Subject: A Separated People

Christian is single and when he looks at you you may read therein the deepest motives of his soul. There is

no mud there. But how different are

Lacking principle, it is well to be wary of their motives. The man who

is continually looking out for himself

may, not unjustly, be suspected of having an axe to grind. His chief aim is to throw dust in your eyes

that you may not see through him. His ways are devious and his motives

But the greatest thing that differ-entiates the Christian from the world is the soul life. The man who puts his trust in temporalities has little of

that and generally wants more of it. Being chiefly sealous to get a full

store of this world's goods he hasn't time to waste over the inner man

and intangible realities of life. His time is preoccupied by the present,

The Christian, however, is not so. Living a full, rich, free, helpful life in the world, he yet realizes that af-ter all the soul life is the thing. His chief interest in the material things

of life lies in the fact that through them his soul may find expression. To live near to God is his first desire and endeavor, for he knows that then

the basis of life is sure.

Ah, yes, there is a difference between God's men and Bellal's. There is a sharp line of demarkation between the life of selfishness and the

life of selflessness. On the one hand we have an army of pure minded,

clean hearted, noble acting men and women; and opposed to them a host

of unprincipled self-seckers. The man who is clothed upon by Christ cannot be happy and and do wrong; the servant of Satan thinks it happi-

ness if so be he only gets on top. The Christian views his actions in the

light of eternity and considers their

everlasting consequences.

I am not anxious that Christiaus should be labelled by the clothes they

wear. I am solicitous that their de-

Christ's; that when they open their

mouths men shall know without any

guesswork upon whose side they stand; that when the rub comes be-tween wrong and righteousness they

shall stand up and be counted with

The Common Denominator.

a number of writers that the only way of rendering the Gospel of Christ

acceptable to men is to show its likeness to other religious, and to try to

find the common denominator be-tween them all. This is a line of de-

fense with which we are becoming familiar; but it does not require

much foresight to see that it is doomed to fail. It is one thing to

show (what is very necessary to be shown) that the Gospel is the perfec-

tion of all light and truth in the

to make all the light and truth equal.

There is no need to disparage the broken rays of light and the partial

morsels of truth which are found outside Christ, but the fact remains

that they are broken and partial at the very best. The Gospel has bith-

erto achieved its victories by insist-eace upon what is unique in it, and

this special note must be insisted upon, if the victories are to continue.

Prayer a Harmonizer.

Peter had a praying band about him; for ten days the disciples con-tinued in prayer. When the preacher

stands as Peter dld, surrounded by a

praying church, the result is a multi-

tude of converts, steadfastness in

church life, self-denial and gladness.

Peter's sermon was born of prayer.

prayer. A church on its knees look-ing to Christ, overlooks much. He

that studies the stars has no time to

criticise his fellows; the telescope

the pastor; molten metal easily takes the shape of the mold set for it;

hearts united in prayer conform to the pastor's plans, fill up, and give value to his purposes.—Ram's Horn.

No Strength Held in Beserve.

that life becomes unprepared for the

in his business and intends some day

to enjoy his home; a woman gets en-snared in the burdensome details of

life and loses her peace of mind; and one day some great overwhelming ex-

perience of trial or sorrow suddenly attacks such a life, and the life sim-

ply surrenders to the unforseen as-sault, stricken and unprepared, be-

cause the strength which ought to have been nurtured for the crisis has

been exhausted in the insignificant

The Deceptive Fingerpost.
The most dangerous thing about the path of sin is that many believe

it a short cut to happiness. It never has led there, and never will, but its

liying fingerpost deceives thousands severy year, just the same.—Ram's

PULPIT STATESMANSHIP.

