Subject: 'God's Obligation to Man

Brooklyn, N. Y .- The Rev. Daniel H. Overton, pastor of Greene Ave-nue Reformed Church, preached Sunday night in the Bushwick Avenue Reformed Church at the union services with His own congregation. The subject was, "God's Obligation to Man." The text was from H. m-Who saved us, and called us with a holy calling, not according to His own purpose and grace, which was given us in Jesus Christ be times eternal, but hath now been manifested by the appearing of our Saviour Jesus Christ." Mr. Over-

There is the law of God and there is the gospel of God. Often have spoken of the law of God. now would speak of the gospel of law. The law of Goc may be defined as that which xp s d man's obligaas that which expresses God's obliga-tion to man. The Old Testament and the New T tament unite in this, that they give not only the law of God, but the gospel of God. It is this fact that makes the Hebrew religion and the Christian religion different from all the other religious of the world. Many other religious give directly or indirectly the law of God, but nor of them gives the gos-pel of God r thus defined as the pel of God r thus defined as the obligation of God to man. The go. s of the heathen nations round a out the Hebrew nation were of suca a nature that they must to appeared and pleased by worship and sacrifice on the part of man or they would torment and crush man. The la torment and crush man. of the gods must be obeyed, but only that man might escape the punish ment of the gods, and not from any particular love of man for the gods. t is strange how this heathen conception of the gods has crept into the

ght of so many about t and living God. He, too, about the the thought of many, is a God that must be appeased and pleased worship and sacrifics or He punish and torment and crush men. Men must obey the laws of Cod or perish by them. This is, of course, true as far as it goes. The soul that sinnell, it shall die. Men cannot sin with impunity. Man is responsible to God, and under obligations to Him to keep His law and do His will. We must rever forget this, nor get far away from this in our thought or God. But we must not stop with this thought. If we do we will have a partial view of God-we will bave only a heather god.

And if we have only partial God or a heathen got, then -e shall have only a partial or a heathen religion. If fear is our only motive in religion or worsalp, then our religion and worship will be for the purpose of escaping the wrath of an angry God, and it will find expression in our attempts to appeare and please an angry God by propitiations and atonements, and sacrifices, and sorvile obtlience to His laws. We must rise above fear, and even above the thoughts of future rawards, to love, and to the thought of loving, loyal service, and present rewards in doing something to hasten the coming of God's kingdom upon the We must rise above the obby law, and think of the obligation of God to man as expressed by love and the gospel of love. We must think of the gospel of Tod r-well as of the lew of God. This will not belittle our respect for the law of God, nor in any way lower

our sense of obligation to Him.
Duniel Webster, when asked what
was the greatest hought that ever
entered his mind, replied, you reember, that it was the thought of man's responsibility to God. certainly is a great thought, and yet the one I bring you to-day as greater. the greatest thought that can enter the mind of mer.

This thought of God's obligation to man is newer than the thought of man's obligation to God. It may be new to many of you who are 1 re to-day. There are some, I expect who will den that God is under any obligation to man whatsoever, and some of you may be arong that number, but I believe that the thought is true, even if it is new, and that is why I proclaim it to you to-day.

God's obligation to mants the great gospel of God to man. The gospel is good news, and what he ter news is there in all the world for man than this that God the God of infinite love and Fatherhood, is under obligations to him? Let us see if this is a fact, and if we find it so, let that fact rest in our minds and bless our

First look at our human relationhave obligations to their parents out parents have obligations to children also. My boys are under obligations to me, but I am under obligations to my boys iso. Why? Because I am their father, with a father's heart and a father's interest. I cannot leave them to perish until all my fatherly resources are exhausted for their good. So God. by becoming the Father of the hu-man family, has placed Himself un-der obligation to the whole human The very meaning of the word religion implies this. Religion, true religion, is that which binds a Which is it that binds a man closest to God? Is it man's obligation to God, or is it God's obligation to man! I believe it is the latter. Close as the law may bind man to God, love binds

Now, all true human relationships Involve obligations on both and from both parties to elationship. God has always the relationship. God has always acknowledged His obligation to man, even it man has not always acknowledged his obligation to God. What is a covenant but an obligation on the part of two or more peo people. He made covenants with Abel, Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob Mose, Ellish, Black with individuals and with His chosen He made covenants with Elijah, Elisha, David and with many others that we might men-tion. He made covenants with the nation of Israel and of J-dah again These covenants implied the obligation of God to man, as well would not have been covenants, but simply laws These covenants are the gospel of the Old Testament and of the Hebrew religion. This gospel of God's obligation to man unites the "estaments as one boo and as the book of one cue religion and the revelation of one great gos-pel, the grapel of God as a covenant making and a covenant God, loving man and it that infinite love can doing all that infinite doing all that infinite do for man's salvation. Says Dr. Abbott: The Old Testament is the keoping

gospel of the obligation of God to man in the bud; the New Testament is the gospal of God's obligation to

man in the flower."

