less souls of the universe of God, the Saviour is the interpreter of the

salient qualities that are necessary for a life's successes. He it is who

The need for these cardinal virtues was never more evidentor well voiced

than in this day. In the world of business they are no less needed tanh

in those religious spheres where moral and spiritual verities are up-

permost. The necessity for the exer

manly might is everywhere apparent. To the man who would attain busi-

ness predominance and commercial

inality which has made possible the success of many of the industrial and

financial leaders of our day and the fact that their influence is largely

based upon indomitable plack and energy and dutifulness still outstands

all else. Backbone and pash have been the reason for the rapidity in

advancement of a throng. A clean bull's eye gains applause for the man

with the hand and the true sight. Directness brings to a man the con-

fidence of the crowd. Half-heated, poorly-fired, awaying, swerving, ir-

resolute men without sense or sand enough to be true to anything for

any considerable length of time nev-

er reach the top, never attain, never are lifted to a place of power. The

These characteristics which we

have denominated as among the dis-tinguishing features in the Christ's

careef are most essential, however, to the man who would reach the highest

achievement they are still more requisite for those who desire spiritual

graces. Especially are they comput-sory and mandatory for those who have not acknowledged Christ and

would wish to call Him Lord. The soul's restoration depends entirely upon the willingness of the sinner to

seek salvation earnestly and in faith

Spiritual baptism is the gift of the

straight to the point. Excuses and attempts at palliation of our personal

guilt merely delay the crisis. Ex-tenuation and mitigation are of none

avail. Decisive and conclusive yield-ing of the heart to the Master is the

one concession that will bring a spir-

Sonship gives growth and greatness

of Christ is not so earnest, not so in

tense, not so faithful, as she should be in the spreading of the seed of salvation. The church has lessened

her directness too much in her at tacks upon the strongholds of sin

We have been concent with medioc-rity while the devil has gained as-

candange. The church, to be the agent for godliness that she is called

upon to be, must get down to busi-ness. Half-heartedness puts the flag

Directness demands clean-cut, un-

salvation of our own souls and the

essings for ourselves is not enough

Are we to attain success, as an or

ganization, in the spiritual work that counts, we must be all on fire with

the desire to save men's souls, and to

oring happiness to their hearts and

unworthy. Feeble fire proves remiss-

pess. A poor aim lays us open to the enemy's assaults. Unfaithfulness is unworthy of us and will meet the

Celestial Investments.

Everyone who is so happy as to get to heaven will have in God's

presence "fullness of joy" and at His right hand "pleasures for evermore,"

but that does not say that they wil all have joys and pleasures alike. A

dut cup may be full to overflowing

A quart cup may be full to overflowing. But the quart cup holds more. The Bible makes it very plain that there will be differences among the

redeemed. Some will be saved 'an as by fire." It speaks of 'greatest'

and "least" in the kingdom of heav-

on, and of some as having an "abun-dant entrance," and distinctly tells

us to "lay up for ourselves treasures

in heaven, thereby assuring us that it is both possible and worth our while to do so.—Rev. G. B. F. Hal-

Essential to Christian Character.

Giving is essential to the com-pleteness of Christian character. It

the manifestation of the highest ex-cellence. It is the result of sympa-thy, unselfishness, of contact with Christ, of drinking in of His Spirit.

THE PRISONER'S ESCAPE.

The story is told of how a neatly

constructed cipher saved Sir John

Trevanion's life. This cavaller was

taken prisoner and locked up in Col-

chester Castle to await his execution.

On the second day of his confinement

the jailer brought him a letter which

as far as the warder of the castle

could discover was merely a note of

condolence from a friend. But the

letter had been concected on a cipher

ery third letter after a punctuation

mark of any kind was to tell. What

he made out was: "Panel at east end of chapel slides." On the follow-

ing evening the prisoner begged per

mission to pass a quiet hour in prayer

in the chapel. The request was

granted, and before the hour had

passed the panel had done its work

and the bird had flown .- Boston Post

It has been established that ordin-

ary cooking does not kill bacilli, or

deprive them of their infective char

acter, if they are situate in the deep-

er portions of the meat, or in the in-ner layers of a butcher's "roll."

to which Sir John had the clew. Ev

-Dr. Alexander Maclaren.

the crowning grace because it is

condemnation of our God.

