Subject: Clothed With Christ.

Irving Square Presbyterian Church oa the theme, "Clothed With Christ," the Rev. Ira Wemmell Henderson, pastor, took as his text Romans 13:14 and 14:8: "Put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ. For whether we live, we live unto the Lord, and whether we die, we die unto the Lord; wheth-er we live therefore, or die, we are the Lord's." He said :

The need to-day in the church of our Lord and Saviour is for men and women who are truly Christ's. The call of God and of the world about us is for men and for women who in life and unto death are the Lord's. High in His Heaven the Father yearns in the deepest recesses of His heart for human souls who will serve the Master tirelessly and with a liv-ing faith. The world looks toward the servants of Jehovah for leader-ship and light. Whichever way we may turn our eyes, we may discern the pleading, beckening hands of Jesus and of men who want salva-tion. Do we listen but a moment we may catch the cry of a sin-sick world and may hear the call of God. Be-loved, God desires and man needs a strong, full-blooded, sanctified host to live and to preach the true Christ life. The consummation of the King-dom and the coming of the Christ depend largely upon the activity of us who are called Christians. The measure of our fullness of life within Christ Jesus will be the measure of our lasting influence with men, of our favor in the sight of God, of the amount of Heaven's happiness that shall fill our hearts. The way unto "righteousness and peace and joy" is through thorough-going union within the Christ. He is the mediator of our sure salvation. He is the leader who can bring us perfect love and who is worthy of our aid.
Within Him and clothed with the
power that He gives we may fear
aught but God. Without Him all
is vanity. Are you weary? Put on Christ. Are you sad or sick or do you wish the richest joy? Turn to Jesus. He is the healer of the whole world's ills. He is the Saviour who

can really give salvation.

The burden of our text is a call for the strict and whole-hearted allegiance of the individual man and Christian to Jesus Christ. "Put ye on the Lord Jesus," says Saint Paul, and the implication is that we are to dwell wholly within the Christ. The call is for men and for women who will be clothed upon with Jesus Christ-not merely once but continually-unto the attainment of the perfect likeness of our Lord.

Now the text brings us face to face do we think a moment—with these two separate and distinct truths. The first is that it is the duty of every man to enter into the Christ life. The second is that having entered into that life we must progress toward Christlikeness. That is to say, we must grow continually toward spiritual maturity and toward the perfectness of character which should accept the Lord as Saviour, for His power to save is a fact proven and attested by a long line of human ex-perience. We Christians ought to grow into new and richer graces, for thus only do we evidence our love for that Master whom we serve.

The duty which we have predicated to be obligatory upon every man is not less a need. The man who neg-lects to obey the call of Christ for entire yielding of self up to God, destroys for himself the greatest blessing which, in life, may be attained, and which God proffers to human kind. Only as we accept the Christ as our Saviour and our Friend are we surest of life eternal and or fellowship with the Father here. Convinced of the awfulness of our own sin, as every normal, right-minded man must be, it is clearly as much a necessity as an obligation for each of us to seek and to sieze that certain cleansing from the stains of an evil life which God has sent us through His Son, our Elder Brother. happiners for self, it is hard to understand why men refuse the Hoping, as each of us should hope, for the accomplishment of the greatest usefulness in the world, it is difficult to believe that men can, de-liberately and willfully, disdain to accept that Heaven-born power which can make us most worth while. ity, happiness, success: All three can be had at the hands of God Himself if men will but heed the Gasnel of Wise is the sinning believes. For he who loves Christ, lives best

If the need of the man who is far away from God is great to put on Christ, the obligation of the Christinn to be continuously clothed upon by Christ is just as real. We must be renewing that spiritual life with which the Christ in which the Christ in our first plance of Him hath clothed us. The Christ life permits neither standnor retrogression. on the move and that always shead. To stand still is to stagnate. Desire for further must push on. and grander attainment in the Godpleesed life should always consume us as with a fire. Our faculties should be concentrated not upon present success but upon future accom-plishment. Self-survey is a good thing if so be it lead not to self-satisfaction. That self-survey, moreover, is most profitable which takes stock of mistakes and which incites to further and finer effort. Belief on Christ is not merely assent to a fact, but the consecration of the soul to a life of service for His sake. ellef may gain us Heaven, but we must labor would we grow in grace Many of us who would be ashumed to be rated as "just passed" in the records of this life's victories, seem to be very well satisfied to slide into Heaven with but small marge. Spare. The best of our jove and our spare. The best of our jove and our work is none too good for God. The apostle was right when in the words of the text he aggised us unreserved-ly to put on Jesus Christ. Thus only can we become the children of God

whom we should be—for the fullness of the Christ is perfection.