Young Minister-'I don't see, doe-

Old Minister-"Have you had any

Old Minister-'Well, that's where

m're lame. No minister ever gets a

Young Minister-"But how will I

The remainder of the conversation

being strictly confidential is not re-

THE ANNUAL.

ing reform," said the man of slow

"I'm glad they didn't adopt spell-

"It might have been a good thing."
"Not for me. It would have kept

me worried for years. It's going to

take me three weeks merely to learn

to write '1907' instead of '1906;' "-

ported. He got 'em, however.-T'

raise unless he has several flattering

calls. Cet 'em, my boy, get 'em.

tor, why my people don't increase my

salary; they seem to appreciate what

Young Minister-"Not a cail."

skirmishes of daily affairs.-F.

Peabody, D. D.

do for them '

calls lately?"

get them?

ledo Blade.

mentality.

ahington Sin-

Trivial incidents get so engrossing

A praying people do not oppose

that walls in the planet walls out

-London Christian.

It seems to be taken for granted by

the hosts of heaven.

should mark them

double and dangerous

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Preaching at the Irving Square Presbyterian Church on the theme. A Savaranted D. on the theme, "A Separated People," the Rev. Ira Wemmell Henderson. pastor, took as his text Titus 2:14. "A people for His own possession."

The mission of Jesus Christ to men was to reveal to them the fulness of divine truth unto the establishment of the Kingdom of God in their hearts. Those who are citizens of that kingdom are in a very lively sense an "elect race; a royal priest-hood; a holy nation; a people for God's own possession." To serve God well and to the end is not child's play but a man's work. To swear al-legiance to the King of Kings is to cut loose from sin and to enter into the warfare against Satan upon terms of decided and continuous opposition and resistance. The fight against evil is not a sham battle, but a bitter struggle to the death, with "no quar-ter" for the slogan. Constructively, the Kingdom is for men who are working up toward godliness entire through the yielding of self to do the will of the Father. The members of the Kingdom are men who are not the servants of the world. Citizenship is conditioned upon loyalty to revealed truth and upon growth in the appropriation and realization of

divine verities.

If there is any one thing that needs emphasis in this day and time it is the fact that Christians are different from those who serve the Baals of the present. The difference is not onsorial or sartorial or educational, out vital. It depends not upon the cut of the hair, or upon the fashiou clothes, or upon the lack or abundance of schooling a man may have experienced, but upon his manner of To walk our streets and dis tinguish Christians from the men who are not brethern of Christ (except they be marked with the plain, facial, disreputable evidences of sin) is not The thief and the church trustee may each be shaven in the same shop and both be immaculately neat. The same style of ready-to-measure garments may array the deacon and the crook. Everywhere we may find men who under similar or identical exteriors yet harbor and foster totalopposite ideals, motives and

It is not my purpose to intimate that in many an instance it is not perfectly easy to mark good men from evil. The lineaments of sin sconer or later are impressed indelibly upon the faces of those who lead lives of shame, no matter what sort of clothes they wear or how neat they may be Contrariwise, the purity of Christ Is revealed in the countenance of him who lives near to God. Even a child may point a drunkard by his rags and a priest by his garb. These diffenences are patent

But it is not of the difference in the clothes, or cash balance at the bank. or the mental culture of Christians and non-Christians that I wish to

The difference between those who love Christ and those who care nothing about Him is not in externalities but in fundamentals. We are concerned not so much with what a man eats or wears, as with what he thinks. with the motives by which he is ac with the motives by which he is ac-tuated, with the principles by which his actions are tested and justified, with the sort of soul life he lives. The possession of a Christ inspired soul, energized by God blessed no-tives and aspirations and ideals is what differentiates Christians from the world. Titus tells us in our text that we have been redeemed by Christ that we may be set apart "a people for His own possession Peter informs us also that we are 'a people for God's own possession." These two statements state much truth in a nutshell and lead us to inwhat manner of men "God's