There F no doubt, I think, about the fact of God's obligation to man. It is really the central fact of the Old and New Testament alike. It is the very gospel of God in His great book from beginning to end, if only we interpret that book aright?

But before we boast of that gos-pel, or pride ourselves that God a under obligations to us, let us seek to know the ground of that obliga-Let us know that we have not put God under an, obligation to us by anything we have done. "Not ording to our works, but according to His own purpose and gra . says in the text. It is therefore God's own purpose and active love, for grace is love in action, that has put God under obligation to man. "God so loved' -and there it all began-this gospel of God's obligation to man. God so loved that He voluntarily and out of His great love, and for other reason, placed Himself under obligation to the whole world of humanity, so that whosoever in that would let God fulfil His obligation toward him, should not perish, but be saved. This is John III 16, in the light of our text and in the words This is the gospel that esus Christ came to proclaim and to He came to tell every man that Jod so loves him that He is willing o place Himself under obligations to It was for this reason that God gave us His greatest gift-the gift of Himself in Jesus Christ-as much of Himself and even more than man ould or could comprehend and be-eve in. It is because He is the great loving universal Father le has placed Himself under obliga-

tion to every child of His, to every man and woma- in all the world. Be this our boast then: not that we have put God under any obligation to us by anything that we have done, but that God out of His infinite ve for us and according to His own ving , ad eternal purpose has play Himself under obligations to us. This urpose was given us in Jesus Christ, lefore times eternal." Paul savs it was born in God's eternal Father-Heart before time came to be Father must ever have had a Son else He would not have been ever Father, and in that love for that eter nai Son we see God's purpose for all His sons in all the world. And this erpose has now been manifested to a world and to us' by the appearng of our Saviour, Jesus Christ. That is, Christ came to show God's, the Father's, eternal purpose to the world. He came to tell the world hat He has been willing to place e in all the world. This is the gosel that Christ came to preclaim. this is the gospel that shines forth in all that He said or did.

And now we are ready to see what is obligation of God to us and His ernal purpose, has led Him to do for us, or the result of His obligation to man. What is the issue of this gospel of God's obligation? What has it ied God to do for us? It has ed and it will lead God to do everything that infinite love can do or we will let Him do for our sa! vation. The first part of the text gives this answer: "Who saved us, and called us with a holy calling." He has called us to salvation and oliness through faith in Him, as the ving Father, and in His Son, (vealer and example of the Father') ove and character. This is the covmake with every one of us. It is no: His will that any should perish, but that all should receive the light of life, and live the life that is abundant and eternal. It was God's obli gution to us, born of His love for us, nat led Him to send Christ to suffe and die for us, in order that He might become our Saviour and lead on salvation and to holiness. It was this that led God to do the very best that He out of His infinite power and love could do for us and for all of His children of the ear.h. Ah, yes, we may be sure of this-God has of the covenant that He has fulfilled and He ever will fulfil. His

This is the gospel of the Old and New Testament that I proclaim to you to-day. This is the gospel of Jesus Christ—the gospel of God's obligation to man born of God's great

The Sinfulness of Sin.

Unhappily that "secularization of morals, which the late Herbert spencer proclaimed to be imparatively necessary, has already made some progress. The tendency to minimize sin—by characterizing it, not as a ather as "indiscretion," a "disease. r as the inevitable result of "heredin irrasponsible persons-is decloping in quarters where there ought to be clearer and more accurate views of life. There can be no successful sin." It may be hidden from man, and only from man, but in the divine order its inevitable result is death (Rom. 6:23), and preacher can be true to his Master who fails to declare that immutable truth -London Christian.

How to Understand.

Obey Jesus with cordial loyalty and you will understand Jesus. will, shall you learn how divine edience completes fiself in understanding - Phillips Brooks.

