***** SUNDAY SERMON * * * * Scholarly Discourse By Dr. R. A. Torrey.

New York City .- The Rev. Reuben A. Torrey, D.D., the celebrated evan-cellst, preached Sunday morning in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. There was a large congregation, consisting almost entirely of strangers, only a very small per-centage being members of the church.

Dr. Torrey's subject was: "The Resarrection a Fact, not Fletion." and his text was I Cor. sv.20.: "But now I, Christ risen from the dead, and become the first-fruin of them that alept." He sold:

Last Sanday morning we said that the resurrection of Jesus was the most important event in history, and we sail that if it could be proved to be a historic fact that everything encential to Caristianity was proved but that if, on the other hand, it could not be proved to be a Historic fact, then everything essential to Christianity must go. We started out, without assuming anything as to by whom, or whom, the groupels were written, to decide whether they were a record of facts, or merely fic thur. First, we discovered that the four nonpole were each an independent account, and we were driven to the conclusion that they were a record of actual occurrences. Next, we dismyaral that each hors the syldences of having been written by an eye-winness. It often happens that a witness tells his story so arilessly, with such an entire absence of any attempt to color it, that his testi-mony carries weight. We have not only one witness, but four, differing apparently in details (showing that they were not couched | but all agreeing in the essential facts, and each one's story bearing marks of artless simulality, so that we were driven to the conclusion that the story of the four goanels was a record af actual facts beyond dispute. Sometimes the details of evidence are more conclusive than the direct evidence, because it is not the testi-mony of the witness, but of the truth thut is sought.

egin here this murning, and we shall show that the narratives in the Gospels prove conclusively that they are not fullon, but fact. One illustration in St. John's account of Thomas' rational to believe that the Lord had risen, notice what is said about the character of Thomas and the character of Jesus. How characteristic is Thomas' action and how characteristic is the rebuke of Jesus! When the other disciples tell Thomas that they have seen the Lord, he refuses to believe, and says, "I won't believe it until I see the prints of the nails in His hands." A week passes and the disciples, including Thomas, are gathered together, and Jesus suidenly appears again. He bids Thomas put forth his finger and tarust it into His side, and Thomas 'My Lord and my And then Jesus introduces the tender rebuke. "Thomas, you ought to have believed hefore: but because thou hast seen Me, thou hast believed. blessed are those who believe on sufficient evidence without sight." Is that made up? Is it a lie? If it is made up then the man who drew that picture of Thomas, without a word of explanation, and that picture of Jesus, is the greatest literary master of the centuries. It is not made up; it is the record of reality.

Another illustration: When Peter asid to Jesus (John xxi:21). "What shall this man do?" the Lord replied: "What is that to thee? Follow thou Me." The fishers had breakfasted on the shore, and Jesus had told Peter of Peter's coming crucifixion, and then starts down the shore and says. will this man do? know another man's business, and Jesus says, "What is that to thee? Is that made nu, or it is reality? Is It a He? Allother Illustration: In the same chap-ter Jesus asks Peter, "Lovest thou Me?" three times, and Peter grieved because He naked him that ugation throa times. Notice thes "Potor was grieved because words de said unto him the third time, Levest thou Met" Why was Peter d' John offers no explana But the Lord's thought wen went back to the court of Annas and Cala-phas, where three times Peter had denied Mun, and, if the unrutive had been made up, this would have been emplained. Have you ever noticed that the four Gospels insist upon the fast that our Land rate much thanks the breaking of bread? That is something we do three times every day, but I do not think that any on in writing our lives, would put it on renord. We simply return thanks as a matter of form, but when Jeaus, in he breaking of bread, lifted up His heart and consold His line, there was real drawing into the pressnes of God that so one at the table ever When, after the walk to formot Emmans, Jeaus returned thanks, although they had not recognized Him fore, notwithstanding that their hearts terrard within them as He talked, the damiples know Him. In a moment their eyes were opened, and they said: "It is the Lord; no body class ever returned thanks that way." Is this a fiction? If one man If one man wrote the story of the four Gospels why should he put in all of these details without explanation? It in itscredible; and that four should do is absolutely unbellevable. H How comes ht? -Because this is what oc-curred, and they told what they saw without realizing the significant what they put down. Still and Still another illustration: If a man were inventing the story of the Resurrection, why should be put in the fact that the little napkin "was wrapped together In a place by Haplf? Who whether it was in a place by lise,f or not? I do not know whether John knew the significance of it or not, but there is a significance in it that no fiction would contain. It showed that as Jesus arose, triumphant over death as scare, in the supreme moment of the world's history, there was no hurry, no haste, no excitement, but that, with the same majestic com maure, the same divine sublimity he sams majestic caim that marked the storm on the Sea of Gal-Him line. He rises from the grave He does not tear the handkerchief from His face and fling it across the room catmly unbinds His head and hut face, lays it aside in a place by itself and passes out of the sepulchre. Is that made up, and put in without a word of explanation? Never We have read not a picture, but facts, with a detail here and another there. of which the writer, apparently, had

