Subject: God's Unspeakable Gift.

Tingston, N. Y.—The following ressive discourse, appropriate to season, was delivered here Sunin the Reformed Church of the oforter, by the Rev. C. L. Palmer.
subject of his sermon was "God's
Unspeakable Gift," preached from
the text 2 Cor. 9:15, "Thanks be to
God for His unspeakable gift." He

It would increase our gratitude to recount the blessings we have re-ceived during the past year. God has been very good to us as families, communities and states. Even the distant lands have not escaped His Fatherly consideration. Our sentiment for Providential care finds ex-"Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me; bless His holy name. Bless the Lord, O my soul and forget not all His benefits toward

But God has bestowed upon us another blessing which is not tem-poral or material. He has given us His Son, the Lord of Glory, to be our greatest treasure. While we should not cease to mention life's daily comforts, and constantly thank the Giver for them! nothing should make us silent respecting the greatest of gifts in the person of the beloved Son. And if recalling the praterial blessings which have come us from the hand of God has e lect of making us more thankful for them, surely a short study of the text will have the tendency to make us more grateful to our Father in heaven for the incarnation of the Eternal Son. It is to Him that Paul refers in this text, "Thanks be Eternal Son. to God for His unspeakable gift."
It will not be a breach of homiletic

law to intentionally disregard the context, because the text bears but a general connection with it, since this passage is an abrupt expression of thanksgiving which is not unusual with the apostle. For example, in Romans 2:33-26, "Oh, the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God; how unsearchable are His judgments and His ways past tracing out; for who hath known the mind of the Lord? or who hath been His counsellor? or who hath first given to Him? and it shall be ompensed to Him again. For of Him, and through Him and unto Him are all things. To whom be the glory forever and ever." 1 Cor. 15: 57, "Thanks be unto God which givus the victory through our Lord us Christ." Gal. 1:5, "To whom eth us the vic Jesus Christ." be the glory forever and ever." Eph. 3:20, "Now unto Him that is able to do exceedingly abundantly above all that we can ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us, unto Him be the glory in the church and in Christ Jesus unto all generations forever and ever."

An examination of the immediate

Scripture in which each of the above examples are located, confirm the essertion that it is the habit of apostle to introduce praise-songs into his writings without logical reference to the context. If we are as thankful for the material and spiritblessings of life as we ought to like the sacred writer, we, too, will break forth in dozologies of gratitude to the source of every good And the one gift to which most frequent reference will be made is the Lord Jesus Christ our Savior. I. In What Respects May Christ Be

Considered a Gift. The term "gift" is employed by Paul to teach that Jesus was given to be our Redeemer, and to invalid-ate the excuse that salvation is too expensive. The Savior being a gift makes it possible for every one to obtain His benefits, and impossible for the sinner to blame any one ex-

A gift is presented voluntarily, sus is, therefore, such, because He liverer without the intervention man. It was an act of the divine volition alone, that the Son should become man, that He should reside on the earth for a season, that His time be occupied in teaching the fundamental principles of His Kingdom, and that the cross should satisfy the justice of the Almighty. The most acute human intellect could not have thought of such a means of making our salvation possible, and even if it had flashed in some mind its own apparent impossibility would have smothered the spark. We can claim no credit for this gift. Divine voli

A gift is often presented unde-servingly. It often occurs in the re-ception of a gift that one feels too unworthy to receive it, but on account of circumstances is indisposed to decline it. Christians constantly realize that the daily return of God's goodness is more profuse than the deserve. Absence of this feeling in dicates a lack of appreciation. But if consistent disciples feel unworthy to receive the material blessings of life, because of their disinclination to honor God as they should, how much more undeserving we should feel of the great gift of the Son of This is not mere language; it

A gift is gratuitous. It is free. This is true of Jesus; He cost us nothing. His coming to earth has encumbered us with no financial ob-ligation, but has made possible the liquidation of a debt we owe God which otherwise could not be can-celed. "God so loved the world that He gave." "Herein is love, not that we first loved Him, but that He first loved us, and gave His Son to be the propitiation for our sins." The best of gifts cost us the least. The invitation of both the Old Testament and New is "to come every one that 'hirsteth, come ye to the waters, and as that hath no money; come ye buy and eat, yea, come buy wine and milk without money and without

The Son of God was given lovingly The only reason why the Lord Jesus vacated for a season His omnipotent throne and lived for a little more than thirty years among us, was that He and His Father loved humanity and would leave nothing undone to save lost souls. 'Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay

down his life in loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son." "God commend-eth His love toward us, in that while we were yet sinners Christ died for us." If our Creator had possessed no love for fallen nature, He would not have sent His Son to die for the sins of the world. ins of the world.