In the rec't troubles with Zelus In Africa the military searchlights have been found to possess a certain value as weapons on account of the paralyzing ter or which they inspire. The awestruck natives call them the Eye of the Almighty, and fall on the ground when the light is flashed in their faces. They are also struck with amazement and fear when they see distant hills suddenly bathed in mimic daylight, and all the trails distinctly revenied. But, like the terror once produced by firearms, this fear will, of course, eventually lose Savages are quick to its effect. adopt the inventions of civilization when they serve the purposes of war. or, if they cannot adopt them, they discount their effect .-- Youth's Com-

panion. The richest orchestra in the world will be the Warsaw philharmonic, which has just received a legacy of \$1,000,000 from a music loving Pole.

American shoes are so popular in Germany that many manufacturers in that country sell their goods as "American made."

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23

Interpreting God's Word to the World -2 Cor. 3. 3.

Showing the Ilkeness of God. Lev. 19, 2; Matt. 5, 48, Finding our pattern in Christ. 1

2. 21; 1 John 2, 6, With convincing consistency, 1 Pet.

11, 12,

Love the touchstone of discipleship John B. 10-17. Submission to lawful authority a lirtue. 1 Pet. 2, 13-15.

Having his character we also share

his triumph. Rev. 3, 21. "Ye are our epistle," and Paul to the Corinthians; the hearts by the Spirit of the living God." What clearer evidence of the divine commission do I need than this These Corinthians, instigated by enemies of the great apostle, had begun to speak slightingly of him, and to question his apostolic commission. "Christ formed within," so that his presence may be seen and understood as you read and understand this writing-that is the way to interpret the Word of God to men. Lack ing this, men will get to arguing cavilling, hairsplitting. The measure the transformation contemplated was given away back in the early stages of revelation, for God said through Moses to the Israelites, "Ye shall be holy," which Jesus quoted his Sermon on the Mount, saying, "Be ye perfect, even as your Father in heaven is perfect." Wesley caught up the strain of holy exhortation and said, at the same time guarding the

recious destrine by a warning: I want you to be all love. perfection I believe and teach And this perfection is consistent will thousand nervous disorders, which that high-strained perfection is not Indeed, my judgment is that (in this case particularly) to overdo is to undo; and that to set perfection too high (so high as no man we ever heard or rend of attained) is the most effectual (because unsuspected) way of driving it out of the world."

your example in Christ, says Peter, "who did no sin, neither was guile found in his mouth." "Yes," adds John, "he that saith he abideth In him ought also to walk even as he "Even so." rejoins Simon on most behave yourselves and ab stain from evil, being honest, and clean, so that whereas they speak evil against you as evildoers. may, by your good works, which they shall behold, glorify God." And again John speaks up, being now the direct moutapiece of the Lord, and encourages us with the hope of glory with Christ, saying, "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

SEPTEMBER TWENTY-THIRD

A Strong Will; How to Get It, and Use It for Temperance. 1 Pet. 4: 1-11.

There is only one sound armor against temptation, and that is the

mind of Christ. No one can "live to the will of God" without knowing that will, meditating on it, applying it to every

corner of his life. We must work the will either of God or of "The Gentiles,"-the world; which shall we choose

We are forming our will now for all eteralty,—and an entrance upon the eternal ages is close "at hand."

Suggestions.

Our "won'ts" are as important as as our "wills" in forming our caar-

A book has been written on "The Wills' of Christ." It is matter

worth looking into. Disagreeable duties are best worth doing just because they are disagree able, and so have will-strengthening

If you would cultivate a strong will begin every day by something hard for you to do, such as early rising, a cold bath, vigorous exercise, sub stantial Bible-reading.

Illustrations.

When a man "makes his will," he oes it with a view to death; but the will of his character he forms for

A will in the wrong way is like a train on the wrong track,-the more force, the more danger.

The hopeless trees are not gnarly, crooked ones, but the weaklings; the hopeless men are not the vigorous bad ones, but those with

weak wills-good or bad.

The test of a locomotive is not the whistle but the load and the speed; the test of a will is not the bluster but the deed.

ELEPHANT HIDE AND SEEK. Captain Speedy, of the British army, writes in Harper's of some of his adventures while hunting elephants in North Africa. On one occasion he was chased by a huge one, in Imminent danger of being overtaken, when he tripped and fell neat a large tree trunk lying prone on the sand. He rolled under it just in time to escape the elephant, who ran from one side of the trunk to the other in pursuit of him. This game of hideand-seek continued for some time. and Captain Speedy admits that, though it might have seemed funny to a bystander, it was far from amusing to him, as he expected each oment to be reached by the excited monster. The elephant finally gave it up and changed his method of uttack, and though he was eventually shot by his victim, he gave a very bad half hour to a brave hunter and

soldier.

