Subject: Choice of a Profession.

Breoklyn, N. Y .- At the Tomphas Avenue Church, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. N. M. Waters, reached the first of a series of evenig sermons to young men. Ho Inid Cown certain principles according to which a man should choose his life work. He said, among other things: In a current book a college presi-dent tells this story:

A traveler in Japan says that one day as he stood on the quay in Toklo whiting for a steamer he excited the attention of a coolle doing the work of a stevedore, who knew he was an American. As the coolle went by with his load, in his pigeon English he said: "Come buy cargo." By which he meant: "Are you in Japan. iness." The man shook his The second time the coolie on tusiness." passed, he ngain asked: "Come look and see?" By which he meant to ask the American were a tourist seeing the country. Receiving a negative re-ply, the next time he passed he tried one more question; "Spec' die soon?" By which he meant to ask if the man

was there for his health. This the writer used to describe three different classes of people in the world. There is the young man who seems to be in the world for his health. He wants to be coddled. There is the young man who seems to be in the world as a traveler. He wants to be amused. There are the young men who are in the world for business. They mean to do some-thing and be somebody. These are the young men to whom I want to speak on "How Shall I Choose My Life Work?" The others are not worth our time.

The first question concerns the young man himself. What are my You cannot make a gentleman in a single generation. was Oliver Wendell Holmes who said that in order to make a gentleman you needed to begin two hundred years before he was born. By which he meant to state the great law of life called heredity. This unlocks man's birthright and shows from what source his gifts of mind and

The second great fact is environ-ient. "I am a part of all I have set." Born in Africa, you are a sav-ge; born in this city, you are cul-ured. We are children of our sur-

roundings.
There is a third great fact. There in something in you stronger than heredity or circumstances. I mean the human will. "When among the Romans do as Romans do" is the saying of a multitude who have taken their first step toward hell. Men may control circumstances. You Men may control circumstances. You come from the country—so did David. You are poor—so was Paul. You have no influence or friends—nor did Joseph. You have no one to send you eto college—Garfield had none, but he went. Robert Burns had none—he was a plowman, but he hearms Carlierite research. he became Scotland's greatest poet. led boy can go through college if he will work, and wait, and even without college he can become a scholar

in the school of his daily toil.
The second question concerns the of men. How This is the first thing. You shall require of your life-work that it shall kain you bread and butter. There are three ways of getting food and clothes and a roof in this world, and but three. A man may steal them, he may beg for them, or he may carn them. The first way makes him a rebber, the second makes him pauper and the third makes him a

There are always in the world Some of them are very low in chacactor, and we know them as tramps, burglars, pirates. These are afraid of the light and they skulk through the world, recognized as enemics of the social order, and for them there 's neither rest nor respect.

But all who prey on society are So great is our regard for success that many men to-day imitate their methods. Men there are to-day who seized upon the strategic crags and passes in the world of husiness and grew rich by levying toll on the passing rags. To hold one man up is highway robbery. To hold up a whole city for ice, for milk, or bread, simply because one has the power, is This is the second great law-you

shall require of your work that it shall make a man of you. If the first requirement you make of your work is that it shall give you bread, the second is that it shall give you culture. No man has any right to engage in any occupation that brutalizes him. No factory or mine should be allowed to run that degrades the tollors. The first question a young man will ask of his work is "Will it enachie or degrade me?" This is not too high a requirement. Any he work, honestly done, is a liberal edu-

There is no genuine culture out-side of work. Oftentimes the hard-Man With the Hoe," we need not pity him. Moses was a herdsman, David was a shepherd, Jesus was a carpenter. Benjamin Franklin knew no col-lege. He was a printer's devil. Even collegs gives culture only through work, and there are some things colleges never can teach. Latin and art and history and literature are the decorations of man. Even reading and writing and the rule of three are but conveniences, and these come only through labor, whether in col-

But these are fundamentals. Industry, thrift, courage, good cheer, fidelity, honesty, truth—these are the qualities that make eternal the life of man, and they are had for the hearing in every labor and calling open to man. If you have not getten these things, though you have gained the whole world, you have lost your

It is not the vocation so much as It is not the voration so much as it in the way its work is done. When you skimp, cheat, slight or sham in your work, you injure your em-proyer; but you ruin yourself. Every stitch is a lie woven in your character. Is your work making a man

The third great requirement is that your life work shall enable you to utter a message. Painting merely to preserve wood or decorate it, is to

to preserve wood or decorate it. Is to be an artisan. Painting to manifest ideals is to be an artist.