"Thanks be to God." Not the text alone but other sections of the Bible contain the same truth that it was God who care the lord Jeans Christ.

"God so loved the world." commendeth His love." Chr Christ said to the Samaritan woman, "If thou knewest the gift of God." Jesus is like eternal life, "the gift of God."

God alone knew our condition and need. Many centuries have elapsed since the fall of man. Each period has revealed some new phase of the corrupt character of the unsaved heart. Still we are unable to fully appreciate the heart. appreciate the horrors of an un-washed soul. And even if man had acquired a full conception of his natural state, he could have devised no way of escape. But God, who not only knew just what we were, but what we should become in sin, devised a way by which we might avoid the loss of our souls. Our condition sinful, our need a Savior.

Even if it had been the strange fortune for some one to procure full information concerning our state and requirements, it would have availed requirements, it would have availed nothing, for only God could have sent His Son. It is one thing to know what we need, and quite another to supply it. In the order of things it occurs that to our ears comes the information that a certain thing is needed. We would be only too glad to furnish it if it were with in our power so to do, but how often Our conception of our ac condition must ever remain the same incomplete and imperfect notion, and even if it should dawn upon us just what we are and need, all

could do would be to appeal to bivine grace in prayer. We cannot ascend to heaven and bring Christ down. Only God would be willing to make such a sacrifice for sinners. If we were controlled entirely by hu-man nature, we would let sinners live What difference and die sinners. make to us? we would say. And if their redemption could be ob tained at a nominal price, many would be unwilling to give of their means to satisfy Divine justice. Rare are the instances in which even the people of God are willing to make sacrifices or undergo hardships for the kingdom's sake. Are there any who would be willing to allow a son to become what Christ became? To live and labor as He did? and to close this life on the cross? Very few, if any. Another thought in connection with the heavenly gift is that not only could God give His Son but that He would. It may be that the reason Paul called attention to the one who presented the Son of Glory, was that we might not obtain the notion that it was an act inde-pendent of the Lord Almighty, but that the Father gave His Son to buy us back to Himself.

III. The Value the Apostle Attaches to This Gift.

"Thanks be to God for His un-speakable gift." By which Paul speakable gift." By which Paul means that its full value is so great cannot be either estimated or expressed.

The gift of God is unspeakable because of the source from which it come. Before His incarnation resided in heaven, where He is to-day. In different ways and at several times He appeared to chosen ones during the old dispensation, but the centre from which He radiated was the city of God. Coming from the New Jerusalem we prize Him the more, since we are striving to enter the golden gate. Sometimes a gift which in itself is of but little value, becomes of inestimable worth on account of its source. Without undervaluing the intrinsic worth of the Lord Jesus Christ, we cannot but feel that the very fact of His coming from

that the very fact of his contag heaven makes Him more dear to us. The value of a gift is controlled in part by its nature. If it is conin part by its nature. If it is a structed out of material that is little worth, we esteem it less highly than we would if made out of fine gold. The nature of the gift to which Paul alludes is divine. The body of the Lord was human like our own, but it was simply the vehicle of His heavenly character in which He tab ernacled during His short earthly stay. The perfection of His personality was a living demonstration of

His divine nature.

The purpose for which a gift is intended has considerable to do with its value. The Son of God came to us from the mansion in the skies for the sole purpose of teaching us what we must do to be saved, and to make atonement on the cross for us.