And now that we have considered thus briefly the reasons why all men should serve God and all Christians should be re-clothed day by day with Christ let us also reflect what is the should be re-clothed day by day with Christ, let us also reflect what is the nature of this life wherewith we are clothed by Christ. What does the apontic mean when he urges us to put on Jesus? What sort of men will we be? Well, to be sare the first answer will be that the nature of that spir-

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Preaching at the ving Square Presbyterian Church the theme. "Clothed With Christ." it a Rev. Ira Wemmell Henderson.

The Rev. Ira Wemmell Henderson. when he points us to Jesus. Neces-sarily and logically, therefore, we will be men who act and live like Jesus Christ. The hymn which runs, "Jesus Christ is my all and in all," states the situation perfectly. Self is glorified through the losing of self in the

To put on Jesus Christ and to be clothed upon by Him is to be saved, to grow from grace unto grace, to be one of that strong, full-blooded, sanc-tified host who, under God, live and preach the Christ life. You will no-tice I say live and preach, for the only preaching that is of value or that, in the long run, will count for anything very much, is the preaching that flows rich and full and free out of a life that is consistent, that rings true; out of a heart rich with experience of the glorious Joys and possibil ities of the life within Jesus. And as with the preaching, so also with all the means by which God's Gospe is mediated to men. The only test mony which secures results is that which springs from a trusted source The only word which will strike home is that which has behind it a convic tion and an assurance that is born of experimental knowledge. To preach counted sincere and sure.

The Christ man will be a strong

man. That is to say, he will be full of force. He may be warped and drawn physically, as one mighty mea-senger of God whom I know, but his heart is pure, and his mind is clean and his soul looks out toward Heaven through windows that are not dimmed

by sin.
The man who is clothed by and with Jesus is a full-blooded man His heart beats powerfully, his ev-is clear, his head works quick his hand is ready and his ster is firm when sin is to be me and battled to the death. Withou a quiver, a quaver, or even the sligh est fear will be fight against to wrong. To be sure, he may not be blue-blooded, as the social standards of our day set the term. He may quall to force the unjust combat. may refuse to pick a quarrel merely in order to despoil a people. But there, there where the fight is hottes: and sin is strongestentrenched; there where the odds are against him and it seems his God must fail; there, on the Lord's own side, will you find the man who is clothed upon with

But, above all, the man who puts on Christ continually is sanctified. He is being perfected in holiness. He is in process of attainment in growth in godliness. Sanctification is not only perfectness, but the process and way to holiness entire. The sim of the man who is serving is for the goal. His hand is ever in the hand of God. He never lets policy give the sidetrack to principle. With him truth has the right of way and the clear road always. His motives are above suspicion. If he falls in the race he is still undaunted. For him, to be well up at the end is ambittoric to be well up at the end, is ambition's hope. To keep the faith is his en-deavor. "For Christ and the world" is his motto.

Put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ and be ye clothed progressively with Him. Thus shall ye learn the high-est service, thus shall ye enter into knowledge of the finest life.

Nourishing the Soul. Why should not everybody, espethe Sanday-school? naks the editor of the Observer. Surely no one can lay claim to sufficient knowledge of the Bible. Even the most scholarly men of the age are constantly study ing the Old Book, and are ever find ing something new in it. In spite of the sensation produced by recent works of fiction, the Bible is more discussed to-day than any other book, and the interest is of the intensest kind. Such a book ought to be studied regularly by every person. We are convinced that by joining the Sunday-school and making use of the best helps in Bible study, the best results can be secured. Good helps are cheap, for one thing. Then the study of certain portions of the Bible every week will tend to regular and systematic habits of nourishing the with the very food that it most needs. - Ram's Horn.