A praying people cannot quarrel; strife, malice, back-biting—open springs that feed church quarrels— are dried up by the south wind of The Christian is a man of fine principle. Paul tells us that all things are lawful unto us, but that all things are not expedient. The man of prin-ciple acts, not that he may be insured in the exercise and prerogatives of his personal rights only, but in order that the welfare of society may be en-hanced. He inquires not what are my rights, but what are my obliga-His chief concern is not to guin all that is coming to him in a sum of human happiness shall be inman to insist upon his right to enjoy anything that in itself is harmless and that in his hands may result in no wrong, that in its influence upon other men may lead to their souls destruction. The worldly man, on the other hand, is chiefly anxious that be shall reap his share of all things The influences, conscious or scious, of his actions weigh little up on his heart. He is not worried about the life of his brother, because to him his brother is a law unto him I am not only my own but my brother's keeper, is a part of the philoscibly of men of principle alone. The Christian would rather be right than to win; the worldly man would than to win; the worldly man would be right if convenient and anything to get the victory. The Christian cuts the way for the onward movement of the world with the axe of truth; the worldly man marches with the ranks, content with conditions as they are. Those who love Christ give the world not what they wish always but what they ought to have: ways but what they ought to have; they point us to what we ought to be and what by the grace of God, if we cared, we might be. The world-servers keep their ears to the ground and give us only what we say we need. The difference is only one of principle. Christians are principled, finely and highly; the men who serve mammon are unprincipled and irre-

Christians are men of pure motives and of high ideals; worldly men are not. Where there are noble, uplifting, sanctifying motives there is the casence of the Gospel found. Thosa who are princes in the Kingdom of Jebovah are men of single purpose, of unsullied devotion to the truth, of unified motive. There is no double dealing in the heart of man who really lives within Jesus. He does business on the square and is not merely waiting his chance to knife you. If he does good he does it not that he he does good he does it not that he may secure praise or profit thereby, but in order that he may be and bring a blessing into a needy life. The protestations and pronunciamentos of the Christian, his affirmed convictions and declared ideas, are not different from the inner designs and beliefs

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

FEBRUARY TENTH.

Lessons from the Patriarchs.-1. Noah. Heb. 11:7; 2 Pet. 2:49; 1 Pet. 3:17-22.

One faithful man, Gen. 6:1-11. The God-taught man. Gen. 6:12-21. The obedient man. Gen. 6:22-7:5.

Religion in the family. Gen. 7:6-8:

Public worship, Gen. 8:20-9:7. Ged's covenant, Gen. 9:8-29. There are two kinds of fear. Noah was moved, not with fear, but with godly fear." (Heb. 11:7, revised version)

A good man never saves himself alone, but comes bringing seven others (2 Pet. 2:5).

Certainly no one will doubt that the Lord knows how to deliver the righteous; and does any one doubt that God lacks the will to do it? (2

Pet. 2:9.) Baptism, like Noah's venture, is a glad putting forth on the seas of faith (1 Pet. 3:21).

Suggestions.

The secret of Noah's success was that he "walked with God." That

will bring success to any man. Noah, like all great men, dared to do an apparent absurdity at God's command, sure that it would turn out anything but an absurdity.

Noah planned largely; or, rather, he accepted God's large plans. God's servants build big arks. What ridicule Noah must have had to face before the rain came; and then,

what entreaties! Illustrations.

A trusting man climbs a Jacob's ladder. The top is hidden in the clouds, but the bottom is firm, and so he knows the top must be firm

Whoever sets out to voyage with God will land, like Noah, a great deal higher than his point of departure. Boats must be built in dry times, or

they will leak in wet times A mountain never did better ser sice than when it held up Noah's ark, like a beacon ligt of faith to all the world.

Questions

ly myself?

Am I ever afraid to obey God? Is my religion for storms, or only for fair weather? Am I trying to save others, or mere-

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

The Blessing of Helpfulness.--Isa. 58. 6 12.-Southern Educational

Passages for reference: Psa. 102.