IV. Paul's Expression of Gratitude, "Thanks."

He was thankful to God for this gift because it was by means of the Lord Jesus Christ that he was saved and made an apostle. At one time he was lost but now is saved. And the same effect was realized in the experiences of others. Like Paul, they were lost, but through Jesus were saved. And we can join with the apostle in the same praise, fo those who are saved, are saved be cause of the gift of Jesus to be our

The Progress of the Church. The progress of the Church of Jesus Christ is strikingly depicted by the pen of John, the disciple of love. call you to follow the progress of the growth of the Christian Church in John's writings. First there was only one man who believed in Jesus —John the Baptist. Then we read of two, then of three, then of five, then of twelve, then of seventy, then of 120, then of a great multitude which no man can number, all singing, "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive power and riches, and strength and honor, and glory and

Winsomeness. He who would win a soul must have a winsome spirit. It is not enough to be a good man. Some men seem to be good, but they are not attractive. They have long faces and mad countenances, and are cold as ice. The Spirit of God will make the heart warm and the countenance

Desert Fruit.

In no part of the world do figs attain greater perfection of size and flavor than at the casis of Palm Springs in the Colorado Desert of Zouthern California. They ripen earlier than elsewhere, and the hundreds of boxes of this fruit sent out annually by whites and Indians are eagerly sought at fancy prices.

Persian and Egyptian dates are grown here, where the climate is almost a duplicate of that in their natural habitat. Oranges, lemons, peaches, plums, grapes, melons, veg-etables and profusions of beautiful flowers grow luxuriantly. A graceful desert willow circles velvet meadows where scores of cattle browse.-Trav-

No oxidizing solution is equal to chloride of platinum for oxidizing silver. The deposit is extremely black and very adherent.

## EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, MARCH 3.

The Duty of Testimony,-Acts 1. 8. Passages for reference: Psa. 107. 8; Matt. 10. 32, 33; Rom. 10. 9, 2-8; Matt. 10.

10; Rev. 12, 11. In the one-hundredth-and-seventh psalm is the off-repeated exclamation, "Oh that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men! Between these exclamations are the rehearsals of God's doings for his peo ple which should call forth God's care under all vicissitudes, his protection in dangers, his deliverances from the power of the enemy, and his leadings to victory are all enough to evoke from the most stolid nature exclamations of praise His activities reveal a nature worthy of praise, and the blessings received put men under obligation to bear testimony to him as the giver of

In Matthew we are assured that our confessing or non-confessing before men determines whether we shall be acknowledged by the Master before the Father in heaven. Such a declaration demands our careful considera-

tion. In Romans Paul lays stress upon the confession with the mouth: "With the mouth confession is made unto salvation." Here again is an explicit statement as to the importance of testimony in our own religious experience. From the other world there comes a word through the apostle John in the revelation on Patmos, that those in heaven are there having overcome their accuser "by the blood of the Lamb, and by the word of their testimony." The basis for the injunction to testify is scriptural, and therefore ought to be heeded.

God makes a claim for the allegiance of every person and his claim must be proven. No matter how good his claim is, it must be established before men will acknowledge it. has done all that it is possible him to do to show that he is entitled to man's allegiance. But the great of mankind do not know what he has done, and must be inform-Therefore those who know must give the testimony. If the good name of your friend was on trial and your word could clear it of any suspicion would you hesitate to give your testi-Nay, would it not be a please mony? ure for you to do it? If you knew that your testimony would decide n man in God's favor, would you not give it? Suppose somebody's de-cision hang on your word!

A witness is one who has personal knowledge of a thing. One who is to bear witness for God is one who has personal knowedge of God. Hence it was that Jesus told his disciples to tarry at Jerusalem till the "promise of the Father" came, which was the Holy Spirit. Then should they be witnesses. Only by the teaching of the Spirit of God can a man know the things of God.

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

MARCH THIRD.

Being Honest, With Yourself and God .- Luke 12:1-3: Josh, 24:14.

Honest with our Judge.-Ps. 7:3-9. Square dealing rewarded.-Isa. 33; "Live and let live."-Ezek. 18:5-9.

Honest with our conscience.-Rom. Honest as employees .- Col. 3:22-25. Honest in conduct,-1 Pet. 2:11-16.