Make Us Strong in Trial.

We remember the temptations that before us, when passion from within is allied with opportunity from without, and that we have a often therein gone astray, and we pray Thee that the spirit of religion may be so strong within us that it shall caable us to overcome evil. and prove ourselves stronger for

Best Environment.

True religion comes not by vio-ence, but chiefly, I think, from being brought up with go ood men, rever their ways and words. - S. R.

Meaning of Watching and Praying. The call to watch and pray means more than watching your neighbor.

Kings Named John.

John I. of the "eastern empire" was poisoned by a servant; John IV. was deposed and had his eyes put out: John V. ruled only in name and lived in constant dread of assassins; John VI. was deposed and died in prison. One of the Swedish Johns was driven out of his kingdom by his subjects, and another was belittled and defeated at every turn. John I. of France had a short and disastrous reign, and John II. was a prisoner of the English for years. A long list of Johns have changed their titles when taking on kingly robes because of the superstition that a "John" ruler cannot be otherwise than unfortunate.

THE NEW WAY. "Are you guilty?" the lawyer asked

his burglar client.
"Sure," replied the prisoner. cracked the crib all right, but I thought from the size of your fee might dig up a little of this unwritten law for me."--Philadelphia

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

FEBRUARY SEVENTEENTH An Easy Life Versus a Hard One .- 2

Tim. 2:1-13. Wanting case, Luke 18:18-27. Turning back. John 6:66-71.

Wanting hard things. Josh. 14:6-15. Glorying in tribulations. Rom. 5: Christ's hard things, Heb, 12:1-4.

The endurer's promise, Mark 13:9-

We do not think of grace and strength together, yet they belong together; especially when the grace is

Christ's (v. 1). 'endure hardness," but softer hardship with me" (v. 3, revised version).

What can we not endure, when we have a comrade? A man is free, though in chains, if

his soul is a part of the things that cannot be chained (v. 9). Who would mind hardships, if at the end of them lay even an earthly crown? And how if an eternal crown?

Suggestions. Those who are always looking for 'soft snaps' get a hard life. Let us be ashamed to want anseasdisciple be above his Lord?

All tasks worth the doing are difficult at first. It they were easy, greatness would not be possible for any man. The rock that is easiest to cut in

the quarry is not used in the tallest bulldings.

Illustrations.

It is not soft beds, but hard ones, that mean healthy hodies. It is easier to run over a hard-packed road than over a bed of mud.

Bishop William Taylor, In order to accustom himself to hardness, was in the habit of carrying a flat stone with him, and using it for his pillow.

If you want to sharpen tools-or

character-you rub them on something

Questions. Am I seeking an easy life, or to do Am I keeping at difficulties until they become easy?

## What is my solace in hardships? EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

The Divine Purpose for Us .- Eph. 4. 11-16.-Studies in Christian Ex perience.

Passages for reference: Acts 20 28-32; Rom. 12, 1, 2; Eph. 5, 26, 27, God has a purpose in human lives and we do well only when we try to realize that purpose in our experiences. Ephesians gives to us the exalted purpose which our heavenly Father has for us. It seems from this reference that he has taken into account our associated life, and so has bestowed upon men different powers that each without the other should not be perfect, and that in working out our life purpose we should each be inspired by a spirit of mutual helpfulness. Perfect manhood after the pattern is the ideal before each one

The first two verses of the twelfth of Romans are a wonderful appeal to men to present the whole being in subjection to the transforming power of the Spirit of God in order that his perfect will may be wrought out. The high aim that God has for his whole church is declared in Ephesians. "That he might present to himself a glorious church, not having but that it should be holy and with out biemish." the perfection must be in the individu

The Bible is not an announ of some ethereal thing that has no possibility of tangible existence. simply declares what can be made reality. It tells a man what he may have if he meets the conditions. tells us what Christ has already done for us. It tells us how to make the thing done in our behalf an actual reality in our lives. The word proclaims great truths and talks of wonderful things, as peace, and pardon, and growth, and holiness, what we may have and how we may

Bible Truths are to be experienced Many a finespun theory of men has never been reduced to practice. has never been embodied in life. But th truth of Scripture can be experlenced. The power of Christianity is not in the theory but in the experi-

A FELINE HEROINE.