18-22; Luke 10, 25-37, That the spirit of Christianity is unselfishness—is very evident from all the teachings of the Bible. In the main reference for our topic we find clearly set forth the idea that God gave to the people through the prophet Isaiah. They had formed a wrong idea of what a fast meant, and while claiming to be religious they had abused their religious observan-ces. In brief, the true idea that is enjoined is that relief to the needy. whatever the need may be is the true expression of a right attitude toward He needs not our help, but his weak ones do, and we pay our debt to him by helping them for his sake

More and more the contrast between Christianity and the world is being brought to the front. The world says, Look out for this man-self; Christlanity says, Look out for the other In the world spirit all the world pours its contribution into the hopper of self to enrich the individual. In the Christian spirit the in Evidual pours out of his resources and drains his forces to scatter abroad and enrich the world. It is all a difference of direction. The contrast may be seen in great combinations. Gradually there has come to the knowledge of the country the schemes and methods by which great organizations and trusts have conspired to enrich themselves at the expense of the

No individual is able to meet his full obligations to others unless he is at his best. Neither is any land or ation equipped to do its full task in the world's work that is not at its It is not at its best when any considerable number of its citizens are ignorant, untrained, and so ex posed to every vice and degradation that humanity is heir to. The millions of colored people that constitute so large a part of our Southern population did not come here at first their own choice, neither was their continued state of illiteracy, while in contact with the white man, their own Their condition when set free from slavery and thrown on their own resources under such burdens for selfsupport and self-government was not their own fault. No one questions the great menace to a nation of mil-lions of illiterate people, whatever their color, For the safety of our own national life we must settle the blem. It is one that is America's oblem so far as citizenship is con-erned. It is the church's problem cerned. so far as their character is concerned.

What Children Swallow.

In the London Hospital there is present a tiny patient, one year and three weeks old, who is suffering from the effects of swallowing a

hair curler. Seven weeks ago, following every baby's instinct of putting anything and everything into its mouth, she seized upon a fascinating object used by ladies to induce a becoming wave in the hair, and promptly swallowed it. The baby is kept under close observation with the X-rays, and it is hoped that, as there is no inflammation or high temperature, an opera-

tion will not be necessary. A Daily Mail reporter was informed that the case was by no means exceptional. Recently a child was under treatment who had swallowed a toy bicycle, and another was brought in with a brass monkey in his interior. Coins, and boot buttons were very frequently swallowed; while thimbles, pins and even knife blades have been removed from tiny children. Owing to the X-ray the treatment of such cases has been much simplified.—London Mail.



A Good Farm Tool House,

I notice in last week's Farmer a writer under the heading of "Farm Machinery of the United States," gives an interesting comparison of the work performed by machinery and without. It seems that the use of machinery comes nearer solving the scarcity of labor problems of anything that I know of.

But with high priced implements as with high priced stock it has to be taken care of if we are to get the best results, hence the necessity of good shelter for it while not in use, It believe after a lot of thinking and planning that I have a house

nearly "filling the bill." Most of the tool houses are constructed in a way that is inconvenient to get the tools in and out. Such bouses usually have the doors in the and of the building and you have to run probably half of your tools out to get the one wanted. Not so with this one, as you can put mower, plow or any other implement in or take it out without disturbing the rest of machinery; a wonderful help when you are in a hurry or tired and think you will put off running that binder into the dry.

The house I have is eighteen feet wide and thirty-two feet long although I would prefer one longer if any difference was to be made. To build the house cut ten oak posts nine feet long and of a size as large cite an instance that came to my peras you would use for end post of wire fence, or smaller, will do.



A Handy Farm Tool House.

your site conveniently near barn yard for building, eighteen feet wide and thirty-two feet long, set post three feet in ground and ten feet spart excepting the last which will be twelve feet. Of course you will have to put one post in centre of each poulders which makes it solid and seeds no bracing. Put a 4x4 on top of posts entirely around the structure and also two sets of stringers 2x4 on sides of posts about three feet spart. Now side your building in with some good lumber (mine is tough oak). Go inside and nail a braces for double bar doors between every post on each side of the building, but not in the ends. Outside pu' hinges or plank over posts; saw your two stringers in two to correspone with your doors and swing your doors open. Don't nail siding to top plate as you could not open doors I you did. Cover building with V erimped fron roofing; no danger of are then.