Hypoerisy is like leaven; from mall beginning it permeates the life (Luke 12:1). No man is safe until he would be and unashamed if his life were

urned wrong side out (Luke 12:2).

There is coming a time of perfect transparency, and the only way to prepare for it is to live transparent ives now (Luke 12:3). The fear of the Lord is the beginning of honesty; the love of the Lord

is its completion (Josh. 24:14). Suggestions. Honesty is never the best policy when it is politic, but only when it the inevitable outgrowth of the

Being honest with yourself is the ame as being honest with God; and

No man is honest who is trying to how near dishonesty he can go. if you do not love honesty, but merey fear the results of dishonesty, you are not honest, but only prudent Illustrations.

If we had mirrors which would show us, not our faces but our characters, would the valuest of us care to look in them often? Ancient actors were masks, and the

ugliest of all might wear the most eautiful mask.

Compulsory honesty is like cleanli-ress enforced by the health officer, sure to relapse into filth when the officer ceases his visits. As it is impossible for him to be too

honest in his soul.

Racial Elements in Wisconsin.

I am speaking of Wisconsin, because it happens to be the State where I have pursued my ethnological studies, and because it epitomizes the central West. No other Western State has such a diversity of racial elements. Illinois alone, with its queer colony of Portuguese Protestants at Jacksonville, has an element which Wisconsin has not. None but Wisconsin has Bulgarians and Flemings. It has an Indian population of over 5000. It is the greatest Welsh, Cornish, Norwegian and German State. It has Icelanders with Minnesota, Bohemians with Iowa, and French, Fins and Hollanders with Michigan. The oldest and only purely Hungarian colony in America is on its soil, and the largest colony of Swiss. It has a native white element as old as the Knickerbockers, and even French-descended families who go back 150 years on Wisconsin soll. From Wardon Allan Curtis' " Light Pantastic,' in the Central West," in the Ceptury.

NO SURPLUS WEALTH. "What are you going to do with your surplus wealth?"

"My friend," answered Mr. Dustin Stax, "surplus wealth is a myth, a superstition. There is no such thing in the personal experience of any individual."-- Washington Star.

## The Farm

Bottles handled in an ordinary commercial way at the Wisconsin Experiment Station and exposed to steam for ten minutes were found to contain a much smaller number of bacteria. In the condensation water in bottles which had been steamed and allowed to stand at room temperature for twenty-four hours the number of bacteria varied from 1,786,800 to 3,981,000. In two corresponding series of bottles containing no condensation water the num hers of bacteria were 60,710 and 330,100. In a series of steamed bottles exposed to the air for twenty four hours the number of bacteria averaged 292,450 per bottle, while in a similar series which had been covered with a linen cloth the num ber of bacteria averaged 11,615,

showing the importance of keeping

bottles covered.

Moving Hens. Fowls are very fund of their home and they very much dislike to be moved. It is not a profitable business to move them unless it is absolutely necessary. If eggs are the object sought it is very important that laying hens should not be moved from one location to another while laying, as it will diminish the supply of eggs. Where it is possible to do so pullets that are intended as layers should be brought up within sight of the location they are to occupy when they begin laying. the contrary, if it is desirable to delay the laying of a hen or a pullet for any reason all that is necessary is to move them from one locality to another and the business is done. This is sometimes done among fanciers when it is desired that they put their energies into growth instead of eggs. Sometimes a broody hen may be broken up by removing her nest from one locality to another. And especially is this true where new companions are given her.

Poultry Versus Beef.

It is a noteworthy fact that it requires less financial outlay to raise a pound of poultry flesh than to produce the same weight of beef and in considerably less time. The chicken, that is the representative poultry bird, is comparatively easy to raise, and during its growing period of only about four months it does not require nearly so much food, in proportion, as the ox does. The chicken attains its maturity in a few months' time and is then ready to market, either alive or dressed, at prices ranging from seven to ten cents per pound; while it requires from two to three years for an ox to reach its best beef value, and then it sells on the hoof at only from four to seven cents per pound; or dressed at an average of about eight cents. In this must be counted the cost of the care and feed up to the time of marketing. Hence the chicken is the better business proposition of the two, for the genfarmer. Of course, the value of the ox as a producer of good stable manure, during this period of growth, is to be reckoned in his favor: while the chicken, considered in this light, has somewhat less value.-Indiana Carmer.