During the fire in the Tyner Block, Hartford City, Ind., there was an unusual exhibition of feline Instinct says the Syracuse Standard.

While the flames and smoke filled the room a cat, which had a family of four in the rear of the store, made use of the fire escape in rescuing her family. She carrieds two kittens across counters and shelves to reach a window. Here she left them and went after the other two.

The mother cat was drenched on her return trip, but safely carried the third to the landing. The fourth was abandoned after she had made a final effort to go back into the store. The firemen, noticing her efforts, rescued

As They Impressed Her. Little Kitty, who had happened to e the only one at home when the strangers called, was trying to describe them. "One of 'em was a good deal younger than the other," said, "and he's the one that did the He wanted to know when talking. you'd be back "

'How did he look?" asked her father. "Did he have any beard?" "No; he was barefaced."

"How about the older man? Was he barefaced, too?" "Kind o'," said Kitty, remembering his shaggy brown beard, "only he was grizzly bear faced." - Youth's Companion.

The Cape Parliament in South Africa passed a bill which compels each trader to keep proper books and refuses him a license unless he can ow that he has some capital and is not a man of straw.

## The Lari

scraped out.

Wooden troughs are best to hold The mixed or hybrid bee is most drinking water for fowls in winter, as it does not freeze as readily as in other vessels.

Mulching.

In mulching fruit trees be careful not to make resorts for the mice. To avoid the disaster of girdled stems raise a slight mound of earth about the tree, beat it smooth with the back of the spade, and keep the mulch at least a foot or two away. Another mistake is in making these mounds of chunks of turf or of sod, the grass of which, with the crevices between, offers a strong invitation for the mice The earth used for such mounds should be in a pulverized state, and then be beaten smooth and compact .- New York Witness.

To Protect Trees From Mice.

A writer for the Rural New Yorker "Two years ago I lost a great many trees by mice. Last fall we wrapped the trees with tar paper, and not a tree was touched. And the the quantity and the quality of the paper seems to be as good as ever and good for several years yet. I cock test in this factory, and to its take a roll of paper and cut it in two pieces, making two rolls of it. One of these, a ball of twine and a pair of lity of the milk which has taken place shears or a sharp knife are taken by each man, and strips the desired length are cut at each tree; these are wrapped around the tree close to the ground and tied at top and bottom. is situated. When he was on the One roll of paper will cover a good first farm he thought he was doing many trees, making the cost very small, and if care is taken to out the factory \$35 a month. After he had strips long enough to lap over well and allow for the tree growing, they for about a couple of months, he will last for several years.

Carrots For Horses. It is not alone nor chiefly the nustock in winter. They have an ad- ing three or four cans of milk to the the blood. A stalled horse kept on dry feed through the winter becomes billous, just as human beings do who lead sedentary lives. We have not got into the habit of dosing horses for billiousness, nor need we. mess of carrots daily, with half the uusal amount of grain, will keep a horse in better working order than oats without the roots. In most \$100. He enlarged his herd; he implaces carrots can be bought by the quantity at about half the price of oats, and pay the grower well at that.-Weekly Witness,

Remember the Birds.

The best friends of the fruit grower are the birds, and their welfare should be looked after more than it is. We have heard of men so ignorant that they would wage war on their feathered friends, kill them by the score, and allow the had boys to destroy their nesting places. The intelligent, up-to-date fruit grower, however, is trying to court the good will of his feathered friends and is trying by every means possible to make his place their home. We were noticing one day the wild black cherries in the forest were laden with their wealth of fruit, and how the birds were feasting in the tree tops. Why would it not be a good plan for the fruit grower who wants to protect the few cherries that his birds might want, to plant a few of these and a few Russian mulberries about his place? These trees are heavy annual bearers and would furnish abundant feed for these noble songsters and friends .- Farmers' bune.