Lack of zeal will condemn us as

uring of temporal and eternal

of the Christ at half-mast

them there.

lives while here.

lock, D. D.

who come

Father to those only

in the spiritual life.

grit, at the front.

The

of these qualities that make for

they are invaluable and indis

Deduct the moral crim-

our lives should be.

pensable.

Subject: Jesus Christ.

Brooklyn, N. Y .- Preaching at the Irving Square Presbyterian Church on the theme, "Jesus Christ," the Rev. I. W. Henderson, pastor took as his text John 1:14: "And the word was made flesh and dwelt among us."

The character and career of Jesus Christ are the ground of human hope and the basis of mankind's belief in His power as the Saviour.

His life, as the evidence of the sincerity of His speech, is the source of His success.

The outward action of our Master is the signal and the surety of His inward healthfulness of heart. n His life, precept and practice were at coincidence. With Him thought and coincidence. With Him though deed always were concurrent. words conveyed His real intentions and His innermost ideals. His language was to lead men unto eter-

nal life and was never used to con-

ceal a wicked thought Preaching a gospel of light unto the salvation of the world and proclaiming His personal sufficiency as the Saviour of mankind from sin, Jesus Christ talked truth, walked true, died on Calvary, in devotion to His divine commission, unto the sav-ing of the souls of sinners.

The life of Jesus is remarkable, not only as it reveals His oneness with divinity, but also as it shows to us what qualities of manhood are potent for a real success. Tackworld the Christ exemplifies what are the means that we should use to win success in all our lesser strife. He teaches us a lesson that should count for much in all our daily do-ings; which should make us forceful Cactors which shall lead men up to God; which should push us ever near

er to His holiness and grace. The life and the death, i. e., the career of Jesus Christ, reveal to us four divine qualities of character that every man should possess. In His downright earnestness; in His flery intenseness; in His clear cut sharp directness; and in His taithfulness to the truth and to His trust, the Friend of humanity leads every man suc-cessward, if he will to go.

The earnestness of Jesus Christ is a secret of His power. Tendering to men a surety of eternal life. He did not fool their time or His own away. Professing a pledge of upliftment from the depth of sin, He held His word in serious regard. The salvation of the world was not mere child's play, but a whole man's, yea, the God-man's, labor. The need was for a man who was dead in earnest. Such a man was the Christ. Earnestness made Christ a win-

ner. Clearness of vision as to His mission would have been of none effect had the Christ been weak of will. Love for men and loyalty to His Father made strong demand for earnestness. The pluck and the push of the Master secured the consumma-tion of His purpose. Irresolution would have merited defeat, and it would have gained our Lord oblivion. Lack of zeal would have lost the Christ to history. But for His earnestness and determination the story of His virtues never would have reached our ears. Earnestness inche Christ push the fight into the counenemy; courage and resolution won Him fame and secured Him in His place of glory in the Pather's

With a fiery intenseness Jesus battled for the souls of men. His Hia was no lukewarm, milk and water, blow hot and blow cold, half-hearted His spirit never cooled, but was ever at a rich, white-heat. was enthusiasm compounded. lieving, as He did, that the happiness of the human heart and the saving of the human soul are the main con-cerns of human life, our Lord had ever a real that was glowing. Trust-ing in the power of divine aid and knowing the need of the human race to be saved from sin, Jesus Christ was as full of earnestness as He was Grace is good; truth is a talisman of might, but grace and truth need grit and fire ere they do their greatest work. Iron is a mineral of worth, but for give me tempered steel. Men of muscle are goodly to the sight, but for action send me out the man of courage and the souls who want to

