SUNDAY SERMON 2 1 2 2 A Scholarly Discourse By

Rev. Robert H. Carson. SAXESSEE STREETS S

Brooklyn N Y .- In Grace Preshy terian Church the pastor, the Rev. Rob-ert H. Carson preached Sunday even-ing from the book of Ruth. Among other things he said:

We miss a great deal of the beauty and power of the Bible because of the manner in which we are accustomed to read it. There are very few who take time to read a whole book through at a single slitting. We dip into Scripture as if it were a book of fate, reading a verse here and another there, so it is not surprising that we rise from the exercise having received but little help and spiritual refreshment. There is no royal road to knowledge. There is no way to gar-ner the lessons which Holy Scripture teaches save through that steady and persistent searching of which our Sav-ious spoke when He said, "Search the Scriptures, for they are they which testify of Me."

It is our hope this evening to point out some of the beautiful lessons con-tained in one little book of the Bible, in one of the most delightful stories ever presented for contemplation by the mind of man. I refer to the book the milei of min. I refer to the book of Ruth. Its very place in the sacred canon makes it a memorable place of literature. It is, as you know, pre-ceded by the book of Judges, and fol-lowed by the book of Samuel. These books are concerned almost exclusively with the national history of Israel-with the wars, defents, humilations, mutaurings, combinings, resolutions, murmurings, complainings, replainings and repentances of the people. They are not, in the main, pleasant rending, Their pages are red with blood, and violence, and rapine, and lawiess deeds, the unchangeable nution forgetting God and neglecting to do His will

It is a great pleasure, therefore, in turn from these books that tall of the ups and downs of national life, and fix the attention upon the charming story of Ruth. That little book pic-tures domestic life; it gives us a glimpse into the quiet, everyday inddis customs of the men and women of that time, and we see them in their homes, in the harvest fields, at the festivals, and at religious services.

Biography is, I think, the favorite reading matter. We are deloged with a flood of lictitious biography in the shape of novels which come by thou-sands from the printing press every year. It is an easy, but not very profitable kind of reading, for in the impority of cases there is a great deal of unreality, too great an absence of the lifelike, and too little of what we know to be a common experience

It is not so, however, in the book of inth. There we have life truly de-Ttuth. pleted; there we meet with men and women as we find them to-day-not an gels and not demons, but erring, enduring, faithful and not unblest,

It is not my intention to enter upon he story. I frust that you all know the story. the or that if you do not, that you will take a quiet half hour this very even-ing, and peruse that little book, which, in its superiority, is as far removed from our modern stories as the east is from the west

In coming into touch, then, with this piece of sacred literature, and consid-ering for our edification some of the lessons which it teaches, we see first of all the superiority of character. The two chief figures in the story are Bonz and Ruth, and it is their characters that make them such. There is not in the whole range of literature a bet-ter type of manly, healthy religion than is exemplified in the case of Bonz. You remember that scene in the har-rest field. He went down to his respers, and his salutation without any cant or insincerity, was. The Lord be with you." My friends, when such a greeting as that can take place he-tween master and men, it testifies to the presence of a religion that leaves its mark upon very act, and upon all the conduct of life. It is the men like Boaz who are the ornament and glory

faith and works is daily receiving me attention. Fur he it from me to lightly criticise out Puritan forbears, still as we read about these heroic men of whom the world was not worthy, does It not somethoes seem as if the neces sity of faith was emphasized at the expense of the necessity of works to correspond? The two have been joined together: their union constitutes the perfect religions life, and what God hath joined together let not man put asunder. What I am trying to say has en summed up in a sentence by the late F. W. Robertson, a sentence which the church should never let die, and that sentence is, "Faith alone saves,

but not the faith that is alone." You remember Christ's words, "Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of The man who rises from his thistles?" knees with the glow of the divine communion upon his face, the man whose faith hath made him a partaker of the power of God, and who then goes forth to live the life which his faith bath revealed to him, is the man of whom Christ alone will not be ashamed when He cometh in the glory of His Father and of the holy angels to judge the