no conception or the meaning but simply wrote what he saw.

We have a volume of evidence on the resurrection of that kind. First, the aposities, beyond peradventure, made the resurrection of Jesus the cornerstone of their preaching, and they preached it in the very city where He was crucified and before the court that condemned bim. Furthermore, they gave their lives for a testimony. Men do not do that for what they know to be false. Second-iv, the early church, which came out of the Jewish church, changed the Sabhath observance from the second day to the first day of the week, and nyone who has studied Jewish tory knows the hardest thing in the world is to change Jewish custome, in ' something framerdoes runst have happened to make this change poss

ole, simply by common concent. The third fast is most shunficant-the moral transformation of the aporties. themselves. They were a pack of utdays after we see that same compan-filled with the most infomitable cournew that the world has over see What had happened? Josus bud rise and they had seen 111m. All intell gent men who deny the resurredie sdmit that the apostles thought H that they had seen something; munot this anneurance have been si lonary?" That is, they saw a visio Our answer is this Whitever heat of eleven men having the server visis t the same time; and of 500 having the same vision? An old numeri against the reaureperior been ravived within the last cours, and If was that Jacob was he coally doad and was resuscitured, an they appeal to a historic fact that a partain Jewish officer was taken down from a cross and brought back to Rfo. We have five objections to this: First, what proceed the crucillator -the scorrging, etc. Second, the Jews and the Romans took specia presentions to prevent this. Third omember His broken heart. Fourt i He had been recurdinged De won ave been in a state of absolute phys teal collapse, as was the case will the Jowish officer, who was an in valid all his life. Fifth, if so, the ones who resuscitated Jesus mus-base been the sportles and the trans ormation in them remains n. Finally, if it was counted for. esurrection, then the whole thing a fraud, and a dellherate fraud. W an believe that Christianity with its offy presents of morality and boly lying rests upon a frand and that Jesus was a party to it? No man can

belleve it. There is only one conclusion; The resurrection of Josus Christ from the dead is the best sproved fact in history. There is only one really strong argument against it, and that is that no one else was ever raised from the dead. The answer to that is that the life of Jeans was unique. His mission and nature and charact were all unique and it was only to expected that the issue of that lif would be unique. It is impossib-for any man of loval mind, or wh has had any experience of evidence who wants to know the truth, to sl down before the four Gospels an down ake them up, point by point, examine the statements and thoroughly slift the evidence, to come to any other car Jusion than that Jesus Christ actua ly arose from the dead, as recorded in the four Gospels. What of it? Everything. If Christ rose again then Christianity is no longer a system : abstract divinity, but a gospel of proven facts, and overything that yo and I have been thught to believe.

and that is dear to the Christian heart, and the glory of the life to come, is an absolute certainty.