But with all His earnestness and intenseners the Saviour made unerring aim. Directness was not the east of His commendable traits. need was for good marksmanship and a sure sight. Sin was at the centre of the world's distress and to hit the middle of the target was the mission of the Christ. minced matters when He dealt with Without care for the consequences and with no circumiocution our Lord let loose His flaming wrath upon the works and the workers of iniquity. His was no uncertain, wayering voice. The fear of the outcome of His fierce denunciation of spiritual and moral lawiessness was foreign to His heart. Clear, sharp, with an incisiveness that cut to the very core of the matter, He stated the fundamental propositions of the Kingdom of our God and then made His enemies admit the power of His points. His was no halting, thin-toned statement of eternal virtues. Peeling within the deepest recess of His heart that sin was the cause or man's suffering and knowing that was necessary to a full salvation, the Master seat forth those firm, direct and forceful messages that have been the object of the curses of a few rnd the hope and inspiration of a mighty and unnumbered host who do honor to His name.

To supplement His earnestness and flaming directness Jesus added surpassing faithfulness. Faithful is but a simile for steadfastness. tainty that the right must win and also to be ready to stand firm and valiant for the truth until righteous ness shall prevail. The Christ was pre-eminently faithful. His was the pre-eminently faithful. His was the incorruptible devotion to the demands of duty which should be the ideal of us all. To Him we must turn do we wish to see the ideality of service. From Him must we learn would we got the wisdom that shall gain us our ambition's goal. Sitting at the feet of the Master do we enter into knowledge of a fine fidelity which commands respect.

Estrestness, intenseness, directions, faithfulness—these are the four words that point the lesson for us

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16.

Missions-A World-Wide Responsibility.-Luke 24. 45-47.

Daily Readings. This the significance of the life of Christ.—Luke 2, 30-32; Rev. 5, 9. We are his representatives in this

-Luke 24, 48. work. The Church's baptism not given for a local, but for a world-wide con-Illustrates and objectifies for us what The Missicyary Program .- Acts 26.

A missionary hymn.-Psa. 96

Prayer and promise.—Psa. 28. It is to be feared that many pro-feased Christians read John 3, 16 thus: 'For God so loved the Anglo-Saxons." But the missionary enterprise stands for the opposite. Its watch-word is: "The World for Christ." Anything short of this is unworthy the name of Christian, for Christ died "the world." His last command, given just before he left the Judean was: "Go ve into the world and preach the gospel to every creature." fore, we must go or send, or be re-creant to our trust. "Ours not to "Ours not to reason why," but to obey. We are not the heathen can be saved without the gospel; nor are we to question whether missions are a success or not; or demur on any account what ever. There is the unqualified, un-conditioned, naked, "GO." In a cer-In a certain bank where this writer has done business there is, hanging over the barrier behind which the bank officials are, the picture of a masked man who holds in his hand a pistol world has small use for moral weak-lings or men without spunk and which is pointed at the custon visitor. It matters not the that he moves to the other end of the room, or anywhere within the room, he will looking straight into that deadly tube and into those unrelenting eyes. The "Go ye" of Jesus is fike that, only it is full of the urgency usefulness and be most a blessing in the world. Needful as these quali-ties may be to those who would be famed for physical and material of a love and yearning for lost that stopped not at death itself. Let the church shirk the obligation to and her light will go out. missionary spirit is her light. It is sad that the leaders of the church for so many centuries were so unable to realize their solemn duty.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

DECEMBER SIXTEENTH.

What Truth Has Chiefly Appealed to You from Our Year's Lessons? Objects of the Scriptures .- 2 Tim.

Christ proclaimed .- John 20:26-31. one concession that who contains that surcease from the woe of a wicked life. Earnest endeavor to be faithful to the trust of the Christian Sin rebuked.-Heb. 4:113. Saints built up.—1 Cor. 14:21-28, Lives cleansed.—Isa. 6:1-9. The unchangeable Word .- Rev. 22:

18-21. These gospels from the life of our Lord have special bearing upon the activities of the church. The church From the shepherds of Bethlehem we learn how heaven may glorify our common work.