Throw all of the doors open on ooth sides of new building, run clover cutter in wide apartment and steel rake in opposite wide doors, ap tongues, run the rest of implenents in, in same way lapping tongues in centre. Whenever wanting any implement open doors immediately back of it and back it out.

The good points of a building of this kind are its cheapness, convensence and durability; it is almost as sasy to store implements as to leave them in the field, and it ought to last almost a lifetime if roof is painted occasionally. The accompanying diagram represents house closed up and all farming tools in the dry .-- W. R. a., in the Indiana Farmer.

Good Authority in Feeding Horses. No people in the world are more skilled in horse feeding than the French. For hundreds of years they have tested methods of all kinds of leeding, and the following comes from that country on this subject:

"Three meals are necessary and

sufficient with an interval of four or five hours between, to keep a forse in good condition. Oats take at least two hours to digest, hay takes three hours, and because it takes so long to digest it should be culture. given when the day's work is over. The evening meal should be a full meal, the animal being then at rest, and able to digest its food at leis-There should be an interval of half an hour between the return of the horse to the stable and his getting his evening feed. Too much before being hauled to the field it food at a meal or too long abstin- had a value of \$2.40 per ton. When ence between meals, followed by vo- drawn directly to the field as fast as racious feeding, is conducive to colic it was made the value was \$3.20 per and indigestion. Irregularly fed, ton. When the manure was sprinkled he is given to showing als impatience with ground phosphate rock as fast by letting his hoofs play about the as it was made in the stable, thus woodwork of his stall. Giving 're- preventing loss from ammonia, the freshers' at odd times is also bad. value was \$5.18 per ton. The claim Remember that both stomach and is made that at least one-third of the bladder should never be loaded in value of the manure is lost as it is work time, whether light or heavy work is done. A horse, therefore, should not be ridden or driven im- nure spreader go as far and do as mediately after a meal, on the same much good as fifteen loads put on principle that it ought not to be fed the old fashioned, careless way, sooner than half an hour after work is over. Between one end of the year and another a horse consumes Feed For Sheep. an amount of dry heating food which calls for special regimen to neutralize the excessive proteid consumption that has taken place. Thus, in autumn, a ration of oats is and so in spring, at the fall of the

Testing the Breeds For Merit.

then very sparingly."

Of one fact the breeder is assured, and that is that certain families exand, fortunately for both the breeder | York Witness.

and the farmer, the pedigrees enable them to arrive at some degree of knowledge as to the proper families from which to select. The farmer who desires to grade up his stock is enabled to breed from animals of certain strains, or from families that have produced a certain large proportion of extraordinary individuals, and to increase the yield of his herds or flocks by grading the flock to a higher standard. The farmer should select from the best families of the breed he desires. While pedigrees are esential in knowing how to breed for the best, yet pedigree and outward points should be compared with the records of the animals. horse that trots, the cow that yields the most milk and butter, and the sheep that produces the heaviest fleece, whether possessing a noble pedigree or not, will stand at the head until their records are beaten The animals that have secured rec ords are not superior in points, nor is the color of any consequence Actual work, or performance, must be the test, and on such a founda tion all classes of stock will be rap-

Hay Land Needed Nitrogen. By way of illustrating the lack of

fdly improved.

intellegent discrimination often shown by farmers in making a purchase of fertilizing materials, I will sonal attention in one of the New England States. The farmer in ques tion had a soll which was greatly in need of nitrogen. In fact, for his grass this was the manurial constit ent chiefly lacking, yet with the spirit of economy filling his soul and with an utter disregard of the guarantees on the bags, he bought a lot wholly a mixture of kainit and acid phosphate and then applied a lot of it to his grass, with the result that hardly appreciable benefit was no-Had he understood his ticeable. business and gone to the expense of purchasing in addition 250 to 300 pounds of nitrate of soda, costing from \$6.25 to \$7 per acre, he might readily have increased his hay crop and. I filled around each post with Dr. H. J. Wheeler, Washington Counfrom two to three tons per acre .ty, R. I.