"Weathered" Farm Implements.

It is full time that mowing machines, harvesters and other horse implements which cost money to buy should be left in the field to obtain the benefit of the fall and winter weather. Plows and harrows will of course, be needed yet, and these will be kept under cover for awhile but can be left out later after the fail plowing has ceased. This practice of fall weathering of implements is quite general in many farming sections, and is encouraged from year to year by a large class of farmers It insures thorough weathering of the wood and produces in the metal parts of the machinery a fine brown color, called by some scoffer rust. The greatest satisfaction from this practice, it seems, is derived by the implement sellers as a class

There is a spirit of economy, too in this "weathering" as wooden buildings in which to house the implements cost money and at the same time the odd moments needed to construct them can better be utilized by the farmer in sitting around the stove in the village store telling storles or commiserating with a neigh hor whose wife has scolded him for not purchasing her a sewing machine. Our Funny Man, in the Indiana Farmer.

Farm Beckeeping.

There are two best ways of handing bees for box honey. In the first place you must not be afraid. If you the bees; if you don't behave they will drive you out.

In the spring there are the queen, twenty thousand to fifty thousand workers and from a pint to a quart of drones or male bees in each hive. Put on twenty-four boxes; when they fill these they are apt to swarm; this will spoil the crop of honey. If you can, remove the cause of the swarm ing fever. Take out four frames in the centre of the hive, and put in four empty ones. Another way is to let them swarm once and cut out the remaining queen cells.

From six hives not swarming four hundred pounds of honey were gathered. From eleven allowed to swarm once only two hundred pounds were

The single hive is as good as any I cover with chaff for the winter, hav ing no success in wintering in the

generally kept at the present day. The queen cell can be told because It is fifty times the size of that of the worker; 2500 bees will fill a quart measure.

If not sufficient honey has been made for the bees to eat, the supply can be supplemented by sugar syrup. As bees will go out in winter when it is warm enough, place tin over the opening, leaving space enough for the bees to pass, but not for mice to get at them.

White clover makes the best honey. Golden rod is an excellent wintering honey. A good hive of bees is worth from \$6 to \$7, and should contain from six to eight quarts of bees .- S. P. Roberts, Penobscot County, Me.

Cows Paid For the Farm.

Example is better than precept, it is said. I am quite sure it is more effective, and I expect much from it. I have a factory, the patrons of which are all trying to excel each other in milk they send to it. I use the Babuse I attribute the great improve ment in the quantity and in the qualsince I first adopted it.

About six years ago, a farmer moved from a rented farm on to one in the district where this factory exceedingly well if he drew from the been sending his milk to our factory came to me and said, "Mr. Eager, I want you to lend me some money.

I said, "Very well; do you mind telling me what you want it for?" trition in carrots that makes them He replied, "I want to buy some valuable feed for horses and other cows. I see the other patrons takmirable effect in keeping the bowels factory every morning, and there I open, loosening the bile, and thus am with my one can and that not promoting healthful circulation of always full. I can't stand the sight any longer; I am going to catch up with those fellows-that is, if you will lend me the money to buy cows." I was very glad to do so

As I have already said, that farmer before he moved was content to receive from the factory \$35 a month: in two years from the time he first came to me he was drawing over proved it, and to get the best results from the test, he sent his milk to the factory in a condition such as he had never sent it before. At the end of six years he had a farm of his own.-William Eager, Morrisburg, Ont., in American Cultivator.