To work at a task for bread or gold is drudgery, but to find joy in your work because through it you can atter what is in your heart, is in-

he came back from his delirium. But hen he was well, the vision dwelt a his brain. He could not utter it such knowledge was too wonderful or speech. A night came, and he sat for speech. A night came, and no for speech. A night came, and no still, brooding over the mystery at the organ. His figures found the the organ. His figures found the keys, and directly he sobbed out all he had seen. He wrote it down, and we call it "The Messiah." His work had become his language.

The drudgery of life is that we work like dumb, driven entile, with never a syllable of our heart secret teld in all our work. The joy of life omes when we can make our vocaall the world the truth God has given us. Every man who hath found his true life work bath found a ministry, God hath chosen every man to be His servant and hath put some message the world needs in his heart. Choosing a profession is as holy

as an ordination vow.

A Prayer.

Heavenly Father, thou Divine Father of our human spirits, we bring to Thee our little power; touch it with new life, giving un to realize that it is a part of Thy power. We bring to Thee our little wisdom; enlarge and raise it through the sense that it is part of Thy wisdom and that as we commune with Thee we that as we commune with Thee we may become more like Thee in wis-dom. We bring to Thee feeble love; strengthen it, O God, through the consciousness that it is indeed Thy

love inspiring us. Fill our hearts with a larger and a deeper love.

We thank Thee, O God, for the opportunities of our life. Sometimes the means and the occasions which are ours seem to us so slight, so small, and so insignificant. Sometimes Thou revealed to us that we have great opportunities. May we be conscious, O God, of the greatness of our present opportunity. Gathered from the lands of the world, belonging to many nations, living from day to day under varied conditions, we would realize that Thy spirit should be ours now, during this week, through all our lives. Join us, O God, together in the sense of a deep unity, in the sense that our great object is one, that, however diverse our circumstances, we may be one May we dedicate ourselves in all humanity, but with full aspl-ration, anew to Thy service.

Our Father which art in heaven, ballowed be Thy name. Thy king-dom come. Thy will be done on carth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread,, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead as not into temptation, but deliver as from evil. For Thine is the kingom, and the power, and the glory, orever and ever, amen.—Rev. Henry

The Power of His Resurrection.

Let us who believe in the Lord of life no longer seek the living amo the dead. Let us not go with Mary to the grave to weep there; but let us stand where she stood after she had recognized her risen Lord in the light of the Easter morning, and with a joyful heart exclaim, "Rabbon!!" To "know Him and the power of His resurrection" is to have joy for the mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness. St. Paul says he counts all things but loss for the excellency of this knowledge. And well he may, and so may we; for without this knowledge all other

things are very small gain.

To stand beside a sepulchre weeping, or with "thoughts that He too deep for tears," is the universal haman lot "since sorrow sat her bleeding heart on this fair world of ours." But hitter tears are shed only by one who hopelessly says: "They have taken away my Lord." We tarry at a sepulchre only when faith is under an eclipse. With a solritual sight of Jesus and the recognition of His voice, "in whom, though now we see Him not, yet believing, we rejoice with joy unspeakable," we turn away from the empty tomb, knowing that it is only the gateway of life, that grief is an avenue to richer joy, and the light affliction is a factor in the eternal weight of glory.—Christian Advocate.

The Successful Life.

God's will is man's life. To know is to gain life's meaning. To follow is to find life's pleasure. To finish True sucis to gain life's crown. ess must follow this divine law of ving. No success is worth the name that is not stamped with the divine our success will not be measured by the dollar sign, but by a more lasting token, God's approval. The dollar is far below the deed in the estimation of the Almighty.