Turkey Shelter.

In colder climates, where shelter must be provided, a house may be built that is fashioned after many of our poultry houses, with the slanting roof; and an open ventilator should be placed in front, close to the roof, and never be closed except in cold weather. The roost should be placed on a level in front of the house, with a sliding or rolling door in the rear. Only light enough is needed for the turkeys to see the way to and from the roosts. The door should be left open all day that they may come and go at pleasure. Within this house they may be fed in cold, snowy weather. In the cold northern climate of Canada one of



Farmer's Turkey House.

the most successful turkey growers has a double enclosed apartment house for his breeding stock in winter, connected with which is an enclosed run, that will protect them from the elements, at the same time furnishing opportunity for open-air exercise during the day. This kind of house is most useful in cold climates, but it might be used in all localities and prevent midnight marauders of all kinds from carrying away the turkeys .- T. F. McGrew, United States Department of Agri-

Hauling Manure Daily.

Experiments made by the Ohio station prove that when -manure was thrown into the open barnyard and permitted to lie there for five months usually put on the land with a fork and that ten loads put on with a ma-

Corn is not wholesome food for sheep, and should be given sparingly. Good clover hay and some roots will keep sheep in excellent condition. The small gain-if any-from regular grain feeding for a breeding flock winter coat, a little green meat is will not pay for the food. Regularpeneficial, mixed with hay and oats, ity in feeding is worth more to the for the evening meal. Another maxflock than a good deal of grain given im much disregarded in practice is by "fits and starts." Bheep do well that the horse should be watered in a well littered floor without relong before being put to work, and moving the manure all the winter. All the manure is saved, and the con stant trampling keep it from heating and fermenting. Forty or fifty sheep will make a large quantity of manure in this way, and clover hay and bran cel, and are more successful than cannot be turned into plant food in others, among all classes of stock, any cheaper or easier way.—New

SCIENCE

Sunstroke, it is pointed out, is due to the chemical and not to the heat rays. The active rays penetrate anything except a color screen, and an Egyptian army officer has effectively protected himself by lining his helmet and coat with yellow?

The nervous headaches of brain workers yield more quickly to mechanical treatment and active muscular exercise than to any other form of cure. A half-hour's change from one's writing table to the gymnasium three or four times daily, or to prac tice of exercises without apparatus, such as posing, bending, stretching and rolling, is of inestimable value in overcoming nervous tension.

Long-distance photography has had many to claim solution of the problem, and another is now to be added in the person of Professor Korn, of Munich University, who has brought to the evolution of his process four years of patient research. The apparatus permits a perfect photograph to be transmitted to any distance along the telegraph wires, the time required being about twenty minutes. It is claimed that successful tests have been made over a distance of 1100 miles. The direct action of light on wire is utilized.

As a weaver, nature produces fine work. Certain tree barks and leaves furnish excellent cloth, as, for instance, the famous tapa cloth used in the South Sea Islands. Nature is a glassmaker, too, according to the Indian Review. By discharging her lightning into beds of quartz sand she forms exquisite little pipes of glass. She makes valuable ropes of various kinds in the shape of tropical vines and creepers, and she is even a lacemaker, as witness the lace trees of the West Indies.

An interesting experiment in the adapting of gutomobiles to purposes of traction in regions so little reclaimed as the Congo is now being made in the Rubi-Welle district of the Free State. Up to a couple of months ago a practicable road rather more than ten miles long had been made, and motor wagons loaded up to a ton or slightly over were making the journey daily at a speed of about six miles an hour. It has to he remembered that this road is not the paved street of civilization. The aim is to cut a great main road for these motor wagons through the whole region.