Packing Poultry. Every bird should be thoroughly cooled before packing for shipment, It takes longer to entirely remove the animal heat than the uninitiated would believe, but if it is not done thoroughly the stock is very likely to spoil in the package. Much loss is caused by negligence at this point. Never let the dressed stock freeze, unless it is to be retained for some time and sold as frozen stuff. Thawing injures the quality and decay soon follows. Birds shipped without ice should be entirely dry before packing. Careful grading of stock designed

for the open market is very important. A few scrawny or badly torn birds will often spoil the appearance of a shipment which would otherwise be excellent, and a lower price must be accepted. Keep the inferior stock separate from that which is desirable. Each grade will sell to better advantage if kept separate from the rest. inspect each bird carefully before

packing. Wash the feet, remove the clotted blood from the mouth, and wash the head. Sew up any bad tears in the skin, using fine white thread for this purpose. A curved needle is more convenient for this work than

a straight one. Birds which have a dark or dingy appearance can often be greatly brightened by washing in a strong suds made of some good soap or washing powder. Water fowl in particular can be much improved by special cleaning. An ordinary hand brush is convenient to use for this purpose

Packages for dressed poultry vary greatly, but should meet two requirements. They must be neat and clean and small enough to permit easy handling. For delivery to retail customers pasteboard boxes of sufficient size to hold a single bird, or one pair, are desirable. The birds should be wrapped in clean paper, preferably waxed paper, before being placed in the box. Retail egg customers, whose supplies are shipped by express, may be served with dressed poultry by using an egg case built like standard case, one end being used for eggs and the other fitted with a metal box in which to place the birds. In warm weather sufficient ice may be included to insure arrival in good condition.

Barrels of various sizes are popular packages, especially when ice must be used. Pack them with altercan control yourself you can control nate layers of ice and birds, the bottom and top layers being invariably ice. Upon the top place a good-sized piece of ice, which will melt, causing the ice water to continuously trickle down through the layers of birds beneath. Cover the top with a piece of burlap, fasten this by means of a hoop. Cases may be filled with ice and dressed poultry in the same manner, and in some respects are preferable to barrels. Burlap tops should be used on cases of iced stock, as well as on iron barrels, as all packages so covered will be kept right side up .--F. H. Stoneburn, Storrs, Conn., in Cultivator.

Did Her Best.

The new servant had presented her references, and the mistress read them over with a doubtful eye. "I am not quite satisfied with your

cellar.

If bees were kept strong, as a usual thing, they would not be troubled with moths. If, however, best I could get."—Answers.

BACK TO NATURE.

Wealthy Swiss Woman Lived in the Woods and Acted Like an Ape.

Scientists are greatly interested in a woman who has reverted to the habits of the highest apes, who, in seven years of solitary wandering in lonely mountains, has forgotten the civilizing influences into which she was born and has regained the super acute sense of hearing and the tree climbing power which prehistoric

man possess She is a widow of a wealthy merchant of Geneva. Some time before her husband's death she deserted their luxurious home in this city and vanished utterly. Some whispered that she was jealous of a certain opera singer. Others gossiped that she gambled and had contracted debts of which she dared not tell her husband. Again, it was said that for her eccentricities she had been immured in a neighboring asylum.

It is known now that the woman, who was delicately reared, went away. She wandered into the thick forests of Hautesavoy, a most sparsey settled country. There she has existed for seven years, munching nuts and berries, seeking refuge in lonely

grottoes against the winter's rigors. Growing bolder at last, she pene trated to the outer edge of the forest. Her appearance, almost demoniac, terrified the peasants, who told the police of the wild vision that had presented itself. She eluded the police by darting into the thickets, which they could not penetrate, or by swinging herself from one of the tree

branches far above the ground. Even when they captured her the police could learn nothing from her. She mumbled a jargon. She has been positively identified. Her husband left a fortune to her, but it is not likely she will enjoy it, for she has been incarcerated in an asylum .-Geneva Correspondence Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Philosophic Grocer.

A retail grocer of Burlington displays on his store walls some trenchant placards. He is a recognized adept in rhyming and effective ad. writing, especially in adapting current events to that end, but those quoted herewith display some homely philosophic thought.

This placard is placed directly over the clock, where all who look for the time of day will see this also: "What time is it? It's time to quit lying. Some people lie when they know the truth would be better." Here are some others: "If you get out of humor, before you swear count five. It works; we've tried it; you try." "Do you know the hardest thing in the world to do? Do unto others as you wish to be done by; try it for a day." "If you put good crackers into good soup, it will improve both." "Honesty may be the best policy but it keeps some people poor all their lives. But cheer up, Bill; you'll have wings while others are singed." "What's worse than a rotten egg? We don't know, unless it's the fellow who brings it to market." "We don't know which is the bigger fool-the one who orders a cake of yeast delivered, or the one who delivers it."