Fertilizer in Clover Roots. In growing clover the farmer, as a rule, wholly overlooks its great value as a soil fertilizer through the great amount of nitrogen which is gained by simply growing the clover. The roots, therefore, may be claimed as a during cold that the animal Cows should be hor portion of the crop and the profit, and should be included in the accounts as such. In one experiment sixty pounds of roots remained in the soil, valued at \$9.00, which represented so much plant food waiting to be utilized the next season, and which differed from that usually supplied from the fact that it was not necessary to invest any capital the next season in nitrogenous fertilizer. as the nitrogen required was already in the soil and for use. Any farm that can be brought to that condition. so as to enable it to produce clover, ran be gotten into the highest state of fertility, as it is only necessary to supply the cheaper mineral fertilizers in order to balance the plant food. The profits do not depend wholly upon the crops harvested but upon the price realized compared with the amount of material removed from the land, the real wealth and capital the farmer being his soil, and when he can sell something from the land in the form of a crop, which will provide him with more than he took from it, he is sure to become prosperous in a few years.

Fruit Trees From Cuttings. All attempts to grow apple trees from cuttings will lead to disappointment. Only a very small per cent. will live and they will prove worthless. Peaches will not grow at all cuttings as well as willow. The Marianna plum is also very easy to their feet healthy. grow the same way; so also are many kinds of quinces.

To prepare cuttings for planting select nice, straight shoots of the current year's growth. As soon as the leaves fall cut them eight to ten inches long and pack them in a box of damp sand or well-rotted sawdust. Put the box in some place secure from frost until spring and see that the contents are kept at all times damp, but not soaked. In spring you will find the cuttings nicely calloused. Be careful not to expose them to the air more than necessary when setting out in the nursery and if possible select a mild, still day for the pur-

To grow Kiefer pears from cuttings make an assisted cutting by grafting a short piece of quince root ne inch or an inch and a half on the ottom of an eight-inch scion. Do this in February and treat as recom-

mended above. The best plan for growing Japan

Steam, Dry and Cover Milk Bottles, fine trees of abundant growth on

their own roots, even though the land is too wet for peach trees to live in at all. To grow peach seedlings, throw up

a bed by cutting a trench around it. Plant the seed on top the bed, covering them two inches deep. should be done late in the fall and in spring when the seedlings are three or four inches high, transplant to nursery row. A transplanted peach seedling makes a better root system than one not so treated .- The Epitomist.

Wheat Bran.

Notes are given in the report of the Massachusetts Experiment Station on the composition, digestibility and fertilizing ingredients of wheat bran as compared with other concentrated feeding stuffs, and two feeding experiments with cows are reported. The roughage in the two rations com pared consisted of bay and silage and the grain feed of cottonseed meal and flour middlings. To this was added either bran or silage with corn meal or corn and cob meal. In one of the experiments the results were slightly in favor of the bran ration, while in the other the so-called silage ration gave the best results. The author, Prof. J. B. Lindsay, concludes that for small herds the quantity of purchased grain may be reduced to three to four pounds daily by substituting home-grown corn in place of wheat bran. It is suggested that the grain mixture may consist of one and a half pounds cottonseed meal, two pounds flour middlings, and two and a half to three pounds corn meal or corn and cob meal. Malt sprouts may be substituted for the wheat, oats or rye middlings. Where the feeding cannot be closely supervised and where it is desired to feed more than five to seven pounds of grain daily, it is considered advisable that the grain mixtures should consist of one-third to one-half of wheat bran.

Stock Taking Cold.