Seeking to Savel

Peter Christ is in all His redeemed, as and the soul of their soul, the life of says. their life. He is the pilying heart "Follow Me." And Peter, turning round as he goes, sees John follow-ing, and says: "Lord, you have told me what no future is to be., What n every hemitent hear all though the birs of Jesus, as it is He is not only with those who be-recorded in the four Gospels, Jesus leve in Him and love Him, but also cares, riches and pleasures are never answered questions of more with those who incition believe in conspiracy against success. Indeed, speculative curiosity. Peter wants to Him nor love Him, that He may be the "world" is a mass of depravities. to them also Jesus their Saviour, errors, immoralities and false doc The Christ of God is in thy heart, trines. For it the follower of Jesus waiting and alming to get the con-sent of thy will, that lie may save much he may love its welfare. And, Wherever man is, there also besides. God is very much grieved a Christ, endeavoring to free him from the law of sin and death, by oming Himself the law of the apirit of his life .- John Puisford The Way to Success. The men when I have som sne-no wige "spare the guilty." While od hest in life have always been it is the business of God's messengheerful and hopeful men who went hout their husiness with a suile on heir faces, and took the changes and hances of their normal life like men facing rough and smooth allks a and so found the truth of th dd proverb, that "good times and and times and all times pass over."-Chuyles Kingsley.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

AUGUST TWENTY-SIXTH.

Topic-Home Missions Among Our Island Possessions, .Iss. 2: 1-12 If God, who weres all possibilities, and how far we fall short of them. is never discouraged, why should we be discouraged ever?

The first thing all our island possessions have required of our Christ-iau civilization is law, for law is the foundation of all comfort, beauty, and Joy in life. In taking possession of the islands we have made many national coven-

Let us interpret them all ants. the spirit of Christ's covenant with His people It is a comparatively small matter

if our nation gets glory in the Philip-pines, Cuba, Fiawaii and Porto Rico; 9 is a great matter that God should get glory there.

island Mission Notes.

The first five years of mission work in Porto Rico show 29 preachland churches. There are 15 testant ministers and native helpers, and the church-membership In 1,089, The first three years of Protestant work in Cuba after the war resulted In 16 stations, with 3 organized churches and more than 200 mem-

The various missionary societies at work in the Philippines have di-vided the territory among them, so that there may be no clash and no the Philippines have di duplication of effort, and the natives may not be confused by diverse doctrines;

The population of Guam is about 10.000 10,000. The Congregational mis-sionarics have organized a church among the natives, and a Christian Endenvor society,

The Christlan natives of Samoa carry on foreign missions among the Fijf falenda Our Island Possessions. While the 30 Roman Catholic

churches of Manila were celebrating Good Friday night with gorgeous coremonica, 800 enger listenera were filling a mission church. Th Y. M. C. A. is now established In Cubii.

From one Christian Endenvor so-

clety in Samon more than one hun-dril of its members have gone as chieffy to the perilous field of New Guines. There are strong Christian Endenval societies in all our island pos-

Worldliness. Alternate Topic: The Snare of

Worldliness. John 14: 27: 15: 18, 19; 16: 33: Matt. 6: 19-34.

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS SUNDAY, AUGUST 26.

Filling the House of God .-- Luke 14. 15+24.

The Topic. This is the great practical question for everyone who hopes to see the kingdom of God establish-ed fully in the earth: How shall we fill the Lord's house? That is, how shall we multiply the number of members of the church? Not merely get people to "join the church," for there may be very little value in that, and perhaps real barm sometimes There must be a spiritual change Jesus did not deceive his apostles trying to make them content with their vocation by minifying its diffientries and dangers. He told them that the world would do its best to



Newly set trees, save the cherry, should be severely cut back. A good stances. Of course, for large operastart is half the race, and nowhere does it have more significance than in the new orchard. With proper the small scale, yet in , ractice, as pruning, cultivation and fertilizing the amount involved is so little, it is you may reasonably hope for a wiser to have one all-round fertilizer. strong, vigorous and healthy tree Succulent vegetables particularly will which will be able to give returns in thrive on nitrogen. It makes them way of large yields of luscious fruit. grow rapidly, and that means ten--Lowell Roudebush, in the National derness. Potash is used to improve Stockman and Farmer. the quality. Phosphoric acid helps to build the tissue of the plant. What Give the Chicks Dry Quarters.