> earn that the height of wisdom is to w at Jesus' feet. From the boy Jesus in the temple we learn that the only business of our

> life ought to be our Father's busi-From Christ's temptation we learn

that whoever has his Bible in his heart is armed against the devil. From the calling of the disciples we earn that the first duty of a Chris--as of a soldier-is to obey.

nail our colors at the top and keep From the Beatitudes we learn that we seek what the world calls happiwavering work done with faithful-ness, fidelity and with hoping hearts. ness we shall never find what Christ calls happiness.

The church, each of us and all of us together, must cease to be satis-fied with poor work or none. The From the parable of the two foundations we learn that the most important thing in life is to start right.

From the paraable of the sower we learn that not even Christ can teach us unless we listen From the parable of the tares we learn that the only way to outwit the

devil is to watch by night as well as From the healing of the Gadarene demoniacs we learn never to despair of any one.

From the death of John the Baptist we learn how giorious a failure may

From the feeding of the five thousand we learn that our success does not depend on the size of our gifts to Christ, but on our giving what we

From the Syro-Phenician woman we learn that Christ rejoices to be compelled by human faith. From Peter's confession we learn

not to wait to be perfect before testilying for Christ. From the transfiguration we learn that heaven with all its glories is

close around this earth. From the parable of the good Samaritan we learn to "do the next

From the rich young ruler we learn o pray to be delivered from the temp tation of wealth. From Zaccheus we learn that a lofty

soul is better than a tall body. From Christ's trial we learn to fear the terrible power of fanaticism and selfishness, lest it selze upon our own

Diplomatic Scandal Hushed. The information contained in these dispatches of the discovery here of an extensive system of espionage, in which an important person in diplomatic circles was involved, has been reproduced widely in the Paris newspapers. Although the ministry of foreign affairs has refused to con-

firm the story, it does not deny it. It was learned to-day from the same source that told of the discovery that the culprit had been dismissed from his post and that steps have been taken to prevent the further disappearance of diplomatic documents. It has been decided to hush up the matter as far as possible, and to take no public action against the prominent foreign diplomatic agent to whom the secrets were betrayed. Paris Dispatch to Philadelphia

A PLUCKY RUSE.

A man hopelessly lost in the bush in South Australia, after wandering about for four days, came across the telegraph line between Adelaide and Port Darwin. He had not the strength to go farther, but managed to climb a pole and cut the wire. He then made himself as comfortable as possible and waited. The telegraph repairers were sent along the line, and they came to the wanderer just to time to save his life.-- Kansas City.



A method of votting rid of stumps which has been highly recommended and which, to be effective, should be ione as follows:

Bore a hole one or two inches in trell says: diameter and about eighteen inches deep into the centre of the stump. Then put into this hole one or two ounces of saltpeter. Fill the hole experiments which we will conduct with water and plug it up. In the spring take out the plug, pour in about one-half gallon of kerosene oil and fattened very successfully on Coland light it. The stump will smolder away to the very extremities of the roots, leaving nothing but the ashes.

Fighting Weeds.

A writer in the Agricultural Epitomist auggests the following on fight-

ing weeds Practice rotation. weeds follow certain crops; when the weeds get too strong change crops.

Change the method of cultivat Plow deeper or shallower, or use a different harrow or cultivator. 3. Cultivate frequently with light

Sow clean seed. Don't let weeds run to seed on the manure pile or anywhere else on

surface tools.

the farm. Hogs and sheep will clean up the weeds on foul fallow land. It is periment station, where I was lo-

said that a weed will not germinate after a sheep has cronned it

Lime-Wash on Fruit Trees. washing of the stems and limbs of fruit trees is one of the means of to feeding with the products of the killing parasites of various kindsanimal and vegetable, their eggs and spores-and the action of the lime is rendered more effective by the addition of copper sulphate, which, however, does not make the whitewash any darker. than a brush is the application of inally been planted too near each the wash by means of the garden en-

ringe. The more than this in preventing the severe frosts of early spring causing gree, and to a certain extent the night, if cold, the bark of the stem parts with its warmth rapidly, and is drawn together round the stem, etc., with the result that the bark splits and the injury has begun, Whitewashing of the bark prevents the warming of the same to a great extent, and its injury by night frosts,

Cattle and Pigs.