It is noteworthy, too, I think, that the virtue in which Beag and Ruth excelled was the plain, everyday virtue of kindness. The greatest material blessings pre the most common; air, light, water, these are within the reach So also the greatest virtues are within the power of all to possess, Paul says, "Now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three, but the greatest of these is charity." It is possible for us to attain to the possession of that grace -the greatest of all. We all have di-verse gifts and powers, differing one from another, so that some mount higher than others, but there is none of us, no matter what our limitations may be, who cannot speak the kind word, do the kind deed and pass the kindly judgment, and that is charity, the greatest of the virtues. What a change would take place in this old and weary world if only our deeds corresponded with our faith and we fulfiled the royal law neededing to the Scriptures: "Then shall love thy neighbor as thyself." Scriptures:

But, again, the book of Ruth teaches. us the necessity of decision. We read that Buth and Orpan came to the partng of the ways, that one turned back to Moab and her people, and that the other took her way to the lind of Israel. Is not that a true simile of life? Sconer or later each one of us comes to the parting of the ways, and we make the decision whose results are endless. "The kingdom of Heaven," suith our Lord, "suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force." That means that one cannot drift into it. It needs a strong exertion of the will. a decision that abidos. Memorable forever is Ruth's decision. When she says to Naomi, "Entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee, for whither thou goest I ill go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge, thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God," she takes her place among the first ranks of those to whom the high and gracious hearts of all ages pay reverence. Friends, i is a great thing, it is a needful thing it Friends, it life to be capable of a clear resoive. The man is to be envied who can part between this and that of opposing claims and considerations, and is able to say, "Here I see my path; along thi and no other will I go," Indeed thi Indeed this ability to make decision is the founda-tion of all true and successful life. In religion there is no escape from it. You cannot drift into a state of salvation in a crowd. "Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide in the strife 'twixt truth and falses hood, for the good or evil side." To each of us individually comes the choice what to do. Many a one, I think, is kept from the freedom and joy of Christianity not because these

things are undesired, not because the call of Christ is unheeded, or His claims unacknowledged, but simply for the want of the power of decision. of strength to go forward upon a per-Young friends, to you especially this

lesson comes. You have still with you the power of choice, and to you from out eternity comes the cry, "Choose yo, choose ye, this day whom ye will

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, JULY 8.

The Claim of the Church Upon My Life .-- 1 Cor. 3, 10-15.

The church has a valid, indivisible claim upon those who profess to be followers of Christ, and has a stand ing and imperative commission to de-mand that all others yield themselves to Jeans Christ and formally join his army for their own good and the con-quest of the world for their Lord. The church brings great privileges and immunities to the Christian; shall we receive, and give nothing back? That is what makes the Dead Sea dead-it is ever receiving and never giving, "Cannot I live a Christian life and not be a member of the church?" is sometimes asked. It is the testimony of a multitude of observers and watchers over souls that almost, if not quite, invariably those who undertake the business of Chris-tiaulty without going into the church, and becoming a part of it, make a dismal failure. "God added to the church daily such as were being saved." was said of the first revival movement under the apostles. It is as natural for the truly converted to join the church as it is for the little Epitomist child to run into its mother's arms. Then you were shocked, and ex-claimed, "What an unnatural child! DXa young Christian does not find himself feeling like unliing with the church he would do well to examine himself and sock for the reason. He will be pretty certain to discover that the secret lies in the fact of a failure

to make a full surrender to Jesus. Some will lay the foundation of reigious performances, and some will build their hopes upon keeping the commandments, saying with the rici young man, "All these have I kept from my youth up," In vain! Hear "Other foundation can no man Paul: by than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ." Even relationship to the visble church will go for nothing unless there is a real building on Jesus Christ." "All other ground is giaking sand," But if on Christ, then divine acknowledgement. "the ord knoweth them that are his."

The divine purpose and ideal for is holiness, and Acts I, S promises us even that "power," the power to be holy. Otherwise we shall be poor, halting witnesses, but poorly endur ing the searching cross-examination of the world. Our work on earth, opening the kingdom of heaven others, is for eternity. So we will rejoice when Jesus counts us in, when he says, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," and especially since he says that he who has all power will be with us to the end of the world.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

JULY EIGHTH.

Forgiving and Being Forgiven .- Mate.