Neglected African Elephant. The African elephant has always been held to be inferior in intelligence to the Indian species, and incapable of being trained. The Congo authorities, after failing to acclimatize a herd of imported Indian elephants, are experimenting with the indigenous stock. The experiment seems likely to prove unexpectedly successful. Twenty-eight young ele phants are now being trained, and some of them have already been used success on railway works, though they have apparently none of | but it is much more adhesive and them been yet educated for as long as twelve months .- New York Tri-

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM-MENTS FOR SEPTEMBER 23.

Review of the Quarter-Read Matt. xxii., 34-46-Golden Text: Luke iv., 32-Topic: Christ's Last Messages-Summaries.

Lesson I. Topic: Lessons from a Place: Capernaum. "child" text. Soon after the transfiguration; Jesus in Capernaum for the last time; a question asked: Who is the greatest? A little child called: to enter the kingdom of heaven it is necessary to 'become as little children;" offend a little one will suffer

punishment. II. Topic: Forgiving one another. Place: Capernaum. Peter came to Christ; asked how often he should forgive; Jesus said until seventy times seven times; Jesus spoke a parable to fully illustrate the duty of the Christian.

III. Topic: Love to our fellow Place: In Perea. A lawyer (or scribe) asked Jesus what he must do o inherit eternal life; Jesus asked him how he read the law; the lawyer "Thou shalt love the Lord God with all thy heart;" Jesus told him he had answered right; the lawyer said, "Who is my neighbor?" lesus spoke a parable; a man traveling from Jerusalem to Jericho fell mong thieves; a priest passed by on the other side; a Levite did the same; a Samaritan helped the man, 'Go, and do thou likewise.

IV. Topic: Jesus teaching how to ray. Place: In Perea. When Jesus had ceased praying in a certain place one of the disciples asked Him to teach them to pray; Jesus gave them a form of prayer.

V. Topic: The believer's social duties. Place: In Perca. At the house of a chief Pharisse; Jesus sees a man with the dropsy; it is the Sabbath day; Jesus asked them whether it was lawful to heal the man on that day; they refused to answer; Jesus healed the man; He then asked them if they would not take an animal of a pit on the Sabbath day; call the poor and not the rich neighbors.

VI. Topic: Blessings and conditions of salvation. Place: In Perea. Jesus is still at the Pharisee's house; one at the table thought it would be privilege to sit at a banquet in the Messiah's kingdom; Jesus spoke a parable to show that al-though the blessings of the gospel be offered them, yet they would refuse the invitation.

VII. Topic: God's great love for the sinner. Place: In Peren. The parable of the two sons; the younger left home after receiving his portion of the inheritance; went into a far country and wasted his substance in riotous living; decided to return and confess his tally to his father; he did so and the father received him joyfully and made a feast; the elder brother came from the fields and was angry; the father entreated him

VIII. Topic: Characteristics of effective prayer. Place: In Perea. A fective prayer. Place: In Perea. A parable on prayer; a widow asked a judge to avenge her; the judge refused; the widow urged him; the judge finally did as he was requestthe Lord will avenge those who call upon Him; another parable; the Pharisee's prayer; the publican's prayer.

IX. Topic: Great facts connected with salvation. Place: In Perea. A rich young ruler came running to Jesus and asked what he must do to inherit eternal life; Jesus said, Keep the commandments. He asked, Which? Jesus mentioned several; the young man had kept these; asked what he still lasked; sell what you have and give to the poor; went away sorrowful; the rich are saved

with great difficulty. Topic: Finding salvation. Place: Jericho. Place: Jericho. A great number of people; blind Bartimacus by the highway, begging; hears it is Jesus passing; calls loudly for mercy; is rebuked by those standing near; cries louder; his cries reach Jesus; rebuked by those He stops; commands Bartimaeus to be called; Bartimaeus went; made known his request; Jesus heals him; his faith has made him whole; he follows Christ. Zacchacus was a rich publican who sought to see Jesus; he was small of stature and climbed into a tree; Jesus saw him and told him to come down; Jesus went to his house; the Jews murmured; Zacchaeus truly repented; gave half of his goods to the poor confessed his sins; restored four-fold; Jesus forgave and saved him; the Son of Man came to save the lost. Topic: The kingship of Joses Place: In and near Jerusalem. Jeous and His disciples journeying toward

Jerusalem; two disciples sent to Bethphage to secure a colt; the pro-phecy of Zech. 9:9 is fulfilled; a sent to great multitude shout "Hosanna! and spread garments and strew branches in the way; Jesus cleanses the temple; the chief Pharisees and scribes are sore displeased.