Give the stables a good coat of whitewash. Put a cupful of strong will be formed, and be in bearing coffee in the calf's skim milk: it will cure scours.

Always put a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda in the milk for the calf or pigs. It is good for them, even though the milk be fresh from the separator.

ture and the orchard. The perfume them down where more of early apples is very tempting to sprayed and fruit gathered.

ture. Sow early so as to get as large ence has shown, will bring a new top a growth as possible before winter. on a regrafted tree in four years into In the spring you will have pasture full bearing. Try it on one or two a month before grass is ready. Four trees if you doubt the expediency, bushels to the acre, drilled in, is of this plan." about right.

Flies are bad on milch cows. They will help reduce the flow of milk. Feed heavier, or give fresh cornstalks at night.

Keep the pig pen clean. Give the pigs pusley weed, as they are very fond of it, and it will do them good. Also sweet apples, but not sour ones. You will find plenty to keep the pigs the best butter-producing cows. The without any feed. Above all, keep the outbuildings

nice and clean, with plenty of air, and you will not be troubled with all kinds of diseases. - Indianapolis

Try This Next Season.

the Cultivator has a word to say each year. The time at which helfabout fertilizing potatoes that may ers should bear their first calf dewell be preserved for next spring's pends a good deal upon how they use. He writes: "The finest looking have to be reared, which, needless to piece of potatoes I have seen this say, should be as well done as pos summer was treated as follows: A sible. Everything possible should piece of sward ground was selected be done to develop the frame, as it of a fair quality of loam, but from which the grass had completely run mals in any particular breed are the out, so that it did not cut a quarter of a ton of hay per acre. It was ter. Then, provided helfers have plowed deep and thoroughly pulverized, and the potatoes planted about six inches deep. No barnyard man- months. Some breeders like them ure was used, only artificial fertilizer at the rate of about 1500 pounds per months, or two years, and then milk acre, half of it applied when the piece was planted, and the remainder at the first hoeing. The piece was comparatively free from weeds, the the frame, to give large digestive caabsence of barnyard manure contribating to that result. The vines were very strong and vigorous, of a dark green but did not cover the ground. The yield was good, though not exceptionally so; about 200 bushels per acre. But they were a fine lot, perfectly smooth and handsome, of good size, and almost no small pota-

"Another piece, separated from the first by a few rods, and of precisely the same kind of soil, was treated like it in all respects, except that barnyard manure was used instead of artificial fertilizer. The vines were a light green, of rank growth, completely covering the ground more than two feet deep. The yield was not much more than half as great, the potatoes were not so large and smooth, and there were many more

Making Hog Crop Without Corn. Prof. Cottrell, of the Colorado Agricultural College, has begun a man.

demonstrate that a country not growing corn can grow and finish hogs profitably. Results will be noted with much interest. Prof. Cot-

"I believe there is a great future for the hog feeding industry in this State and I hope to be able through at the college to show the Colorado stock men that hogs can be raised orado grown feeds. In the test which we are about to begin we shall use nothing but feeds produced in this State. Barley, which is raised in abundance here, will be the chief ration tried in the preliminary experiments, and we will endeavor to ascertain the best supplementary feeds to go with it. The Danish bacon hog, which is considered the best in the world, is fed largely on barley, as the producers in that country have found after years of experimenting and considerable outlay of money in testing the different feeds that it is the best for finishing this type of hog. Conditions in Colorado are ideal for producing the bacon hog and our energies will be devoted very largely along this line. In my experiments at the Kansas excated for a number of years before coming to Colorado, we were very successful in producing the bacon hog from feeds grown in the dry It is common belief that the white- farming sections and special attention will be given in our work here non-irrigated lands,'

Thinning an Orchard.