6:14, 15. If a man prays the Lord's Prayer with an unforgiving heart, he prays that he may not be forgiven. Those that say "I'll forgive, but I will not forget." never forgive.

Why does God's forgiveness of us follow our forgiveness of others? Because the humble and loving may safely be pardoned. Why cannot God forgive those that

do not forgive others? Because they cannot receive a blessing they know nothing about. Suggestions.

not to make a forgivenes Never be satisfied with your own



ones, and corn and oats were

high that season. Our friend had

lumbering to do that winter, kept

four horses and fed them raw pota

to wash the potatoes well, as the grit

the horses sore. These teams did a

good winter's work, were in excellent

order in the spring, their hair sleek

We keep eight heavy horses on our

farms, and each year feed them more

or less potatoes, and we are satisfied

tion of a few shoots, we expect to

"Practice Rotation of Crops."

That a proper rotation of crops is

scatial to success in farming is evi-

denced everywhere, for there is no

land that is proof against depletion.

Some soils hold out longer than oth-

ers, but the ultimate end is failure

if we persist in continual cropping

tillity and if legumes figure largely,

in the rotation, considerable nitrogen,

the principal and costliest plant food.

is added. Then we rotate to secure

a better distribution of labor and

stockmen rotate to secure a variety

of feeds with the least damage to the

soil. Another advantage of rotation is the getting rid of insect and weed

pests. Potatoes have several insect

pests that are peculiar to potatoes.

and if we change them to a new loca-

tion, we are apt to get rid of them, or

most of them on that crop and by in-

cluding other crops in the rotation

on the infested ground we can get

Different crops feed differently,

and by rotating them any one partic-

ular plant food is not exhausted, as

may be the case in single crop farm-

gen than others, some more potash

and some more phosphates. I have

heard the expression "That land will

not grow tobacco, because it has been

in it so much." Yes, but I proved

when I rented it that it would pro-

duce a good crep of corn and other

It is probably in the tobacco dis-

tricts that the worst effect of lack

crops .- E. W. Jones, of Kentucky,

Farm and Garden Notes.

A sheep, like clover, enriches the

Do not feed the sheep too much

things in the way of feeds, so I pro-

ceeded to rotate and feed stock.

Some crops reduire more nitro-

rid of them there.

ing.

have a fair feed for horses.

and the animals very healthy.

would make the teeth and mouth of

Attractive Farms

If farms are not too large there will be fewer neglected fields, bad fonces and weeds and the land will be better plowed and harrowed and toes twice each day. He was careful cleaned in after culture, timely harvested and well secured, the profits being large proportionally. It is only where farming is conducted on a moderate scale, generally, that universal neatness, taste and finish throw around the whole scene a sort of rural enchantment which attracts and impresses every beholder and such condition is most easily accounted for, as the whole is under the farmer's eye, within his means and managed -chioffy, if not exclusively, with his own hands .- The

Eradicating Horseradish.

Will some of the readers of the Tribune Farmer Inform me how to get rid of horseradish?-L. R., Middieburg, Vt.

Answer-There is no special method of getting rid of horseradish which is distinguished from other methods of eradicating perennial weeds. It is a very troublesome weed when it becomes established in the field, and one can kill it out only by persistent cultivation. No plant can grow which is not allowed to make green leaves, and if cultivation is frequent enough to prevent the growth of the tops, the roots are bound to die. Put your field in a hoed crop and keep it cultivated throughout the season, and the horseradish will have to go .- John with one crop. We rotate, primarily, to prevent this depletion of soil fer-Craig, Cornell University,

A Dry Floor.

There was considerable written a fow years ago about cement and gravel floors for poultry houses and raking off the litter to the same every morning. Of late years there has been more in the poultry papers about board and plank floors. Eight years ago we built a poultry house sixty by thirteen feet of lumber, putting on a shingle roof, partitioning into five apartments, with a board floor and boarding up four feet between apartments, and then screen wire to within a foot of the roof. eaving three feet for a hall through he building, with screen doors from his hall into each spring door, the doors shutting themselves as you leave the pens. The fowls are fed and watered from the hall, pens conthin dust boxes, chaff and straw, hes are movable, and platform

Soft Food or Grain First.