a fertilizer contains can always be Our chicks, some thirty, have been ascertained by reading the analysis remarkably healthy and vigorous which must accompany it. Look this summer. So have those of a only for those three terms. Don't neighbor, who has three times as regard anything else. many as we. We are not specially How much to use? Of course, the successful chicken growers, nor are seswer largely depends on the grade our chicks exempt from that universof the fertilizer. Stable manure can al pest lice, but we have scarcely be spread on three inches thick. A lost a biddy yet. We attribute our pound of nitrate of soda is sufficient success to the dry season and dry to cover from eighty to 100 square nuarters. The fowls have pleaty of fest. vard room, but no grass for the little fellows to run into. If we were go-Cabbage in the Garden. ing into the poultry business on a The farm housewife who spends large scale we should locate the ome time cultivating cabbage and

nops on sloping ground, and keep the surroundings clear of woods and grass till the chicks were half grown. and able to take care of thomselves. A fool lien, in a big grassy yard, can kill more chicks than all her eggs are worth .- Indiana Farmer.

Feeding Work Horses.

Experience and observation teach that horses that are at work ould be fed at regular intervals. and after cating, a half hour's rest given to a fired animal, as it is hurtful to require them to work on a full stomach immediately after eating. If work horses are fed every five hours the meals are digested pretty well in the intervals between eating, and so the horse is in much better condition A horseman says that for work. most people know how a bucket of water will stop a race horse, but few think how the overcharged stomach cheers the lungs of a horse when at work. A horse when fed while heated and out of breath enunot digest its food, and the result is diarrhoea, or curiously enough, the extreme opposite in the form of colic or indigestion -- Indiana Farmer,

Keep Cultivator Working.

Farmers have learned that the cultivnior has other uses besides keeping down the weads; true, the weeds are destroyed by the process, but the udicious stirring of the soil incites growth and conserves the moisture in the soil, which is of immense benwhit to the plants later in the season when prolonged droughts are likely to exist. Again, cultivation means increased crops, hence the work is one which may he done with profit. in the orchard cultivation, very

shallow, mainly for the purpose of fit only for stock. conserving the moisture in the soil and breaking up the surface which is likely to bake, pays full as well an with a cultivated erop, and It is especially valuable when combined with the cover crop, the seeding being done in late July or early Aneust, and the cover crop plowed under in the spring to add humus to the woll, something much needed by most noils in which trees are set .--Indianapolis News.

RED DOG. A Mighty Hunter in India and Mr. Kipling's Jungle Book.

ears, is intermediate between the do-11088.

Over most of India it is to be found, on mountains and in plains, in forest, where forest grows, and about the bare slopes where the hills have not vegetation. East of India a very similar beast ranges even to Java, and another, pater and shaggler, baunts Siberia and Saghallen. so that over most of Asia one form or other is to be reckoned with. Naturally the Indian species is the best known, yet it is not known at all intimately, for though no widely spread it is not a common animal and the field naturalists of India have little to say of it. But it is clear that the red dog is a very difess over pastry will be ahead at the ferent animal from the wolf, and fat end of the year. Hoeing, even, is superior to any other Eastern canine. not such hard work as some imagine. Most of the wild relatives of our dogs if the ground has been properly prenre cowardly beasis, feeding on carpared. It has been well said that rion and small animals, and only atfreshly turned sod is good ground for tacking large ones when hard pressed cabbage, and soil in which it was by hunger-such is the wolf's way of grown the previous year is about the life; while the jackal skulks round poorest: the latter clause should be villages and sometimes enters arge emphasized if clubroot has invaded towns in search of scraps, making the premises. The old German rule night hideous with his howls, even of "two feriflizers to one dirt" still in Calcutta. But the red dog is a holds good: for cabbage ground can true hunter, the deadliest foo to the scarcely he made too rich. And to game animals that is known in the economize this fertility it is best to East. He is not very swift-less :o manure in the hill, thoroughly mixthan the jackal-nor is he adroit at ing it with the soil. Any well rotted the double or graceful in his actions, stable manure is good, but nothing but he follows the scent, mostly in is better than poultry droppings. silence, with a deadly persistence, For winter cabbage the seed may be and however long the trail may be best planted in the hill, putting in the pack runs into their victim withfour or five seeds, and reserving only out fail in the end. They do not go the most thrifty ones as the plants in large numbers-a dozen would be attain the size for transplanting. a big pack-but what they want in This will usually give a surplus for force is replaced by their courage and filling vacant places, and perhaps supply a neighbor. For early use it