Chicken Monopoly in South Africa. "For months and months following the Boer war in South Africa I was the only man living in the Transvani who owned a chicken," said Jake Hildebrandt, of Capetown, Africa, yesterday.

"I began raising poultry as a sort of hobby," he said. "Then I saw there was a lot in it, so I began raising poultry on a large scale. I'm called the poultry king of Africa, and every chicken in the Transvaal

can trace its ancestry to my farm. "In the war all the chickens were killed. I made a contract with the Government to take all the chickens I could supply for two years. The Department of Agriculture bought the chickens and distributed them among the farmers to get another start in poultry in the country. I imported a lot of fine stock from England and America, and fitted up my farm of eighty-eight acres for raising fowls. I used sixteen incubators, and the hatching capacity of the farm was about 5000 a month. I sold the fowls at from \$1.25 to \$20 each, the average being about \$3 a fowl. You can well believe that only few chickens are eaten in that part of Africa."-Kansas City Times.

Little Beggars in Mining Camps. "The mining camp child usually develops into the greatest beggar as a class that child life ever sees," said H. D. Smith, of Milwaukee. "I have never been in a mining camp yet where there were children that one of them did not stop me every now. and then and ask for some money or a piece of ore. Their plaintive wails are to be heard on all sides.

"A story is told of a little girl in Dawson who made it her custom to ask ever miner she saw for a nugget, She was a cute little thing, and her request was nearly always acceded After a while she had \$3000 worth of nuggets collected in this fashion. As a rule, the miner is a generous fellow, particularly gold camp where the inhabitants have prospered and where most of the men have claims of their own. Nearly all of them carry loose gold around in their pockets and think nothing of giving little chunks of it away,

In camps where they are not thus supplied with gold they usually are free with their money, and the begging child is tossed anything from a nickel to a dollar,"-Duluth Herald.

Cry of Geese and Serpents

The hiss does not mean only disgust and reprobation. In Japan, for instance, it means delight. A Japanese, in greeting you, hisses, In West Africa the hiss denotes as

In the New Hebrides they hiss be-fore anything beautiful.

The Basutos hiss in sign of cordisl agreement. When a candidate for office scores a point, a hiss from the liasuto audience is his reward. Among the Kayles the hiss denotes stisfaction and content.—IndianapTHE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM-MENTS FOR FEBRUARY 17, BY THE REV. L. W. HENDERSON.

Subject: Lot's Choice, Gen. 13:1-13 -Golden Text: Luke 12:15-Memory Verses: 8, 9-Helpful

Last week's lesson completed with the arrival of Abram and Lot with their retainers, slaves and posses-sions, in the land of Canaan. While sions, in the land of Canaan. While there a grievous famine arises. There is not enough food for a subsistence diet. Starvation stares them. Canaan is barren. Egypt is the granary of the world. Here if anywhere there will be food. And so into the dominions of Pharaoh, southward from Canaan, they journey. While there Abram has trouble with the Egyptians because of the relations of Abimilech, King of Gerar, with Sarai. God brings a swift judgment upon the house of the Pharaoh. He dignifies Abram among and delivers dignifies Abram among and delivers him from the hands of the Egyptians.

him from the hands of the Egyptians.
Released from their troublous environment Abram and Lot go up out of Egypt into Southern Judah. The years have brought wealth to both Abram and Lot. What with their cattle and flocks, their sliver and gold and tents, they were rich men. With these possessions they travel as far as "between Bethel and Hai, unto the place of the altar," which aforetime Abram and Lot have such aumon.