It is now generally conceded that soft food or mash, as it is usually hens until near the noon hour, unoss, perhaps, in very small quanti--just enough to partially satisfy their hunger

when given a full meal early in the day, will have no desire to scratch but will stand around, content to It takes two to make a quarrel but wait until the next feeding time while on the other hand, those that satisfied if God should adopt it to- | and hustle for any grain that may out, at least as far as that crop is



Germany breeds 250,000 canaries every year.

A curious butterfly exists in India. The male has the left wing yellow and the right one red; the female has these colors reversed.

A pheasant has built her nest on one of the butts of a military rifle range at Ticehurst, England. She has not been hit yet, and evidently does not expect to be, the soldiers doing their best to justify her confidence.

The shooting fish, a native of the East Indies, has a hollow, cylindrical beak. When it sees a fly on the plants that grow in shallow water, it ejects a single drop of water, which seldom misses, and, striking the fly into the water, the fish obtains its prey.

Japan has a wonderful avenue of trees extending from the town of Namonda to Nikko. This avenue is fully fifty miles in length, and the trees are the tryptomera. Each tree is perfectly straight, and from 130 to 150 feet in height, and twelve feet to fifteen feet future. By so doing, with the addiin circumference.

> Many animals feign illness. In milltary stables cases. are recorded of horses pretending to be lame in order to avoid going to a military exercise. A certain chimpanzee had been accustomed to receive cake when ill. After his recovery he often feigned coughing in order to procure dainties.

A German student finds one of the causes of the inability of the Russian railroads to haudle their traffic is the antiquity of their locomotives, The number of these seems intolerable in proportion to the traffic, for out of 14,-326 locomotives no less than 6919 are from twenty-four to forty-six years old.

A curious fact is brought out in the official correspondence regarding the recent disturbances in British Guiana. It appears that some of the women arrested in the course of the riots were sentenced to have their hair cut. This is a legal punishment in the colony, but the Earl of Elgin has intimated that women are not again to be punished in this manner.

Some queer recent judicial decisions in Victoria are mentioned in the Australian Review of Reviews. A man who embezzled some money from a bank has received a sentence of nearly three years' imprisonment, while a man who murdered his mother by stabbing her to the heart received only one year, and another man who shot his sister and killed her was sentenced to only two years, and immediately after that a man who wrote a letter to another man threatening to kill him reived three years' imprisonment.

TORTURE RELICS ON SALE.

Drunkard's Closif, Iron Boot and a Foot Fquneanr.

Several toriure relics were put up for auction at Stevens', Covent Garden, London, some days ago, but they did not excite much competition. There were no eager calls, even for a hangnan's rope. A paltry 7s, was all that

SUNDAY INTERNATIONAL LESSON CON FOR JULY 8.

THE

Subject : The Duty of Forgivesa xvill., 21.25-Golden Text. Ma -Memory Verses, 21, 32-Tep giving One Another-Comme I. Christ's teaching concerns giveness (vs. 21, 22), 21. "Camp Peter always made himself ver inent. His question was su Christ's words concerning against others (Matt. 18:5, against others (Matt. 18:6, 7, off." Peter perceives that a tenderer dealing is to prevail church than exists in the space "And I forgive." He knew it to duty to forgive, but the quest how often. "Till seven times." uses the term seven in a strictly-uses the term geven in a strictlynever to forgive more than three 22. "Until seventy times serv is doubtful whether the original four hundred and ninety or a seven (seventy times seven, or ty times and seven." as is man Revised Version). But in either is a symbolical expression for h

anding forgiveness. . II. Our duty illustrated and en (vs. 23-27). 23. "Kingdom of H likened." The teachings of Chin respect to forgiveness are full trated in the parable which folls shows, 1. The character of mas tion to God. 2. The real men nan's part of a distinct refusal The king rep give. "King." The king r God. "Would make a rechon The picture is drawn from ental court. The fundamen principle in God's kingdom isness. The great King of F and earth will, one day, reckon of His subjects. "Servants." whom God has committed great