XII. Topic: Christianity's conflict with the world. Place: In Jerusalem, in the temple courts. The Pha isees and Herodians try to catch Christ in His words; He answers them wisely; they marveled at Him; they ask whether it is lawful to tribute to Casear; He says, "Render to Caesar the things that are Cae sar's, and to God the things that are God's;" the Sadducees come to Him and ask Him a question dealing with our relation after death; seven ers, in turn, married the same woman, in the resurrection whose Jesus said that when they rise from the dead they neither marry nor are given in marriage.

Living Not in Vain.

Life is a bubble, which any breath can dissolve. Wealth or power a snowflake, melting momently into the treacherous deep across whose waves we are floated on to our unseen destiny. But to have lived so that one, less orphan is called to choose between starvation and infamy; to have lived so that some eyes of whom Fame shall never know, are brightened, and others suffused at the name of the laved one-so that few who know him truly, shall recognize him, as a bright, warm, cheering presence which was here for a season, and left the world no worse for his stay in it, this surely, is to have really livedand not wholly in vain.-Horace Greeley.

As a protective coating for iron, cadmium 's proving much superior to zinc. The coating looks like zinc, harder, it tarnishes less rapidly, and it withstands the fumes of acid



Hog Cholera.

ever found to save in every case, but tained to be used again. if successful in many it is well worth trying. Here it is:

Wood or cob charcoal 1 lb Sodium bicarbonate (baking soda) 21b. (Or Epsom salts, 2 lbs.) Glauber salts....

well and mix them together ther- years, and they will soon be gaping; oughly.

The dose is a tablespoonful for each 200 pounds weight of the hogs, given twice a day in shorts or bran slop feed.

Potato Cutting Table. When one has a large area to plant

to potatoes the work of cutting the seed tubers in the ordinary way is not inconsiderable. One who is handy can readily make the seed cutter here described and save considerable time in preparing the seed for planting. Build a table about three feet deep and six wide, setting it on legs so it will stand about twenty five inches from the floor, just high enough so that the average man can get his knees under it comfortably when sitting down. Have a back to the table a foot high, with sides cut so that at the front end they will be not more tirn six inches high. A similar board is run down the centre. thus making a table at which two can work. In the side pieces, about three inches from the end that is open, the from end, cut a hole eight ches long. A basket is set under this hole, on the floor, and the cut tubers are passed through the hole into the basket. This is done so that - movement of the hand the cut eccs may be dropped into the basket, rather than have the cutter leach over or around to drop the pieces which would be necessary if the baskets were behind him or at the sides. Tall baskets are used generally, although the ordinary peach basket will answer the purpose. A shelf is placed at the top of the cutting bench at the back, on which knives and any other tools needed in the work may be kept. The idea is plainly shown in the Lustration.-Indianapolis News.

Treating Old Apple Trees.

German newspapers have been publishing articles describing experiments looking to the improvement of declining apple orchards of the Varterland. A brief outline of the experiments has been forwarded to the department of commerce and labor by Consul Mahin of Nottingham.

Of five long rows of apple trees he writes, one row was left untreated and the other four had different combinations of manurings. The row left unmanured gave 104 pounds of was the year of maximum yield for the entire orchard, the weight of apples per tree was fifty-five pounds and the number 294. The best results from manuring were obtained by a complete manure, consisting of 1 14 pounds of sulphate of ammonia, 1 1/2 pounds of basic slag per tree per annum, applied to the roots during the winter. During the five years the yield per tree from this dressing was 163 pounds of apples, while by the fifth year the bearing increased to 401 apples weighing 105 pounds per tree-that is, the weight of the apples per tree increased by manuring from fifty-five pounds on the unmanured trees to 105 pounds on the manured trees, or 90.9 per cent : while the number of apples increased from 294 to 401 per tree, or thirty-six per cent. The increase in average size of the apples is remarkable. Those from the unmanured trees averaged 2.98 ounces each, and those from the manured trees 4.19 ounces each. -National Fruit Grower.