Life is, after all, the essential pos-Upon its character dep destiny. Life outlasts the world, and its deeds have a more enduring qual-ty than its possessions. Deeds await the coming of the Son of Man. True success will be measured then. It is no chance work, however. The Master, by both example and command, cuts His disciples in the path to such success. "If a man would come after Me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow Me." That is a high ideal with a plain condition of its attainment. Such a following of Christ makes a truly successful George R. Lunn, D. D., in Christian Intelligencer.

"My Son, Give Me Thine Heart." "Daniel purposed in his heart."
That's the trouble with a great many
people; they purpose to do right, but
only purpose in their heads, and that doesn't amount to much. If you are going to be Christians, you must purone to serve God away down in your earts. 'With the heart man believhearts. unto righteousness."-D. L. Moody.

THE TURNSTONE BIRD. The turnstone is found in almost every part of the globe. It breeds in the Arctic regions and during the migration period is found in the Eastern United States. It derives its name from turning over stones and pebbles in search of food. This it does with singular dexterity. In some sections it is called the horsefoot anipe, from its partiality for the eggs or spawn of the kingcrab or horsefoot. It is a small bird, flies with a loud, twittering note, and runs with its, wings lowered. They are rather shy, and, from the peculiar character of their food, not ranked among the beat for the table. Other names given to the turnstone are called bird, brant bird and beach bird. It is a good swimmer, moves rapidly and does not fraternise much with the other waders -- Bill Crockett, in the New York Press.

Three-story bedsteads are now ade for use in spartments, steam-s, camps and wherever floor space limited.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

NOVEMBER TWENTY-FOURTH.

Home missions: The progress of work among the immigrants. Num. 15: 13 16, 29-31.

The ends of the earth. Ps. 22: 27-Exalting Christ. Ps. 45: 1-17.

Exalting the church. Pa. 48: 1-14. Pure living. Pa. 51: 1-19. Dependence on God. Pa. 67: 1-7. Earnest supplication. Pa. 86: 1-9. We cannot expect the strangers among us to do better than we, the

meborn, are willing to do. To associate foreigners with us to all our church work should be a great for to us, since we know it is so great

Distinctions of laws, curting raste that make a difference bear elener and homeborn are essential unchristian.

We are not to oppress the straining but neither are we to allow the stranger to oppress us, and carry things with a high hand.

The Stranger Within Our Gates. Secretary Patton urges: "Let Engand, if she will, be the great comme cial power of the world, let Germany be the war power, let France stand for science and Italy for art; but let supremely stand before the world as the great missionary power!' Poreigners are now coming to the

United States at the rate of a million a year. Twenty-five of our states and erritories have a smaller population thun a million. According to the census of 1900, we

had in the United States more than ten million white foreigners, more than fifteen million whose parents were foreigners, and only forty-one million native whites.

THE DRUNKARD'S DOOM

Alternate Topic for November 24: The drunkard's doom, 1 Cor., 6: 9. 10. (World's Temperance Sunday.) If the drunkard's doom were soll-tary, it would be less sad; but it always involves the doom of the inno cent.

Some applogists call drunkenness a disease, if so, it is a preventable disto proportion as you could have prevented it, and did not, you will be

involved in the drunkard's doom. The united saloon forces are never to be conquered by sundered temper

The seal of the drunkard's doom is the loss of will power; his salvation must come from outside himself.

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

The Evil of Strong Drink-Prov. 23: 29 35-Temperance. Passages for reference: Hab. 2: 15; Isa, 5; 20-25.

People very quickly forget the danger of drinking. The evil results must be frequently depleted. Its miseries are as old as the habit of con suming spirituous liquors.