and opportunities. 24. "Ten thousand talents" enormous sum. The amount can reckoned definitely. It has been mated all the way from nine to a millions of dollars. 25. "Had a "Had b pay." Our debt to God is so gre we are utterly incapable of a Him any satisfaction whatever. manded him to be sold." An an to the Law of Moses. See Erd, Lev. 25:39, 47.; 2 Kings 4:1, Cre had power to sell insolvent data several countries of Europe, as a in Asia, in ancient times. We the by this parable what our sins Captives to sins are captives to "And payment to be made amount obtained would be what adequate to cancel the debt, he large a payment was to be ma

possible 26. "Will pay thee all." The im admitted and he comes pleading mercy. The means which a m mercy. The means which a mession of the set of the set

are debts of our heavenly King I if we cast ourselves at His feet H ready in infinite compassion not a to gelease us from punishment, but

to gelease us from punishment is forgive us the debt. III. The doom of the unforgivings 28-35). 28. "An hundred pers About fifteen or sixteen dollars. Als one millionth part of the debt thist merciful servant had owed the in "Took him by the throat." Thus an festing a most unkind and base disc tion. The sin is greatly aggrant when we consider his own debt a the mercy shown him. What as the mercy shown him. What ar brother's sins against me compar my numberless sins against God." me that thou owest." He was willing even to forgive him a say dollar. He must pay in full and pay once. We must be very careful not show this same disposition in treatment of others. 29. "Fell & at his feet." His fellow-servant a bled himself and plead for mercy a himself had done just before this. 30. "And he would not." Such man; so harsh and hard against 2 who are in every way his equals, norance of his own condition mil

him unforgiving and cruel to

31. "Were very sorry." An act of a kind he so dishonorable to all un Christians, and to the spirit of the 6

pel, that through the concern they

for the prosperity of the cause Christ they are obliged to spi against it. 32. "Thou wicked served Unmercifulness is great wickeds To the unmerciful, God will have

To the unmerciful, God will have mercy; this is an eternal purpose of a Lord which can never be change Jesus said, "If ye forgive not men he trespasses, neither will your Falls forgive your trespasses" (Matt. 63 33. "Even as I had pity on the

The servant is here shown the oble tion he is under to his fellow serva

because of the mercy that had be shown him. It is justly expected the

those who have received mercy and

show mercy.

for droppings.

alled, should not he fed to laying

of rotation and diversified farming Experience has shown that hens, is found. Tobacco is very hard on land, and it needs a rest more than any other crop. It requires a very strong soil, and the tendency is to crop a field that is found to produce a fine crop of tobacco too much. We of forgiving until you would be are given only, say, one-fourth of a find many instances where such land tull meal, will begin at once to scratch has been in tobacco until it is worn

they are a pretty good food for them to work on. After they become accustomed to them they will eat a peck night and morning raw, and by feeding onts or corn at neon they do well, keep healthy and are usually in good spirits for business. We have sown some seventy acres to grain, and are finishing planting about eighty acres of potatoes this spring, Our horses have done this work fed on potatoes night and morning, as above stated, usually raw or uncooked. Our experience satisfies us it is better to cook the potatoes, and we are planning to do this in the

of religion; the men whose beliefs finence them all in the manifold concerns of life, in the forum, in the mar-ket place, abroad as well as at home.

Our Lord tells in who are to be ne-counted blessof. It is not the mere heavers of His word nor they who can cry, "Lord, Lord," and affirm that they have prayed in public praces. It is "Bleaved are the doers of the Word," and ideased they alone. Such in his day was Bouz-a man of kindly feels mgs pure heart, strong conviction, true and the benediction of the Most High was upon him

ich, too, was Ruth, with her loving, tender, considerate heart-one of the fairest characters in the whole range of Hebrew Scripture.

And the most noteworthy fact in this connection is that these characters were produced amid surroundings and an environment that would have discouraged the average person. It was a lawless time; restrains were weak-ened or entirely removed, and men became a law unto themselves. Such a multion of society is not favorable to the cultivation and development of the nobler virtues, and yet, amid such a state of things, we have the stirring example of these two who bravely maintained the testimony and did the right. It is not at all unusual to hear men blame beer surroundings for their errors and mistakes: it is, indeed, the common way by which we saw to con-

done our failings but the excuse is not valid. Some men, it is true, are more strongly tempted than others; some are in places that require a strong heart, a firm faith, an unaliaken confidence in God and in the power of Christ in order that they may be kept from the evil that prevails around them; but no be wholly avercome. There is no temptation that hath befallen any nam ut what is common, and always with the temptation there is a way of es-cape if, trusting in the grace divine and in the strongth omnipotent, our heart and while he set on delivery.