cunning strategy in attack. Their ordinary prey is the powerful sambur deer and the beautiful spotted axis, corresponding to our red deer and fallow deer; the various

antelopes of the plains and wild goats of the hills. All of these they harry in turn for a few days; then the terrified beasts forsake that section of the jungle, and the red pack must range far afield again, not to return till long after, when the terror of their ruid has subsided in the locality. Their methods of attack are terfible in the extreme; some of their devices can hardly be mentioned here. Suffice it to say that their ordinary plan, whenever possible, is to disembowel their victim.

Deer are not the only prey on which these terrible creatures adventure; the biggest horns known of the gaur (Boz gaurus) came from one said to have been killed by wild dogs, of the Burmese race in this case, and yet the gaur, the largest of all wild oxen, is too much for the ordinary tiger. And the tiger often falls with the boar," the most gallant of all wild animals, but the red pack will bring him to his end. Their fellow carnivores even are not safe, the

has been seen in his last strue

WHAT THE RATE LAW PROVIDES FOR

The following question and answer

appeared recently on the editorial page of the New York World: The newspapers printed column

about the speeches on the Rate bill and the wrangling over proposed compromises, but I have not seen a single article explaining what the act, as finally passed by Congress and signed by the President, actually provides for. H. W. H.

The so-called Rate law is a series of new amendments to the Interstate Commerce act of 1887 and its previous amendments. Its fundamental principle is that all charges for the interstate and foreign transportation of passengers and property "shall be just and reasonable." Every "unjust and unreasonable" charge for such service is prohibited and de-

ularad unlawful. The Interstate Commerce Commission is enlarged from five to seven members, appointed by the President for seven years, with an annual salary of \$10,000 each. Not more than four may be of the same political party.

The act applies to all common carriers engaged in interstate commerce, including express companies, sleeping car companies and pipe lines other than those transporting water and gas, as well as railroads and steamboats operated in connection with railroads. The definition of a railroad is broadened to include railroad bridges and ferries, switches, spura, tracks, terminal facilities, freight depots, grounds and yards. This broadening will enable the commission to regulate switching and terminal charges, which have been a prolific source of discrimination. Transportation is defined to include all cars irrespective of ownership and contract, and all services in connection with the receipt, delivery, elevation, transfer in transit, ventilation, refrigeration or icing, storing and handling of property transported. This brings all the private-car lines under the authority of the commission.

Every interstate common carrier must file with the commission, and keep two copies conspicuously displayed in each of its depots for public inspection, schedules showing all its rates and charges, not only between all points on its own lines, but to all points on the lines of other car-These schedules must state riers. separately all terminal, 4cing, storage and other charges, and all privileges, facilities and rules affecting the value of the service. In order to destroy the iniquities of "midnight schedules" no changes may be made except on thirty days' notice to the commission, without the commission's permission. These published rates are the only ones that may be lawfully charged to anybody. All carriers are forbidden to vary in any way from these schedules until duly changed, or to extend to any shipper privileges or facilities not enumerated therein. After May 1, 1908, railroads are forbidden to carry, except for their own use, any commodity which they directly or indirectly mine, manufacture or produce, except lumber. Rallroads owning coal and iron mines

a competing line. Whenever complaint is made that black bear of the Himatayas, al- a rate is unjust or unreasonable the though the fiercest of Indian bears, commission is to grant a hearing. If finds the complaint is justified i

must dispose of these properties or

ship the product out of the State over

The red dog never reaches the size of a wolf, though it exceeds that of a jackal. Its shape is uncouth, the quantities of the other two subbody narrow and low in the forequarters, with loose limbs ending in large awkward paws, the head and brush carried low. The head, retions, special compounds of fertilizers are an economy, and, while the same thing holds good in theory on markable for the large blunt furry

mestic dog and for, without the honest look of the one or the quick witted sharpness of the other. Against these disadvantages the bright chest nut hue of the wild dog's coat, shading into black at the end of the brush, does not avail for handsome-

A Continuous Praying.