Liquor drinking does no good, is never necessary, is always dangerous and is therefore inexcusable. The general manager of a great railroad system in 1903 wrote to the editor of Epworth Herald as follows: believe every railroad in this country and necessarily every managing officer, is not merely an advocate of temperance, but of total abstinence. Frances E. Willard once asked Thos Edison why he was a total abstainer, and received the answer, "I always felt that I had better use for my head"-than to addle it with liquor. Luther Burbank, the wizard with plant life, never uses tobacco or alcohol in any form. He says his foreman informed him, "The men I found unable to do the delicate work of budding invariably turned out to be smekers or drinkers." Secretary Taft said recently: "To the active individual drinking is unsafe and a hindrance to success. To the youth it is a positive danger, and for a doctor to prescribe liquor to any but the aged, is a real crime." The old story of its need for the consumptive, even, has been exploded. The American Federation of Labor recently issued a circular advising consumptives to leave it alone. The best physicians now say that it actually feeds tuber-cular germs. Finest practitioners declare that liquor is never needed as a medicine. Baron Liebig, the celebrat-German chemist, has demonstrated that as much flour as will lie on the point of a table knife contains as much nutrition as "eight pints of the best beer made."

Newspapers and Money-Making.

newspapers, at any rate-should receive more credit than they get for being in business solely to do good or in some cases to raise hoband not from any sordid purpose to make money. Mr. John Norris is an authority whom we find quoted as declaring in behalf of the newspaper publishers of New York, that there is hanging over sixteen of them an increase of three million dollars a year in cost of production. This three millions of added expense he divides into \$2,160,000 for white paper; \$600,000 additional for comsitors, \$200,000 for sterentypers, and \$100,000 for other labor. Not more than four papers of the sixteen, Mr. Norris says, can meet this increased expense and still make both ends meet. Mr. Norris thinks the daily-newspaper business is the most precarious venture going. Ninety per ent, of the newspapers circulated in New York he fluds to be one-cent papers. The newsdealers, Mr. Norris says, make a vast deal of money out of the New York papers-\$1,500,000 from the World alone; organized labor takes an enormous sum from them in tribute and wages \$2,500. 006 a year being paid for labor by the World alone; but the returns to capital invested in the newspaper business Mr. Norris considers so satsfactory as to imperil the liberty of the press. All of which brings it into the forum of discussion how long the present one-cent papers can continue to be sold for one cent. One cent buys at least a third less of most commodities than ie did when or cent newspapers began to be the fashion, but it buys more newspaper



Hints on Catching Hawks.

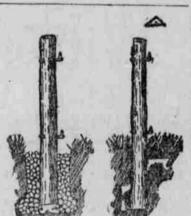
A New Jersey poultry keeper gives the Practical Farmer his experience in catching hawks as follows: Set a pole three or four inches through at top and twelve feet long on a hill overlooking the poultry

yards. Set a small steel trap on top of pole and the hawk is almost certain to get caught when he alights on the pole. Hawks prefer to alight on the pole. I have caught 100 in three years, since I began. The trap. of course, should be fastened; otherwise, a large hawk would take It away. This beats watching about the fine particles of dust close these half a day to get a shot at them.

Mange on Horses.

Mange is an infection caused by microscopic mite that lives on and burrows in the skin of the animal, causing intense litching, says the Maine Farmer. The treatment and cure are similar for all animals. Remove the scabs by softening in warm soapsuds. Prepare an application of one and a half ounces of tobacco in two pints of water, by boiling. Apply several times at intervals, and repeat after fifteen days to make sure of destruction of any new brood that may have been hatched in the interval. To make a sure job, ail harness and stable utensils should be treated in same manner, and the stalls covered with whitewash containing one-fourth pound chloride of lime to the gallon.

Setting Gate Posts. The matter of setting gate posts is one that should interest every one who has a gate to hang, for no matter how strong the post may be and how carefully it may be braced it is bound to sag sooner or later so that the gate catches on the ground. It is often desirous to set a gate post in soft ground, such as around the barn yard, or just after a heavy rain when the ground is too soft to do any work in the field. In such cases it is almost



Two Ways of Setting Gate Posts.

impossible to set the post firmly, but even in such cases this work can be done very satisfactorily by packing small stones in the hole around the post. This work might be even more effectually accomplished if the post were set in concrete, which is a little more expensive, but will hold the post more firmly than stones alone. In ing the post in concrete it should skewer. A still easier way is to have be tamped firmly as the hole is being filled up. After the hole is filled with concrete the post should not be disturbed for several days so as to give can then easily bedrawnout. The bird the cement time to "set," Care must is now ready for lying up. Replace be taken to have the post exactly the giblets in the body cavity, draw plumb all the time while the work is the end of the drum sticks down to going on as it can never be straight- the "pope's nose," and there tie firmened after the cement hardens. As ly. Finally fold the wings behind the gate posts are usually much heavier than ordinary posts and are therefore expected to last much longer than the rest of the fence, it is always well to ing legs and wings. Broilers may use thoroughly seasoned wood so as to make the work as permanent as