Plant memory is a problem for the inquisitive botanist. In 1901 a plant allied to the squash and pumpkin was brought to New York from the desert of Sonora, in Mexico, and since then it has been kept-without watering-in a strange climate 3000 miles from home. During the six weeks of rain in the desert the plant grows its leaves and flowers and perfects its seed. Then it dries up and leaves only a water filled gourd which a thick, hard shell seals against animals and evaporation. The transplanted specimen still remembers the rainy season of six weeks. It wakes, sends out rootlets, stems and leaves and then dries up again until the following year.

MEXICO HAS GOOD ARMY.

Can Muster 27,000 Regulars and Can Make the Number 60,000.

In the quarter of a century that Porfiario Diaz has been enforcing peace in Mexico he has been preparing for war. In the promotion of railroad construction, the encouragement of agriculture, mining and manufacturing, the establishment of schools, and in the improvement of harbors the national defense has not been forgotten.

Starting with the disorganized troops that placed him in power in 1876, and those that opposed him, he has built up an army of 27,000 men -an army well fed, well clothed, well equipped and well officeredand has perfected arrangements quickly to increase the fighting force to at least 60,000 in case of war. Crediting the country with a population of 14,000,000 Mexico now has a soldier to every 525 inhabitants, and within a short time following a declaration of war against a foreign foe the ratio could be changed to one to

every 233. At the present time the armed men of Mexico are not confined in the regular army. In fact, those constantly carrying arms and possessing knowledge of military organization and discipline outside the army almost equal in number the regular troops They form what is known as the first army reserve and include State police organizations, the rurales, the fiscal guards and the police of the various cities, in all about 26,000 men. In the event of war the forces composing the first army reserve would be immediately mobilized, and, in addition to the regular army, would be placed on the war footing provided by the military laws of the republic This law requires an increase of thirty-three per cent, in infantry and artillery and twenty-five per cent. in the cavalry .- Review of Reviews.

Wood Bats' Treasury.

The Kansas wood rat is small, no larger than a common rat, but his ambition and acquisitiveness are insatiable. His one insane desire seems to be to increase the size of his pile of sticks. The neighboring field is laced under tribute. First of all the near-by sticks are gathered into the pile. Then, as these are cleaned up, he goes further and further away from home for more sticks. And in this huge pile of sticks he stores his winter supply of nuts.

Many a time, when we were enjoymany a time, when we were enjoy-ing life by living mostly on sorghum and cornbread, buttermilk and Mis-souri dried apples, have we gone to the woods with the other boys and taken nicely bulled walnuts from the ests of a wood rat .-- Eldorado Re-

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL,

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM-MENTS FOR FEBRUARY 10, BY THE REV. I. W. HENDERSON.

Subject: Abram Called to Be a Blessing, Gen. 12:1-8-Golden Text: Gen. 12:2 - Memory Verses:

The call of God to Abram to leave his home in Haran and go into a new, unfamiliar and untried land is the beginning of the separate history of a nation. The Scripture immediately preceding the lesson introduces us to the heginnings of Hebrew racial ex-

The call of God was also a test of Abraham's submission to and trust in God. However deeply religious Abram may have been and however much he may have enjoyed a special vision of the personality and providence of Jehovah this still remains true that he had a surpassing trust in God and was also uncommonly devoted to Him or he never would have obeyed the command of God as he did. No information was offered to have to be the command of the law. Abram as to the terminus of his jour-ney. God simply called upon him to ney. God simply called upon him to gather his family, his possessions, his retainers, those who were worthy to go with him, and having gathered them to lead them forth whither God should direct. The command neces-sitated the breaking of the ties which hind to country religious and friends. bind to country, relatives and friends, To obey it was to be supremely obe-dient. Also to obey it was to be par-

amountly trustful.