Amid surroundings most unfavorable these two saints went on from strength to strength, growing in grace and in favor, both with God und men, be cause their hearts were right and then spirits true. By their example we should be taught; we should not weakly blame our place or condition for

our failures but looking up to God, we could ask Him to search and try us. to see if there is any wicked way is us, and lead us in the way everinging. But we learn again, from the story, the place of good works in the religious

do not think we would have heard of Boaz and Ruth if their religious life had consisted of faith alone. It is their deeds, the results, in daily life, of their faith that is especially dwelt upon. In this respect the book of Ruth makes an admirable commentary upon the epistic of James. Indeed, one of the most cheering features of modern religious life lies in the fact that this divinely appointed connection between

Tuy God that a manico fine good choice, and receive His grace to ibide therein.

Delusion.

The common conception of life is faise. The vast majority of people are laboring under a dolusion. You stand taboring under a delusion. You stand where the tides of humanity roll swift and strong-you see men accumulating colossal fortunes at a bound and living in a dazzling splendor; you notice the sleek, fat and pleasure-loving epicureans at the clubhouses; the coarse, amorous Faistaff's at the social functions, the Ceopatras, the Salomes and society queens whose studied grace and wine flushed checks entrance but to de-stroy and you say: "This is life, life at high noon and high midnight of the wentie(h century."--Rev. C. G. Greenst'00d.

His Perfect Naturalness.

Nothing is more wonderful about our Lord than His perfect naturalness, His nbsolute balance. His reality, reason-ubleness, articesness, completeness, Nothing excessive, nothing wanting; nothing artificial nothing unsymmetrical: no underiding, no overdoing. The goodness of Christ was like the sunshine, the breeze, the dawn, like the sweet summer rain braided with the ralubow .- William L. Watkinson, .

A Giorious Gift.

What a glorius gift conscious exist-ence is in itself! Heaven must essentially consist in the absence of what-ever disturbs the quiet enjoyment of that conscionaness-in the intimate conviction of the presence of God .-Blanco White.

Company Insures Glory After Death.

Any 'Austrian believer in a postmortem glory, provided he is not a convicted criminal and can pay the subscription to the "Universal Memorial Insurance Society," may secure the erection of a monument or mural tablet to his memory after his death. This novel insurance company, which has just issued its prospectus, provides memorials to its polleyholders who die after reaching the age of fifty, in desirable sites in Vienna, the prominence of position being graduated according to the amount of the premium. Thus, by paying on the highest scale, one may insure a statue in the Stadt Park or other public garden in central Vienna: the two next classes of policies provide monuments in less honorable posiions; and the fourth class is for mural tablets. A pollcyholder dying before he is fifty forfeits his premium. On the death of an insurer a committee meets and decides the character and site for the monument, taking into account the class of policy held by the deceased. To provide data for their decisions, the insured have to send in annual reports specifying anything noticeable they have achieved.

Those that are themselves most inclined to certain sins often seek to atone for it by bitterly condemning

others for the same sin. If it is easy to forgive the wrongs done you but hard to forgive the wrongs done God, you are safe in this matter.

lilustrations.

A forgiveness that does not forget is like those half erasures that rendor the error more conspicuous. A Christlike mind is like the

ocean, that closes over a cannon ball, and is as if it had never fallen thisry)

Some men are mirrors to an insuit and reflect it back; others are sensitive plates, and record it in a nermanent photograph; others are flourescent plants, and are merely excited to radiance.

Forgiveness that covers only part of the wrong is like two fingers given in a handshake. large crop. The first requisite is to plow the land well, turning a very

Questions.

Is there any one whom I have not forgiven Has God been able to forgive all my 01107

Quotations.