Avoid diligently those false and delittle, I will pray an hour hence; I must perform this or that. For, with such thoughts a man quits prayer for business, which hays hold of and entangles him, so that he comes not to pray the whole day long - Martin Luther

You can tell how much a mar means his prayers by the way he gets out and pushes things after the most-Ing.

The best evidence of your own salvation is your interest in that of others.

Workmen's Pensions in France.

The Senate has just nominated a grand commission" to examine the workmen's pension bill voted in the Chamber by 512 deputies against five, and of which the penegyric is still posted on the walls of the 36,-000 communes of France. This commission, already clearly hostile, will have no need to open its eyes widely to perceive that this project is more unrealizable than a railway to the moon, and that, if it could be realized, it would not be a benefit, but a disaster. It would cost £56,009,000 a year .-- Le Figaro.

IMPARTIAL.

"I suppose you've heard that I'm to marry Mr. Green," she said to one of her old friends.

"No," he replied, coldly.

'You don't seem to be very enthusiastic about it." "Why should I be? Not knowing

Mr. Green, I haven't any grudge against him."-Philadelphia Ledger.

The world's thorns, stones

with the world of sinners, and expresses himself as being angry, and that he will haugh and mock in the the day of the sinners' culamity. He "cannot look upon sin with an; degree of allowance," and he will in

ers to proclaim the truth, God holds the world responsible for the way it treats these messengers. Those who reject and kill his servants will have their blood to answer for. We must not forget that there is an awful side to the gospel as well as a sweet and lovely one; a tragedy side, a Nemeal side, which in these days is too apt to be ignored and forgotten. must go and invite to the gospel feast, though we know that many will find reasons for not accepting-wives oxen, farms. Never mind, some will hear and come. If the Jew will not. the Gentfle will.

TOMMY'S AGE.

Tommy's father brought a busitess friend huma for dinner. While hey were walting for the meal to os announced, the visitor took Tommy upon his knee, patted his head, weaked his ear, and tickled his ribs Tommy smiled and rather liked he winiter with his round; fai jolly lane

"Now tell me, Tommy," said the listor. "how old would you he if you ware vight fat?"

Tommy had never thought about this question before. the was ten venue old, but he couldn't app how soing fat would make him any older. He ant still and thought droply. At last he looked up and said:

'How old are you?' "Woll." said the visitor, "we'all

my that I am forty-zeven years old." Well, you are right fat, arou't you?" naked Tommy. "I suppose I nm," answered the

"Pauple ssem to think so." visitor. "Weil, then," said Tommy, solemaly, "if I were right fat, I s'poas I'd

po forty-seven years old." The visitor laughed loudly and said that Tommy was a very bright

HYPOCRITICAL.

10y.

Mrs. O'Riley-"Pfwat koind av a felly is it th' new sooperintendent do

O'Riley-"He's wan av theim fellies that's all th' toim shlappin' payple's faces behoind their backs."-Columbus Dispatoh.

Fertility Must Be Kept.

It is estimated by some of the lending agricultural chemists that the world's supply of phosphorus, a very important and essential element of plaat food, and without which - no plant can be grown, will, under our present wasteful system of agriculture, be exhausted within the next fifty years. The stupendons waste of soil fer-

tility that has occurred in this and other countries in the past must be speedily checked. This means that E new system of agriculture which economizes the plant food in the sol without diminishing the yield of the trops produced, is being developed. In other wor. , this system will take thought of the future as woll as of the proment productiveness of the land. This means that the farmer of the future must be acquainted with the soil and understand how to manage R so as to assure the largest yield with the lenst injury to his land.-H. J. Waters, Columbia, Mo.

Fertilizers on Home Garden.

The practical fartilizer questions that the amateur wants answered ure just these: What to use, in what quantities?