Another method of setting posts, above. With a heavy sharp knife says The Farmer, is by using two make a cut each side and the entire Another method of setting posts, large flat stones to hold them in place. The hole, of course, must be dug much larger and before it is set in the front of the neck and below the vent hole one stone is laid edgewise in the This permits the removal of the head bottom upon the side which is to receive the greatest pressure at the foot tract, and the bird opens out flat in of the post. The post is then set in the hole, half filled with earth and the broiler. The giblets should be the other stone placed against the side of the post to receive the drawmainder of the carcass.—Butchera' ing weight from the gate. In this Advocate. way both stones receive the pressure holding the post firmly in position.

Random Jottings

The chicks have great appetites as they near maturity and they need full feeding at that time. Koep a hopper filled with good grain before the birds all the time and then they can balance any shortage in your feeds of the day.

Ordinarily, there is no advantage in high roosts and the fowls will do better and keep healthler if the perches are not more than three feet above the floor. Of course all the siats should be on a level, as this avoids crowding and fighting for the highest positions.

This is a good time of year to whitewash the hen house. Use n little crude carbolic acid in the prep-

Glass may be all right for use a grit so far as grinding ability is coucorned, but its use is dangerous, as it ping over the other, and held by is liable to puncture the crop of the light, flexible chain at each end and a staple. Have the ends of the chain Soft-shelled eggs mean that the attached to large rings which slip over slender poles driven in the hens are too fat or else there is not

enough lime in the ration-some-Many farmers do not know the value of Kaffir corn as 2 poultry. It has the same nutritive value as Indian corn, but is not ro fattening and therefore is a better egg-producing grain. The fowls like it.-The Epitomist.

The Efficacy of Dust Baths. The natural way by which fowis cleanse their bodies and keep them

of dust baths. In providing these baths, it is well to bear in mind the specific points which prompt their While exercise is an important thing provided by the baths, the main good they do is to relieve the birds from Hee and mites, which would otherwise make their lives miserable. The birds roll and scratch and fluff their feathers until the fine dust is thoroughly worked through their plumage and down to the skin. The insects referred to breathe through pores in their bodies and

up and the vermin die. It will be seen, therefore, that the dust bath must be composed of very fine dust to be effective. The dryer and finer it is the better the fowls will like it, and the more good it will do them. Some people mix fine screened coal or wood ashes with road dust and think that the combination is better than either one alone. A little tobacco dust mixed with the wallowing material is also a good thing, as it aids in exterminating vermin .- The Epitomist.

> How to Draw Poultry. When birds are to be drawn the

book the first finger into the loops of

the intestines and thus pull them out

Usually the heart, liver, lungs and

gizzard are left attached in their

natural position, as ordinarily the re-

moval of the intestines is considered

complished the cavity should be thor-

oughly washed to remove all blood

and other secretions. A select pri-

vate trade often demands that poul-

try be even more carefully prepared.

in which case the giblets should be

removed and cleaned. Cut the gall

sack from the liver, the blood ves-

sels from the heart and remove the

contents of the gizzard. Cut off the

shanks after first removing the

strong sinews which run up through

the leg to injure the quality of the

sinews run a knife blade down the

the sinews. Remove the skin above

the sinews, and pull the latter out

singly by means of a strong fork or

a strong hook fastened to the wall

at the proper height. Place the point

back. Birds so tied are usually at-

tractive, always appearing plump and

chunky, due to the absence of sprawl-

be attractively prepared for private

trade as follows: Pluck carefully

and remove the legs and sinews as

length of the backbone, severing the

ribs. Let these incisions meet in

neck, backbone and entire intestinal

convenient form to be placed upon

cleaned and should accompany the re-

Good Hay Cover.