The horse is very susceptible to cold; and the horses that are stabled when not being worked or exercised feel the changes of weather quite as readily as do those enjoying a more free life. All stables should be fairly lofty, because horses need plenty of fresh air, and this can only be properly given during intense cold when ventilation can be given above the heads of the animals, so far as elevation is concerned, the position of the ventilators mattering little long as they are at a good height and placed with judgment. The stable should feel cosey upon going in, but not stuffy, otherwise the horses will feel chilly upon coming

When the horses are out at work they need little care, so long as they are actually employed, but if being rested, or doing duty that involves periods of inaction, it then becomes necessary to see that there is no chance given for a chill to be caught. If to stand for several minutes, as when a wagon is being loaded, a loincloth, or sheet, should be thrown across the back and removed when actual work recommences, and the same plan should be followed until the cold breaks.

Cows do not feel the cold so much as do horses, but, for all that, they do feel it. Perhaps one of the most noticeable features regards cows during cold is the increased amount of food that the animals will consume. comfortably during cold, and the cow-house should be well provided with fresh air, admitted without draught, and regulated by the quantity required to keep the interior temperature of the cow-house warm enough to feel comfortable to the animals, for if too cold the coat will readily show it, even should the animals themselves seem comfortable. Give plenty of dry litter, abundance of good food and all the water that the animals care to drink, first taking the chill off. During such cold weather the cows should never be allowed to stand about in the open, and the younger stock should either be housed entirely or given the run of a sheltered shed.

Keep a good rasp handy and use it udiciously in keeping the feet of the colts level and of proper shape. Don't let the toes become too long.

Eternal vigilance is the price of iberty. It is also indispensable in order to keep the colts free from worms and lice and their feet free from thrush.

Don't neglect to cover the ley spots in the yard or paddock with gravel, loam or ashes. Slipping on such spots may cause the ruin of a valuable colt or brood mare.

Don't keep the weanling shut up in stalls and standing on hard floors from cuttings. Of pears, Le Conte, all the time. They need exercise in if properly handled, will grow from the open air and on the earth every day to keep their limbs strong and

A few dollars spent on each horse onsigned to the sales ring in putting him in condition to show to the best advantage will prove a profitable investment. Have the animals well mannered, fat, sleek and well groomed.

'A foot pick is a much more important implement in the colt stable than the currycomb or brush. When the soles of the feet are picked clean and washed every day there is little danger that they will become affected with thrush.

It is more conducive to the health and hardiness of horse stock to be kept in barns that are well ventilated and not warmed by artificial heat than in close and steam heated stables. Pure air is as essential to pure blood and good health as is pure food.

A tablespoonful of flaxseed meal added to the grain ration of each weanling colt every night will have beneficial effect upon the bowels plums is to graft a long selon on a and give a gloss to the coat. Money small peach seedling in February, spent for flaxseed meal to feed to the planting deeply in spring and plant-youngsters is an investment that will ing still deeper when set in orchard. pay a fifty per cent. profit at least.— By following this plan you will have Horse Breeder.

The Threshold.

By IVAN TURGENEV.

(This poem in prose, written some thirty years ago by the famous Russian novelist, sums up the type of the Russian girl who is ready to sacrifice everything for light and freedom and revolution. The translation is from

I see a great structure. The nar row door in the front wall is wide open. Stern gloom is beyond the Before the high threshold a girl, a Russlan girl. breath of frost is wafted from the impenatrable gloom, and together with the freezing wave a slow voice is coming from the depth of the build-

"To you who desire to cross this threshold, do you know what awaits you here?"

"I know," replied the girl. "Cold, hunger, abhorrence, derision, contempt, abuse, prison, dis-

"I know. I am ready. I shall endure all sufferings, all blows." "Not from enemies alone, but also from relatives, from friends."

'Yes, even from them.' "Very well. You are ready for the sacrifice. You shall perish, and nobody, nobody will ever know whose

memory to honor.' "I need neither gratitude nor compassion. I need no home."

"Are you ready even to commit a crime?

The girl lowered her head. "I am ready for crime, too-

The voice lingered for some time before resuming its questions.
"Do you know," it said at length. that you may be dislilusioned in that which you believe at present, that you may discover that you were mistaken, and that you rulned your

young life in vain?" I know this, too."

"Enter!" The girl crossed the threshold, and he heavy curtain fell-heblad bor "Fool!" said some one, gnashing

his teeth. "Saint!" some one uttered in re-

The Old Copper Kettle.