Most of the articles and all the books on fertilizers lay special stress upon the food values and coats. Though of great importance to the farmer, these details are only of minor interest to the amateur. The great problem for the home gardener is how to get earlier, larger, better fruit, vegotables and flowers.

There are three great plant foods nitrogen, phosphoric acid and poinsh The one most likely to be deficient in the soil is nitrogen. The trouble is that the sails that are available

for the plant are so soluble that they are quickly washed out of the soil. Stable manure gives nitrogen in small quantities over a comparatively long period, and is valuable on that account. Its vegetable matter

(giving humus and holding water) also an important factor, render- age. ing it especially valuable on light or undy soils

Many people have a notion that a rich one. But, on the contrary, it may be almost devoid of nitrogen. and so stands in need of some fertil-

izer. Whilst it is true that garden soils in general have a sufficiency of both potash and phosphoric acid in them, the chances are that these two

and are only taken out by slow de-

grees. Therefore, the amateur gardener district and newer gold hearing ter- Brown's was the only plant which will find that the best all-round fer- ritory west of Thunder Bay gave an grew to anything more than ordinary tilizer for him to buy is cars with an increase of \$5,331,542.

the plants when the dew is on are standard remedies. Eavly cabbage will be out of the way in time to make room for celery. Even where a second crop is not expected from the ground it is wise to feed the stump and refuse leaves to stock and remove the entire plant, which may, if left, secome a harbor for insects of fungous growth. The main thing s to start right. rectilize and cultirate to induce rapid growth, and inets will do little harm .- Bessie L. Cutnam, Conneaut Lake, Pa.

a best to star! seed in boxes. Trans-

plant at evening or on a cloudy day,

letting the boxes in which the plants

are be thoroughly wet for several

hours before, in order that the stems

may become full of moisture. With

these procautions they seldom suffer

the check in growth that becoming

badly wilted is sure to cause. Plant

deep, and firm the earth about the

plants. Hoe often enough to keep

the weeds down and the soil light

Earth kept light and porous absorbs

more moisture and is less susceptible

to drouth than when compacted. If

the heads incline to burst, tip them

partly over, thereby breaking some

of the roots. Should this not avail.

use them at once. They will soon be

it is time to guard against cabbage

worms. Soapsuds sprinkled over the

plants are often effective. Wood

ashes are a still more forceful rem-

edy. Hellebore and paris green are

said to be harmless until the cabbage

begins to head, but I'll go without

cabbage rather than use any that has

been so doctored. Destroy all co-

coons found; they are frequently

seen clinging to board fences or un-

painted buildings in the vicinity.

Salt and water or flour dusted over

When the white butterfly appears

Farm Notes.

Anything which checks the growth of an animal for a single day is a tons of a day's feed and a day in the time of maturing. Remember, to grow bone, muscle,

feathers and flesh a varied diet is necessary, and the food must be of the very best, whatever is used.

Do not tempt your hors by placing them in a ramshackly old pen. Make he nen good and strong. After a hog once gets out, it is hard to keep him in.

Be sure to have suitable gutters around the upper side of the coops that will prevent all possibility of water running in the coops during heavy midden showers.

Grindstones sometimes become so hard that they are almost useless. If they are buried in the ground for a while it will soften them. If the sions is large it will require several monthy.

A small herd of cows well bred. well cared for, give better returns per cow that a large neglected herd; celdes this the master could have setter control of a small herd than a large one.

Hogs and growing pigs may be turned into the orchard where they will have shade and can eat the early falling fruit. Hogs are about the only stock that can be turned into an orchard without Going some dam-

The male for breading purposes should be a typical animal of some established breed, then we can calcublack soil must of necessity be a late with reasonable certainty on resuits. There is no use trying to breed good stock with a sure selected haphazard .- Farmer's Voice,

Mineral Production of Canada.

Canada's mineral production for 1995 amounted to \$68,574,707, an 000,000, but copper and lead of British Columbia, silver from the Cobalt

with the pack, with torn coat and flesh in is to fix the just and reasonable rate, strips, fighting gamely still .- Satur-" which then becomes the maximum day Review. charge which the carrier may levy. This rate is to take effect within

The Whale Robbed of Her Young.

having been struck by a floating ob-

ect, supposed to have been a whole,

leak, etc. She was not so unfortu-

stove in. In a few minutes the ves-

sel filled and went on her beam ends.

centtled and provisions were ob-

Large Trumpet Gourd.