A Maine man wrote the Rural New Yorker for advice as to caring Perhaps better for an orchard whose trees had origother and that had come to "lock gine or force pump, or a large sy- horns" or branches, preventing the sun from finding its way among limewash does something them. It is interesting to note the various suggestions advanced by the Rural's correspondents who under injury to the bark and the conse- took to help the man out. One sugquent frost canker that admits water gested cutting out every other tree; and frost. In early spring the sun another every other row each way; warms the bark to a considerable de- still another suggests selecting the rows to be removed and cutting back wood likewise, and the stem in- the overreaching branches, so the creases in bulk. In the following trees are bearing fair crops, continuing the work gradually for several years, when the trees may be entirely removed. Edwin Hoyt's plan appeals to the writer as both convenient and full of good sense. His advice to the querist instead of removing the trees to 'top them off the last of March. Cut every limb off and thin out many others. Let one or two sprouts grew on each limb cut off. In three years a new young top condition, with a lower smaller top to be more easily sprayed and otherwise handled. Fruit will be finer and more easily gathered. After these trees get into good bearing, say four or five years, cut the remainder of these trees left in the same way. Watch the fences between the pas- In this way renew the tops and keep easily Sow rye for fall and winter pas- trees for grafting, which, as experi-

Management of the Dairy Herd.

In the first place too much emphasis cannot be laid on the practice of a dairy farmer always, as far as possible, breeding and rearing his own helfers, paying the greatest attention to selecting the calves from productiveness of a herd can be greatly improved in a few years by this practice, and there is less risk of introducing disease.

To fill up the places of old cows. and those which prove unlucky or unprofitable, young heifers to the number of one-third or one-fourth of A New London County writer in the total herd should be available has been proved that the largest animost economical producers of but-

been well reared, they can be put to the bull at a year and nine to come in at a year them on as long as they will, and let them have a season's spell. Anyway, the aim should be to develop pacity.

Heifers, after their first calf, should always be milked for as long a period as possible, say ten months, even if only stripping, and never allowed to go dry about six months after calving, as they often will if precautions are not taken. This encourages a most valuable habit, that of persistent milking.

A cow should never be dry more than six or eight weeks out of the year, but she requires this time to regain strength for the following season. A good cow will often milk up to the time of calving, but if allowed to do so will not produce as good results next year. She must be dried off systematically; first, by milking only once a day, and then once in two days, then say twice a week till perfectly dry. Great care must be taken not to finally turn her out until the udder is perfectly clear, or the loss of a quarter may result.—W. R. Gilbert, in Massachusetts Plough

SUDDOMS AS COURS.

Remember Napoleon's Dictum as to the Way an Army Travels?

Perhaps the enlisted men of the army will reloice at the new order providing that all subsistence officers shall hereafter familiarize themselves with the practical application of the principles involved in the baking and brewing operations necessary to the supplying of food and drink (the latter limited to ten, coffee, cocoa and chocolate) to soldiers in the field. The training of bakers and cooks for the army has received considerable attention from the War Department, with the result that there are now in the country three military cooking schools.

It is the purpose of the department

to provide good food, which of course

means properly prepared food, for the men who are expected to do the fighting when occasion requires, and common sense, bred of an extensive and expensive knowledge, teaches the wisdom of thorough knowledge in the field kitchen. What is said of cooking in the field will also apply to culinary work in the garrison. At a first reading of the new order some people may be inclined to laugh. The spectacle-a purely imaginary one-of dashing young men (their countrymen like to consider them so) fresh from West Point, with arms bared to the elbow, dabbling in the dough or vainly endeavoring to clean the mixing dish, is one calculated to But the officers are not expected to engage either in kneading bread or removing its sticky component from dishes reluctant to part with it. In a sense it will be a case of the "know how"-rather than of the "how"-of the theory with knowledge of its practical possibilities.

And who shall say the idea is not a commendable one? Surely it cannot cost more to supply correctly prepared food than to provide edibles improperly cooked, unpalatable and destructive of health. Some of the discontent among the rank and file of the army-the cause of many desertions, doubtless-is intimately connected with this very matter of food, and therefore its importance should not be overlooked. Officers thoroughly posted on the culinary subjects should be able to exert a powerful influence in the direction of improving the army cuisine.-Providence Tribune.