An English scientist attributes the wide prevalence of appendicitis to the use of enameled cooking uten-He points out that when the sils. old fashioned cooking utensils were in vogue appendicitis was practically unknown. "The present age uses increasingly enamel ware, which splinters on the least provocation.

"I find that not only a food such as porridge will carry the needlelike splinters to the body, but that a soup, and even tea, may very well contain sharply splintered particles of this most dangerous glass.'

Many physicians and surgeons have advanced the theory known as the mechanical theory, that the cause of appendicitis may be introduction through the food of some sharp irritating substance, causing inflammation and ulceration.

They designate toothbrush bristles, wheat grit, particles of antimonal rubber stoppers, as common irritants. None of these are of such irritating quality as spicules of enamel, which might be swallowed with the sauces or vegetables cooked in the

enameled ware vessels. Accordingly, among medical smen and some housekeepers there is a crusade having for its object the return to the old copper or iron ket-

Sunflowers and Quinine.

An eminent Spanish professor has made the discovery that the sunflower yields a splendid febrifuge that can be used as a substitute for quinine. More than ten years ago Moncorvo reported to the Therapeutical ciety of Paris with reference to the same subject. Accordingly the sunflower should not only by its growing exert great fever-dispelling effect, but also yield a product which is used advantageously in all fevers.

The common sunflower is originally an American plant. Its original home is stated by eminent botanists

to be Peru and Mexico. The Russian peasantry seem to be convinced that the plant possesses properties against fever, and fever patients sleep upon a bed made of sunflower leaves, and also cover themselves with them. This use has recently induced a Russian physician to experiment with a col-oring matter and with alcoholic extracts from the flower and leaves. With 100 children from one month to twelve years old he has, in the majority of cases, effected as speedy a cure as otherwise with quining.-Philadelphia Ledger.

Do Ostriches Ever Die?

Nothing is positively known as to how long an ostrich may live. Some writers claim that it will live 100 years. Ostriches which are known to have been in captivity for forty years are still breeding and producing

feathers. It is the experience of Arizona farmers that among the birds having good, nutritious green feed death seldom occurs, except as the result of accident. A dog or other small ani-mal will sometimes frighten ostriches and cause them to run into the fence, which may result in a broken leg. When this happens the bird may as well be killed, as few ever recover from such an injury.-National Magazine.

Value of Wired Glass Glass reinforced with wire has been shown by the tests of the British Fire Prevention Committee to be really of great advantage in resisting Three openings were clos with wired glass and fire was applied for forty-five minutes, the tem ture reaching 1500 degrees Fahrenhelt, but not exceeding 1650 degrees The new material is valuable not only for the obstruction it offers to fire, but for its reduced ability to do damage by breaking and falling when used in such places as the glass roofs of railway stations.

special room will be reserved in the International Art Exhibition to be held in Venice for the works of English and Scottish artists and of American artists resident in London.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM-MENTS FOR MARCH 8 BY THE REV. I. W. HENDERSON.

Subject: Abraham Pleading For Sodom, Gen. 18:16-33-Golden Text, Luke 18:1 - Memory Verses, 23-26.

Abram is now Abraham. And he is still a familiar friend of God. God yet appears to him and converses with him, giving him comfort, inspiration, advice. God is his counselor, and his joy is in Him.

This lesson presents for our con-sideration four matters of impor-tance, i. e., God's confidence in Abraham; the consequences of communal sin; the loving sympathy of Abraham with the sinners of a sinning com-munity; the mercy and justice of

God had confidence in Abraham. He had delegated to him a work that was to have its influence upon all time. And having summoned him, God doesn't forget that Abraham is in His confidence. Abram had been selected by Him, and he had fulfilled with fidelity the obligations that God had laid upon him. Abram had been faithful to his Divine commission. Therefore God had confidence in him; therefore God recognized Abraham's right to know the Divine will and to receive information of the Divine to receive information of the Divine intentions. The proof of this lies in the question of Jehovah. "Shall I side from Abraham that which I do?" Here God recognizes that Abraham was called of Himself, that he was trustworthy, that he had a claim upon the Divine favor.