Windsor, has a trumpet gourd which

te says is the largest over seen in

this part of Canada. The vine, which

was planted about the last of May, is

now fifteen feet tall and the gourd it-

self is six feet one inch in length. It

is of the long narrow variety grown

in California or troplcal regions. The

plant alm bears two smaller gourds.

one three feet eight inches and the

other four feet nine inches long. Mr.

Brown has always had phenomenal

success in the raising of plants, says

the Detroit News, and his good luck

is due to a process known only to

was planted by a number of families

about the same time, but Mr.

himself and his wife. The gourd se

W. F. Brown, 350 Goyeau street,

mid-occan."-Boston Journal.

velocity, head on.

thirty days and remain in effect for two years, unless suspended or modi-"What's in a name?" writes a corfied by the commission or suspended respondent at Scituate. "I read in or set aside by the courts. vesterday's Journal of the bark Essex

The commission is also authorized to compel detailed reports from all common carriers showing capitalizathat the bark shivered as if she had tion, investment, franchise values, struck a rock, part of her stern was salaries, earnings, profits and the carried away and the vessel sprung a like, and to compel a uniform system of accounting.

nate as her namesake, the ship Essey. All violations of this act are held of Nantucket, Captain Pollard, in to be misdemeanors committed by 1820. The latter vessel succeeded in the corporation itself as well as the capturing a young whale. Shortly individual. For refusing to obey the after a whale of the largest class commission's orders in fixing rates (probably the dame of the one they the fine is \$5000. Every distinct violation is a separate offense and each had just taken) struck the ship, day is a separate offense. For giving knocking part of the false keel off just abreast of the main channels, or receiving an illegal pass the fine The animal then remained alongside is from \$100 to \$2000. For failing endeavoring to clasp the ship within to file and publish tariffs the fine is from \$1000 to \$20,000. For giving her Jaws, but could not accomplish or taking rebates there are several t. She then turned, went round the penalties. The carrier and shipper stern and came up on the other side, are each subject to a fine of from and went away ahead about a quarter of a mile. Then, suddenly turning, \$1000 to \$20,000. The railroad offishe came at the ship with tremendous cial or agent responsible for giving the rebate is liable to two years' imprisonment and the fine. In addition "The vessel was going at the rate of five knots, but such was the force the receiver of the rebate, instead of imprisonment, is liable to pay three with which shestruck the ship" (which times the value of the rebate rewas under the cat-head) that the

ceived. For making false entries in vessel had aternway at the rate of the books or failing to keep correct. three or four knots. The conserecords there is a fine of from \$1000 quence was that the sea rushed into to \$5000 and imprisonment from one the cabin windows, every man on to three years. deck was knocked down, and, worso than all, the bows were completely

The commission, after hearing, may award damages to a shipper for the carrier's failure to observe the law. In case the carrier appeals to The masts were cut away and the the United States Circuit Court, and vessel righted. The upper deck was the shipper wins, he is ontitled not only to damages and costs, but to a tained, when she was abandoned in reasonable attorney fee.

All suits to reverse or review or enforce the commission's decisions and orders must be brought in the United States Circuit Court of the district where the common carrier has its principal operating office or the violation took place. No prelim-Inary injunction maybe granted without five days' notice to the commission. The commission, the shipper, the common carrier or any other ag grieved party may bring anit. Either party may appeal from the Circuft Court to the United States Supreme Court within thirty days and have priority over all other causes except criminal cases. The short time of appeal and the preference are to prevent making the commission's orders ineffective by delay.

Resurns of the railway clearing house in London show that 1000 parcels a day are lost on the railways of the United Kingdom.

food materials are to a certain extent | increase of fourteen per cent. over

'locked up"-that is, they are not | that of the previous year. The Yukon immediately available to the plant, gold production fell off at least \$2,-