May I tell you why it seems to me a good thing for us to remember a wrong that has been done us? That in a hotbod, should be set about may forgive it .- Charles Dickens. plants are safest to bank on, and that Only the brave know how to forive: it is the most refined and gencrous pitch of virtue human nature to it that the soil comes in close con Let no one _e-pair of God's Mercles to forgive him unless he he sure that his slus be greater than God's zerrich mud and stirred about so as to ies.-Jeremy Taylor. He doeth well who doeth good

To those of his own broth school; ie doeth better who doth bless "he stranger in his wretchedness; Yet best, oh! best of all doth he Who helps a fallen enamy."

RAKING GRASS AFTER MOWING.

Some persons advise raking after each mowing. I do not, because the clippings drop into the grass and form a mulch, which I consider of great beaefit. They also help to fertilize the soil. The lawn that is not mowed often enough will not look well after you have been over it with the mower, because there was growth enough to partially hide the sward upon which it fails. This will wither and turn brown in a day or two and greatly detract from the beauty of the lawn. But if you keep your lawn well mowed-and that means going over it at least three times a week in ordinary seasons-the amount clipped off at each mowing will be so slight that there will not be enough of it to show. Let the knife blades be set high enough to leave at least two inches of the foliage .- Outing Magazine.

concealed beneath the litter of the scratching shed. We would suggest the following

"ulas, varied, of course, to suit changing conditions: Grain scattered in litter for first

'ced; mash at noon, and whole corn ground that grows it. ats in evening; Endeavor to keep the hens busy

corn, especially the breeding ewes. 'or it is the busy hen that keeps filled Dry soll is one of the first requithe egg basket .- Home and Farm.

eighteen inches apart. Good, stocky

satisfactory .- Fred O. Sibley,

you a valuable hint:

Potatoes as Horse Feed.

If you are raising potatoes and

have more culls and small ones than

sites for successful sheep farming, Sheep have excellent digestion, and Culture of Sweet Polatoes, Contrary to what the uninitiated hence they utilize feed to the fullest may suppose, the sweet pointo is by degree. o means difficult to grow. Given a One of the very best feeds for andy loam-one not too rich, or, at ewes with lambs is oats and wheat east, on which too much fresh ma-

bran mixed. sure has been applied, this tending Keep the floor of the sheep quarto induce a heavy growth of vine at the expense of the tubers--it can ters dry, and to this end use plenty of bedding. be easily raised and made to yield a

Sow parsnips and satisfy now for next winter's use. They require the entire season to develop. thick furrow, and then with a two

When bringing oleanders out of horse plow throw it up in long, large ridges. After that it should be pul the cellar, cut them back a little beverized and finished thoroughly, folfore they start into growth.

lowed by marking it out in rows Growing chickens should be fed about three and one-half feet apart. three times a day, just what they in these the plants, already started will eat up clean, no more.

The object of caponising is to improve the quality and increase the quantity of the fiesh of fowls.

they should have a fair chance there Continue to plant all the hardy should be no guesswork about seeing vegetables. May is the month in which to sow the tender sorts. lact with their roots. They should Plant some flowers in the veget-

placed at a reasonable depth and able garden. It is as important to if the soil is dry, the roots dipped in please the eye as the stomach.

Tobacco stems covered with straw set as much of the mud as possible are an excellent preventive of insect to adhere to them, the soil then bebreeding when the hens are sitting. ing pressed around them when then ere set out. Watering also is some-The grass upon the lawn has made

times advisable, especially in late seta sufficient growth to be cut. Mow ting. After that it is only necessary across one week and lengthwise the to cultivate sufficiently, to keep the next.

weeds down and the ground mellow. It is the nice appearance of goods That no weeds at all may thrive close that sells them. Nice, large, fat, to the plants, the earth there should plump fowls always bring the best hord occasionally and the vines prices then lifted up that they may not take

Throwing food on the ground is root. Big Stem, Jersey and Cedarwasteful. A clean board is much ville are some of the varieties of better. Feed no more than is readily sweet potatoes that have been found eaten up clean.

In arranging the poultry house, so far as can be done, it is always best to have the doors and windows facing the south.