Honey Bee Hables.

The honey bee has numerous habits, some of which are good and others not quite so good. Still I, for one, am glad that every female bee is equipped with a good sharp sting If it were not so, how could such small, helpless creatures protect themselves and their homes from man and beast? The race would soon become extinct, for the honey bee has many enemies.

It would be necessary for the keep er of bees to keep a constant watch on his hives to prevent them from being looted, says the New York Farmer. As it is, the bees them selves do their own sentinel duty and no one yet has come around and found them all asleep. After a hard day of toil the beekeeper can lay his weary self down to rest and feel quite confident that the bees will hold the fort until morning.

Probably the thing most annoying to the beekeeper is the swarming to serve for moving the block from habit If the bees did not persist in dividing their forces so frequently ity of the food getting soiled which much more surplus honey could be is a most important consideration, obtained, and the beekeeper would for very many chicks are lost when feel more easy about his bees.

In producing comb honey in onepound boxes it is necessary to crowd pled on and fouled by the chicks. the bees into the section boxes, for The method here illustrated is one of they seem loath to begin work in the oldest and most common such small divisions, and this crowd- French systems of feeding, and on ing is one of the incentives which creates the awarming fever. When several of these feeding blocks may producing extracted honey, abundant room can be given, and the awarming quented by chicks and fowls. For

impulse is greatly checked. Therefore, if bees are to be kept far from the house and cannot have able, as it-is absolutely necessary, much attention it is advisable to pro-duce only extracted honey, which is fresh food.—Island Poultry Journal.

done by giving the bees large combs The Department of Agriculture has and plenty of room, for it matters made many specessful tests of the not whether the combs are entirely following formula in cases of hog complete or not, as the honey is cholera. Of course no remedy was taken from them and the combs re-

Gapes and Its Treatment.

The popular fallacy that incubaor chickens are immune from gapes doubtless arises from the fact that they are usually kept from the ground until past the stage to be troubled. Turn an incubator chicken Antimony sulphide. 1 lb. loose on ground where chicks with Pulverize each of the ingredients gapes have run within two or three keep the han with her brood on board floors or ground not infested, and they are safe.

The discree, as is generally under stood, is caused by a small worm which to tges in the windpipe. Some adepts remove the offender with a skilful turn of a feather or loop of rsehair, but the novice is apt to add to the patient's torture without removing its cause. Chicks are rarely affected until several weeks old Rainy weather favors the development of the disease, and the first pre monitory inceze should be a signal to commence treatment.

Sometimes a little kerosene or turentine in the food or arinking water (being careful to only slight taint it they will not touch it) is suffi-Kerosene in which a little camphor gura has been dissolved forced down the throat with a medicine dropper or feather is one of to best remedies, two or three drops being given at a time, repeating the dose several times a day if necessary. Turpentine used in the same way is a other standard remedy. The medicine dropper, which can be bought for three cents, will be found a great convenience in administering medicine to chicks. They simply can't dodge taking the dose presented in this way, and it is a milder treatment than the feather.-Bessie L. Putnam, in the Tribune Farmer.

Double Coop and Feeding Block. One of the most useful styles of op which I have seen is that used by Professor Edward Brown, a poultry expert of high repute in England, and it is depicted in one of the accompanying illustrations.



Double Coop. With Shelter.

This appliance consists of two cops, each of which is suitable for the accommodation of a hen and her They are set down on the apples per tree during the five years ground at any convenient distance from 1900 to 1904, both inclusive, apart, say from three to five feet and in the fifth year (1904), which asunder, and in such a position that both fronts face the same direction. extending from one coop to the other there is a light frame of wood resting on the roofs, and this frame supports an awning of canvas, bleached calico, offcloth or any similar material. The awning forms a roof over the space between the coops, and also extends to the ground at the back and hangs over the edge : few inches in front. Ample shade and shelter are thus afforded the chicks in both coops, the space between being common to both broods. While the chicks are under a week old, if it is so desired, they may be confined to this sheltered space by means of a strip of wire netting placed along the front, and thus a convenient feeding and exercising ground is formed at very little expense. This arrangement does not suit very well when the two broods of chickens are of different ages, but when hatched at the same time they fraternize in the most amicable manner imaginable, and yet do not make the mistake of returning to the wrong coop.



larged form is a round log having a handle driven into one and to prevent the chicks preching on the block and also place to place. There is no possibilthe food is thrown on ground which is none too clean, and which is trammost farms in that industrial country

be seen in the fields which are fre-

French feeding block is most valu-

feeding young turkeys, also,

The reeding block shown in an en-

The Hiawatha (Kan.) World prints

this interesting item: "Ewing Herbert tried to prevent a dog fight in the park Wednesday night, and one of the dogs bit a piece out of his new pants and his old leg."