Abram and Lot have such numer-

ons herds and flocks that the land is incompetent to support them. Their herdmen fight. Grazing lands and watering places are equally subjects of dispute and of strife. Open war between their retainers is imminent. An open breach between the chief-tains is likely. The situation is strained. But Abram is a man of peace and of no contentious spirit. His riches have made him neither hard nor arrogant. He scans the landscape as it stretches toward the four winds of heaven and he sees op-portunity abundant for them both, With a wise economy he perceived that war is the last thing that must come to pass between Lot and him-self; that with Canaanites and Periz-zites still in the country life will be perilous at best, without any family feuds; that the one way to invite con-certed attack by their common enemy the offers Lot the initial choice: the he offers Lot the left hand, then thou will I go to the right; or if thou dewill I go to the right hand, then will I will go to the right; or if then de-part to the right hand, then will I go to the left." There is no trace of pugnacity, no evidence of self-ag-grandizement in his dealings with Lot. The entire proposition is well worthy of a man who enjoyed the divine favor to an unusual degree. Abram had profited from his inti-macy with God.

macy with God.

Lot accepts the proposal. With an eye single to his own preferment and advantage he chooses the fertile and luxuriant Edenic country eastward toward the Jordan. Fair as the primordial garden of the Lord, it appeals to his self-seeking soul as offering an opportunity for profitable exploitation. Therefore "Lot pitched his tent toward Sodom"

Lot is a sample of the man who is spoiled by wealth and success. The more he has the more he wants. His spiritual sensibilities are dulled and his finer qualities are blunted.

Practically Abram teaches us the virtue of humility, fairness, magnanimity What he leave the formatter and success, magnanimity what he leave the formatter and success.

Practically Abram teaches us the virtue of humility, fairness, magnanimity. What he lost by granting Lot the first choice he gained in just self-satisfaction. Lot may have selected the best land, but Abram gained a richer spiritual blessing. Abram's course was as generous as it was diplomatic. He might have drawn lots for position on the land and have left the decision to fate. But he did not. His open-handed dealing with Lot is a lesson to us all.

Lot stands a warning against the

Lot stands a warning against the insidiously destructive influence of prosperity. Greed hardens and deadens; it destroys the powers of spirit-ual perception; it leads men to look with favoring eyes on sin. And to look with favor is to invite tempta-tion. May God keep us from the ad-

versary of material gain.
Vs. 1. "South." See Gen. 12:9.
Vs. 3. "Bethel." They travel bac way they had gone down to Egypt.

Vs. 7. "Strife." Water and wells are prolific sources of friction among Eastern herdmen to-day. Vs. 9. "Land."

Vs. 9. "Land." The unsettled country.
Vs. 16. "Plain." Better, "Basin of the Jordan." The Jordan, in the fegion, near Jericho, which Lot chose, is surrounded by a valley fourteen miles wide. It is to the north of the Dead Sea. "Watered." Lot was desirous of the most favored places. "Garden." Eden. This land was bountifully supplied with streams. Near Jericho water was to streams. Near Jericho water was to be found four ways, practically from a common centre, as a glance at a map will show. And besides a mul-titude of other streams ran Jordan-wards or to the Salt Sea. "Egypt." This land was remarkable for its fer-

tility Vs. 11. "Close." Lot was so anxious to secure the best in sight for himself that he even forgot his man-

Vs. 13. "Wicked." They prosperous and rich. It is not at all strange that they were wicked. wonder is that prosperous men are as good as they are. No temptation is so insidious and subtle as that of ease. "Exceedingly." They were so wicked that, as we learn from Gen. 19, they were ready even to do harm to the very messengers of God.

Lo, the Wise Indian.

There has been quite a little said about the grafter taking advantage of the Indian. It is not always thus. A land man who wanted an Indian's signature to a deed told the Irdian, who was suffering with toothache, to go to a dentist and have his teeth fixed, and said that he, the grafter, would pay the expense. The grafter did this to jolly the Indian into signing the deed. The Indian returned from the dentist's with \$238 worth of gold crowns in his head. The land man paid the bill. Whether the Indian signed the deed is not necesssarily a part of the story.-Kansas City Journal.

Still Left: "The Milky Way." At the Chicago Exposition they At the Chicago Exposition they called their popular entertainment promenade "The Midway Pialsance."
At St. Louis they called it "The Pike." At Portland, Ore., they called it "The Trail." At the Jamestown Exposition it to be "The Warpath."
—Boston Transcript.