Abram stands as the one mighty, imposing figure in these earliest days of Israel's history. The names of the mass of the people, of both great men and small men, are forgotten. He alone stands out in monumental stature. Amidst polytheistic peoples he worships the one true God. When he worships the one true God. When fidelity is needed he exhibits it, when a leader is required he comes forward. How long God's spirit labored with Abram before he reached the high plane to which he attained we do not know. We are informed only of the result. Abram was, in the light of contemporaneous history, indeed a man to whom Jebovah might deed a man to whom Jehovah might reveal Himself.

The object of God's call to Abram was that in separateness a nation might be raised whose ideal should be religious perfectness, and whose heritage should be the promise given unto Abram that, contemplating their prosperity and plenty, material and spiritual, all the nations of the world should call Israel blessed and become desirous to become in a like fashion the recipients of the divine

Abram was, under God, the leader Abram was, under God, the leader in a new movement in the history of the world. Heretofore God had dealt with the peoples in a mass. Twice, we are told, the people defied His authority. Before the flood they sunk themselves in sin; after the deluge, Babel. And so God sets apart a people who shall be to the nations and to all marking an expensive of and to all mankind an ensample of religious worth. In order to catch the truth of this story it is not neces-sary to do either of two things that are occasionally done. It is not necessary either to forget that Abram is entitled to be considered as an historic character, nor is it necessary to forget that this is not the march of a single individual and a few adherents, bound to him by the ties of collateral consanguinity. Abram looms too large, not only in the records of Israel, but also in the history of humanity, to be lightly brushed aside. And when in Gen. 14:14 we find that Abram "led forth his trained men, born in his house, three hundred and eighteen." we un-derstand that a considerable nomad tribe followed Abram in his pilgrim-age into the land foreordained for

them by God. The lessons for us are immediate and real, however remote the exam-ples may be. Abram's trust and submission are the pattern for ours. Our ould be Abramic and more He had only the dawn of the relig-lous day to light him on his way. We have the sunshine of God's truth for the illumination of our pathway. God made Israel to be the envy the world. He will make America so to be if America will be obedient and faithful to the heavenly vision, if America will put her trust, actively and effectively, in Him

Vs. 1. "Country." From Haran, He had previously left "Ur of the Chaldees." "Will shew." Notice the future tense. No advance information is granted.

Vs. 2. "And." Better, "that." It was a prerequisite to greatness and the blessing that Abram should leave Haran. God had to get him away from his surroundings in order to do the work He had in mind. A new environment was as necessary as ob-

dience. Vs. 3. "Blessed." Possibly better, "So that all the families of the earth shall invoke a blessing like thine for themselves." This promise is ful-filled in our day through Christ. Vs. 5. "Went forth—came." The

beginning and fruition of faith and submission are in a few words here epitomized.

Vs. 6. "Shechem." Between Mts. Ebal and Gerlzim in Central Pales-tine. "Oak." R. V. Terebinth. tine. "Oak." R. V. Terebinth.
Called "The Oak of Divination."
Vs. 7. "Appeared." It was a
common experience in the lives of
the holiest men in Israel. It is no less common to-day, and it would not be at all uncommon if men would practics the presence of God. "Al-tar." Abram is represented as greet-

ing altars at the places where he had received a special insight into the designa of God. "Beth-el." House of God. In Central Palestine.

· Chicago Raillery.

Representative Mann, of Illinois, never losss an opportunity to expatiate upon the glories and material cosperity of Chicago.

One day he was holding forth in his usual strain, when he touched upon the part played by the railroads in that prosperity. "Statistics show," declared the member from Illinois, that 1150 trains arrive in Chicago These trains-run by some dally. wenty-four companies-carry over 165,000 passengers. The railways save been a strong factor in making Chicago what it is to-day."

Whereupon Congressman McCall, of Massachusetts, smilingly inter-"Mann, that's an awful charge to

prefer against the rallways!"-Havper's Weekly.

A verdict of 'found drowned" was returned in London by a coroner's jury at Lambeth on Thomas Willett eighty-three years old, who was