Inspection of Live Stock. A set of meat inspection regulations has been issued by Secretary Wilson under authority of the ment inspection law passed during the last session of Congress. The inspection of animals before slaughter, designated in the regulations as antemortem inspection, is changed to conform to the new law, and to give to the Secretary of Agriculture authority to require that all animals shall be slaughtered separately and apart from the other animals under the careful supervision of Federal inspectors. Heretofore the antemortem inspection has been made in the stock yards, at the time the animals arrived and has covered animals which were to be slaughtered at establishments where inspection was maintained and those which were slaughtered for local trade. The new law does not authorize inspection of animals for local trade. came to the attention of the department that the speculators were taking advantage of this form of inspection and the farmers who shipped the animals to market were thereby losing several hundred thousand dollars a year. Under the new form of inthe shipper will tected absolutely and will receive full price for all animals which pass inspection. The regulation do not however, cover the subject of interstate transportation of meat or the microscopic inspection of pork. Regulations on these subjects will be is-'d later .- The Epitomist.

Indisputable.

The Illinois Central Railroad runs through a large district of Southern Illinois familiarly called "Egypt" out of deference to its largest town, Cairo. When the first tracks of the railroad were being laid through Egypt the division superintendent of construction went one day for a drink of water to a well beside the cabin of an old Kentucky darky, who had had found freedom and philosophy on the north side of the Ohio River. The old man was smoking his corncob pipe in the shade of his sycamore tree

"Well, Uncle Sambo," said the ailroad builder as he hung up the sourd on the well sweep again, don't you do any work at all?"

"Me? Yass, sahr, I work six months every winter on a flatboat on dat river yonder."

Well, I suppose when we get the railroad through you will want to come in with us, and get a job on a flatear.'

'What for?" "To work, of course."

"No, sahr! Ain't nevah goin' to be 'nough work on your railroad to keep no man busy six months in the yeah. Can't you see dat river yon-der, flowin', flowin'?"

"Yes, what of it?" "Well, sahr, de Lord He made dat river to float things down on, and der ain't no use buildin' a railroad to enter into competiton with de Al-

Tested Seeds of Success Don't fall into the habit of thinking that the world owes you a living

The world owes you just exactly what you are willing to work for. We are all in the race-men and women-to get the most we can out of Hife.

Some of us succeed; some of us fall by the wayside, but as a rule the one who tries hard comes out well to the fore.

The way to bring yourself under your employer's notice is by always being interested in your work. Don't be stand-offish and taciturn.

A pleasant words costs nothing and makes many a friend-Home Chat. There are now apward of 400 bunches of grapes on the famous vine at Hampton Court Palace, England, Matt. xxviii., 1-15-Golden Text. Matt. xxviii., 6-Memory Verses. S. 6.—Commentary

5, 6—Commentary.

I. The women at the tome (v. 1.)

1. "End of the Sabbath." After the Jewish Sabbath was past. "To dawn." The women probably left their homes at different times. "First day of the week." Christ was in the tomb part of Friday, all day Saturday and part of Sunday. The first day of the week—the resurrection day, which was called by John the Lord's day, has always been observed by Christians as the Christian Sabbath. "Mary Magdalene." She was a native of Magdala, a town on the Sea of Gaillee, and was foremost among the honorable women. "The other Mary." This was Mary the mother Mary." This was Mary the mother of James the Less and Joses.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM-

MENTS FOR DECEMBER 16.

Subject: Jesus Risen From the Dead.

11. The opened sepulchre (v. 2).
2. "Earthquake." The earthquake and the resurrection took place previously to the arrival of the women. There was also an earthquake at the time of Christ's death (Matt. 27:51). "Angel of the Lord." Luke says "two men," John says "two angels," while Mark agreeing with Matthew as to the number speaks of him as a "young man." These evangelists evi-dently speak only of the one who did the speaking. "Rolled back." Not that Jesus could not have burst the barrier; but the ministry of angels was necessary to give form to the

transaction to human conception.