Short-legged fowls fatten quickly; you can find use for, the following long-legged ones are hard to fatten. from the Tribune Farmer may give Those first hatched fatten quickest ir, a brood. I noticed an inquiry in your valua-

ble paper of June 1, relative to feed-The most important thing connecting potatoes to horses. Our experi-ence may be of interest to the ed with the work of the sheep breed-ers in the selection of rams from brother wanting information. Some which to breed. Never under any few years ago one of our neighbors consideration breed from a scrub, a grade or an inferior ram, for in doharvested a large crop of potatoes, and from some cause there was quite ing this you do your flock and yourself an irreparable injury. a percentage of small, unmerchanta-

concerned, and greatly depleted in the elements of fertility for other was given for one which had been used by the renowned Berry, says the London Daily News.

An iron screw, or foot squeezer, was bought for £1, and the same figure was paid for a set of double stocks, and also for what is termed a "drunkard's cloak.

The last named is one of those instruments of old which was intended to put the delinquent to shame. It is shaped like a huge pail, and the drunkard who was to be disgraced was fastened into it with only his head visible through a narrow aperture at the top. The cloak gave the wearer the minimum of room, the hands being practically pluned to the sides, and walking was only possible in a kind of shuffling movement.

34. "Delivered him to the tornes crs." The person who does not hav a forgiving spirit will be torman both in this world and in the world Other articles sold were an ancient whipping post with shackles from Oxford, two sets of shackles which were come. A guilty conscience, the fear the judgment day and the fires of Go used in old Newgate Prison, ancient branding iron and an iron "bost," into which the victim's naked foot was placed and boiling oil poured in, all of which sold at 12s. each.

An ancient chair from the Castle of Noremburg, in which people were secured for torture, fetched 18s., and an fron forture collar with spikes, 21s.

An Army of British Tramps

A committee appointed by the British Parliament to investigate the tramp problem in England estimates that in seasons of depression there are \$0,000 tramps in that country, and that it is never less than half that number. Tramps are everywhere and constitute an eyesore. They are considered to be vehicles of infectious diseases. Legislation by Parliament to regulate and mitigate the evil is recommended, though no solution of the problem short of finding employment and paying better wages is regarded as possi-

The Spirit of the Age.

If the spirit of the age is incorporated and concisely expressed in anything, it is in the automobile, declares the Automobile Journal. There is speed, mechanical genius and compactness. It constitutes, in fact, the triumph of the application of scientific principles to practical parposes, and if that is not the spirit of the age, ong may well ask what is?

Scripture For it. Cornered but not defeated automobillsts now quote Nahum the Prophet: "The charlots shall rage in the streets; they shall jostle one against another in the broad ways; they shall seem like proches; they shall run like the light-Ling." Still the man with the egg wagon refuses to be consoled .- Louisville Herald.

wrath (Rev. 20:15) will, in turn is as tormenters, "All that was day And inasmuch as the amount was s great that he could never never he great that he could never pay it is must have been delivered over to is tormenters forever. The wicked will be banished eternally from the present of God. 35. "So likewise." This verse is a spplication of the whole parable. The parable is not intended to teach as the parable is not intended to teach us the God reverses His pardons to any: that He denies them to those who and that He denies them to those who and not worthy of them. Those who have not forgiven others their trespasses have never yet truly repented, and that which is spoken of as having best taken away is only what they seemed to possess. Luke-S:18; NEW GOWN CAUSES A BUZZ.

Love of finery is the same in worldly ranks of womankind for we know already that the Colonel's laft and Judy O'Grady are sisters under their skinel their skins), and so an observer with not surprised last night to see the eager attention a new frock caused in the Washington and the sector is the the Washington street section of the Syrian colony. The warm evening, de-ciares the New York Press, found door steps thronged with swarthy mother in slovenly attire absorbed in watch ing their begrimed offspring at play. There was hardly the lifting of a head when fire engines dashed by. But a girl came by, and lo! every daughter of Eve straightened to gaze. The Syrian beauty was arrayed in a costig gown of flowing material. The men stared only at the pretty face, but the dark-eyed mothers, who momentaril, forgot their little ones, craned necks to view the slik cloth of brilliant bu Really, from the nudging and only half suppressed comment one would half suppressed commont one have thought an Easter parade of well-

bred folk was under way.