The lesson shows us also the consequences of communal sin. It scribes to us the end of social iquity. It is, in a way, a parallel to the stories concerning the conse-quences of sin that we have had al-ready. Sodom was so wicked that, to paraphrase verses 20 and 21, we may say that the very walls cried out to Heaven. It was sunk in ain, dead with depravity to all sense of de-cency, its shame smelled to Heaven, its iniquity was grievous. And God stood it as long as His integrity would permit and then He visited a righteous judgment upon it. He re oved its inhabitants from any part in this world's affairs, He totally annihilated its earthly power for cor-ruption, He wiped the place off the map. But in Lot was a remnant of manhood left, and only a remnant at

that. God saved the remnant. Abraham's "peradventure" prayer is remarkable for many things. It indicates to us that prayer has a proper place in the life of the man who lives near to God, that Abraham had no proper conception of the full-ness of the character of God, that implicitly he attributed to Jehovah a hardness that was unreal, that he felt that he was on such terms of inti-macy with Divinity that he could secure favor for others beside himself. These things are perfectly clear as we read the text and they need no enlarging. The most remarkable thing about the prayer isthis, that Abraham had a love for sinners who were not related to him by blood, as well as affection for his own kin. It is evi-dent, of-course, that with righteous Lot as the price he hoped to strike a sharp bargain with Jehovah. But back of that there lies an appreciation of the love that good men should have for sinners outside of their per-

sonal acquaintanceship. The justice and mercy of God are here revealed. Abraham could not ask more than God was ready to grant. For the sake of ten decent grant. For the sake of ten decent citizens He stood ready to let mercy take the place of exact justice and give the city another chance to re-deem itself. That struck even Abra-ham as a fair proposition. It was all that he dared to ask. Evidently the ten couldn't be found. God's mercy ten couldn't be found. God's mercy was valueless. The city is lost. But with an exact justice that humanity has not yet learned to administer, Lot and his family are spared. His wife disobeyed commands and was turned to salt. Lot and daughters just escaped to the hills and that was all. And a study of the precious trio will make one wonder how even they escaped.

The immediate lessons are these: We may all enjoy God's favor and enter into a knowledge of His mind, as it is continuously revealed, if we will obey Him. Except this land is to follow after Sodom and the empires that are dead, we must comport purselves in righteousness. the sin of America smells to Heaven as badly as Sodom's ever did. Our social iniquities, glossed with the refinements of an unprecedented civilization and protected by the seal of legality, are simply ungodly. We who are striving to do God's will in the midst of such conditions should pray God's patience with those who defy Him. And however hard it may be for us to understand, sometimes, the mysterious way of God with His world we must always remember that He is juster than humanity and

more merciful than are we.

These notes may assist:

Vs. 18. "Blessed." Cf. Gen. 12:3.

Vs. 20. "Cry." The cities are spoken of as crying out to Heaven because of the wickedness within their walls. "Sin." Cf. Gen. 19.

Vs. 21. "Go—see." Notice the anthronomorphic language.

Vs. 21. "Go—see." Notice the anthropomorphic language.
Vs. 23. "Consume." "The older Israelite philosophy held that a man's fortunes were always exactly propor-tioned to his conduct, so that if a man suffered it was a clear proof that he had sinned." This is what worries Abraham. For Lot was measurably, in his time, a good man.

The mercy of God is the greatest of all mercies.

Charleston's 8 O'Clock Dinner. "> Most of the people in Washington dine between 5 and 7 o'clock. This is called an early dinner, but the Washington people always were a slow set. The usual hour of dining in Charleston is 3 o'clock. It is an old English custom, we believe. At that sort because we cling to it so tenaciously. It is a very inconvenient hour to most people who are engaged in business, but it is the habit and very hard to break. We have the advantage of from two to four hours over the people of Washington, at any rate, because we are just that much ahead of them on the principal feast of the day.—Charleston News

EVIDENCE.

and Coucier.

"The evidence shows, Mrs. Mul-cahey, that you threw a stone at the constable."

"It shows more than that, yes