III. The angel and his message
(vs. 3-7). 3. "Countenance." In
the original this word refers not only to the face, but to the general aspect.
"Lightning." In vivid and intense
brightness. "White." This was heavenly apparel. 4. "The keepers."
The Roman guard. "Did shake." The appearance was sudden and unex-pected. "As dead men." It is very probable that the splendor of a glorifled body is always sufficient to over whelm the senses and prostrate the strength of a living mortal. See Dan 8:27; Rev. 1:27. 5. "Said unto the women." The angel who sat upon the stone had entered the tomb as the

women drew near.
6. "Not here." Tombs and Roman guards and seals could not hold the Prince of Life. "Is risen." The manner of the reuniting of Christ's soul and body in His resurrection is a mystery, one of the secret things that does not belong to us. "As He said." See Matt. 16:21: 17:23: Luke 9:22, 44, 45; 18:31-33. "See the place." Pointing doubtless to the particular cell in the tomb. 7. "Go cell in the tomb. 7. "Go quickly." things: 1. It revived the dead hopes of the disciples. It was a time of gladness and brought (1) joy. (2) victory. (3) faith. Only the fact of the resurrection can account for the marvellous change that came to them, by which they were filled with cour-age to suffer and die. 2. The resurage to suner and die. 2. The resur-rection brought hope to humanity: (1) It brought the hope of immortal life. (2) It gives assurance of our own resurrection. (3) Christ is alive and is thus able to make His prom-ises good to us. (4) The risen Lord is the remedy for every trouble. (5) The fear of death and the grave is removed. "Tell His disciples." Instead of anointing Him as dead they may rejoice in His being alive from the

IV. Jesus appears to the women (vs. 8-10). 8. "With fear." Fear at what they had seen, joy at what they had heard. 9. "Jesus met them." This was the second appearance. The first appearance was to Mary Magdalene (Mark 16:9). It seems that when she told Peter and John of the empty tomb they at once ran to the sepulcher to see for them-selves (John 20:2-10), and she also returned at once to the tomb. During her absence the other women had received their commission from the angel and had hurriedly left. Peter and John soon left also, and Mary remained alone at the tomb weeping. It was then that Jesus appeared unto her (John 20:11-18). Later in the morning Jesus met the other women who had gone to tell the disciples, who were probably scattered and may have been some distance away. "All hail." Literally, rejoice; away. "All hall." Literally, rejoice; the Greek salutation on meeting and parting. "Worshiped Him." By fall-ing on the knees and touching the ground with the forehead.

10. "Shall they see Me." This

might meet the risen Lord.
V. The Roman guard bribed (vs. 11-15). 11. "The watch." We suppose the quaternion or guard of four soldiers. 12. "Taken counsel." soldiers. 12. "Taken counsel." They probably had a hurried, informal meeting to consider the best course to pursue. "Large money." It took a large bribe to induce them to thus criminate themselves. 13. "While we slept." The absurdity of disciples could not have stolen Jesus away had they attempted it. 2. The disciples were as much amazed at the

public appointment was made in or-der that the whole body of disciples

disciples were as much amased at the news of the resurrection as were the priests. 3. The Roman soldiers set to watch Jesus' tomb would not all be asleep at the same time. 4. The council could not have voted large sums of money merely to have reported a truth. 5. Sleeping soldiers could not know what took place.

14. "Will persuade him." Perhaps by bribes or by threatening to report his evil deeds to the Roman emperor. "Secure you." From the penalty of sleeping on guard, which was death. 15. "Until this day." The story started by the soldiers was reported until the time of the writing of his account by Matthew.

THE ELEPHANT. He has a thick hide.

He enjoys a long memory. He is the only animal with a trunk His size gives him precedence on

In the sea he would be rivaled by the whale.

He has five toes on each of his

Instead of eye teeth he has lvory tusks, which cause him to be hunted. As a baby he has a tiny pair of milk usks, which are shed like a human

baby's teeth. He is connected with the other hoofed mammals by a number of forms now extinct.

His trunk is but an elongated nose which he uses both as an organ of smelling, feeling and feeding.

In India a baby elephant weighs 200 pounds at birth. We shall see what Texas will do with her new elechant ranch, which is to start out cobly with 100 mother elephants.—• Philadelphia Record.