery. Christ our Lord, through the Spirit, will dwall with us. It is more than a mystery. It hints at a truth which, if we could but feel its full significance, would change our whole bearing toward life. So far as we do feel it, the change is actually wrought in us. In saving us Jesus Christ has given us a new spiritual life. That life is his own. Apart from him we are as good as dead. If the divine life is not in us, no life we have can be of lasting value, however much it may promise.

The great thing is that Christ is willing we should receive his Spirit, and live 'in him." But there is something for us to do. Whatever is not favorable would be out of harmony with his Spirit, and must be put away. Anger, wrath, malice, biasphemy, evil speech, lying -all these must go. must be willing that they should go, eager to get rid of them. They do not abide in Christ's presence; if we sin-cerely invite him we shall sincerely let go of them. And his presence will drive them away.

The life which Christ gives is to be

accepted as a reality-not a religious fancy. The Christian became a Christian by complete surrender of his own will and his own life; that surrender must be made permanent. The Comforter whom Christ sends must be welcomed as a sharer of all experiences and all desires; all life's activities must be in some way related to his presence.

The insistence that a Christian should be like Christ is a good sign. Book after book is written to emphasize this thought, and sermon after sermon sets up this likeness as a stan-dard for the Christian.

Two classes of people miss this mark, and miss it in spite of their honest desire to reach it. The first class takes for its rule of life the question, "What would Jesus do?" Life is squared by that straight edge. It means large sacrifice, much selfhumbling, and fallure at last. however hard one may try, the attempt to imitate Jesus Christ is a mechani-

cal and unfruitful struggle. The second class sees the failure of the first, and is naturally discouraged. "What use is it to try? You cannot succeed. These people have tried hard enough, and they are not succeeding. Or perhaps there is some admixture of unbelief. "If that is all there is to Christianity it is not worth the ef-

The great mistake in all these cases is in not seeing that you cannot live like Jesus Christ until the Spirit of

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

JANUARY TWENTY-FIRST.

Christ's Life. I. Lessons from His Boyhood.-Luke 2:40-52.

Evidently Jesus' parents were in the habit of trusting Him, as they went a day's journey without worrying about His non-appearance. The most important thing a child

can do is to listen well; the next most important thing is to ask questions wisely. A child may be about God's busi-

ness as well as a grown-up, since the oldest man is but a babe in God's Is it any wonder that Christ was obedient to His earthly parents,

since He came to earth in obedience to His heavenly Father? Though Jesus' "understanding and

er but as an eager learner. The Junior society is making it a joy to the children to be in their Father's house, and about their

Father's business. Many parents fail to understand their children, as Joseph and Mary failed to understand Jesus. Mary's remedy is the right one,-to brood over them "in the heart."

In all our dealings with children we are far more likely to underrate their capacity for spiritual truth than to overrate it. The church that does not care for

its children is like a farmer who left his orchard alone till it was time for The child that thinks to postpone his Father's business till manhood is

like an athlete that refuses to go into training. When gardners wish to obtain new and fine varieties of flowers and

fruits, they begin with the selection of the best seed and soil. Strike a match, and the light goes on endlessly. What are we to think of the endless outreaches of a good

word spoken to a child? What lesson has Christ's boyhood What am I doing to bring children

to their Saviour? Have I the child heart in which Christ can live? The modesty, the filial plety, the perfectness of self-control, content-

ment in mechanical labor, conscious sovereignty undisclosed .- all this in itself a wonder of divinity .- H. W. Beecher.

Jesus is the example for all who are stepping from the careless immunities of early childhood into the graver region of budding youth.—Alexander

RAM'S HORN BLASTS



firm but they cannot be faithful. A compliment is frequently an in-The light of lib erty fails when the light of law

The only plums you can digest are those you deserve.

A stormy life is almost sure to find a serene denta.

A Noah in the neighborhood will not

The soul can never find its sai

ince in cerem