London suggeststen Bostons pieces together at the cages.

The occupants of the Philippines represent such a variety of races that thirty-one languages are spoken

Making postal cards carrying insulting allusions to the German Emperor is a pleasing Parislan Industry The partisan political postal card is quite common. Perhaps it will invade America.

Traveling on the Argentine pampay is interesting if not entirely comfort. able. Men there are scarce, horses are plentiful. Often sixty horses are driven in the same team The driver is perched thirty feet from the ground. The wagons are sometimes fifty feet long and fifteen wide while the back wheels are fourteen feet or so high.

A proud young father, according to the Buffalo Commercial, telegraphed news of his happiness to his brother in these words: "A handsome boy has come to my house and claims to be your nephew. We are doing our best to give him a proper welcome." The brother, however, failed to see the point, and replied: "I have not got a nephew. The young man to an imposter."

On the watch tower of the Vela, at the Alhambra, Spain, there is a silver toned bell which the Moslems rung as a signal to let on the water in the gardens and fountain in the city below. Its sound can be heard at Liga thirty miles away. The maiden who strikes it to-day is sure of a husband before the year is out, and of a good one if she rings it loud enough. certain fete days it is lively for the

A new fruit that seems likely to prove of considerable value has been developed by the cultivation of the very familiar"maypop,"a plant which is very familiar in the Southern States, quite ornamental, easily grown from seeds and affords a handsome cover for arbors and verandas. It is known to botanists as passiflora incarnata. The fruit in its improved form is somewhat bigger than a hen's egg and decidedly palatable. It looks like a May apple.

"Water billiards" is the newest and oddest of European pastimes. A billiard table is floated in a quiet pond. sometimes where the water is only four or five feet deep; sometimes in very deep water. Players in street costume and high hats wade or swim out, cues in hand, and, to the delight of the spectators, play a "straight" game of billiards. The hazards of the sport include a frequent ducking the occasional capsizing of the table during a difficult shot and the certainty of ruined clothes.

SENDS COIN BAKED IN DISCUIT

Colorado Girl's Novel Way of Getting Money Through the Mail.

A Colorado girl who wanted a certain school book ordered it from a Chicago publisher and sent the money for It, baked in a biscuit.

The sender explained that she was so far from a money-order selling office of any kind that she had no other mode of sending the price than to enclose it as she did. It was a silver quarter that she sent. We often hear of clouds with silver linings, but here is a chunk of dough with a silver filling

The Ravenswood woman who tells the story says that this is only one of many inventions of money mailing people. Their resources in contriving ways to disguise the presence of coin or currency in letters and packages seemingly are unlimited. Chicago's big stores that handle a heavy business through the mails are able to recount some unusual methods Some of the women who send to Chi cago for various articles are ingenious in this matter. The Colorado incident simply shows the scope of the human mind in trying to outwit the thieves who occasionally manages to alip into the Federal service.

The lost and found department of the United States railway mail service in Chicago produces some won derful concells in concealing remit tances. Frequently packages break open, and dollars, halves, quarters and dimes roll out of unheard of hiding places. One queer fact concerning the matter is that after a person has taken unheard of pains to hide a remittance he will do up his package so carelessly that it breaks open

with the slightest jar or jolt. In the Colorado book order the sender sent with the biscuit a note telling where the coin was secreted The book she wanted was "Studies in French."-Chicago Daily News.

Fancy Table Ways in Missonri.

We are getting dead swell in this good town. We eat ice cream with a fork. Some time ago we learned to make salad at the dinner table. Then we served coffee in the library after dinner. We have had finger bowls some dozen years. We are beginning to use them even when there is no company. One family has finger bowls at breakfast, after fruit and before bacon, even when there is no guest at the house. That's dead swell. We have drunk soup out of a teacup and put grass on the fried chicken, and now we eat ice cream with a fork. Why not? These little evidences of social progress are com-mendable.—Columbia Herald.

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