Where lumber for barns is often

dear, temporary roofs of inch boards

over stacks serve a good purpose, the

boards being carefully selected to

have no cracks in them, well painted

with some light-colored paint and

laid on as shingles are laid, one lap-

The Board Cover.

ground and with headless spikes driv-

en in like barbs, so the winds wil

not lift the roof. By boring one small

hole near the lower edge of each board a wire would tie the two to the

chain and not injure the board as

Sapphire Mining Revived.

Sapphire mining in Kashmir is

eing revived by a new company,

ann of high stand-

staples might.

compound of Europeans of ing and wealthy natives.

of the hook under each sinew, which

back of the shank, between it

To take out these

"drum stick."

sufficient. After this has been ac-

operation should be performed immediately after the pin-feathering is fin-Quinine For Children. ished or after they have become An English physician makes some slightly cooled, as it is more difficult novel suggestions regarding the after they are thoroughly chilled. A treatment of children who are suffersharp knife is essential, although ing from malaria. Instead of adminsome dressers prefer to make the istering quinine in the form of pills, necessary incision with curved sciswould make a solution (by a sors similar to those used by surmethod which he describes) and then geons. Drawn fowls usually have inject it under the skin with a sharp the head removed also, and this pointed syringe. He suggests that a should be done first. Sever the neck puncture be made in the abdominal close to the head, taking care not to region in the case of a child able to cut the windpipe and gullet, which walk, or into the deep tissues of the can be more easily pulled out if left outer side of the thigh in the case of attached to the head. Draw the neck a baby in arms. The aperture made skin back and remove a short secby the needle may be closed with a tion of the bone, thoroughly washing saturated solution of gum mastiche out any blood that may collect. in rectified spirit, and a piece of lint Finally draw the skin forward, and applied. The quinine solidifies in the tissues and is absorbed in about two tle firmly. Remove the intestines through a small opening, as a large months, during which time, says the aperture is unsightly as well as un author of the plan, the child's general necessary. Cut carefully through the appearance greatly improves. walls of abdomen, making the incision entirely around the vent, then

Wrecked by a Whale. While cruising in the South Seas the whaler Esser was furiously attacked by a cow sperm whale supposed to have been the mother of a calf which had just been harpooned. The whale had not been wounded herself, and her attack was very determined. At her first rush she passed under the Essex and carried away a great length of ner false keel; then, coming to the surface a considerable distance away, she appeared to take bearings and deliberately charged the vessel again, ramming her with such violence that she stove in the bows, while the ship rolled so heavily that the captain thought she must be dismasted. The case is memorable because the crew had to abandon the vessel, and one boat was never heard of again .- Baily's Magagine.

CHASING ANTELOPES IN AUTOS.

Protection of Rocky Mountain

in what has become a common viola-tion of the game laws numerous

owners and drivers of automobiles in

Denver will be prosecuted and forced

plain" has come to be an everyday pastime in certain circles, and accord-

ing to reports at the State Game De-

partment not a few of the timid and

mals have been run down and cap-

fifty miles east of Denver at Byers,

is authority for the statement regard-

ing this practice on the part of tou-

chasing the antelopes frequently, and

they visit the districts frequented by

them, very often under pretence of

ly during the five years the open sea-

son has been declared off. There are

now as many antelopes on the plains

as there are deer in the mountains,

I believe. I have seen as many as

a hundred of them near my ranch

and have frequently seen droves of

thirty and forty. There are lots of

present session to declare an open

season on antelope. Mountain sheep.

antelope, elk and all similar game

will be fully protected, with the ex-

ception of deer. The bill of Senator

Taylor, now pending third reading

in the Senate, was amended to con-

tinue a short open season each year

No effort will be made during the

young ones in the droves."

en deer.-Denver Republican

'The antelope has increased rapid-

ing parties from Denver.

being after coyotes.

J. P. James, a ranchman living

'I have seen automobile parties

Chasing the antelopes over the

to pay large fines

tured.

Unless there is a sudden change

Trials of Speed on Colorado Plain

Barred Out.

"Yvette Guilbert," said a theatrical manager, "received me in Paris. She was busy studying for her American tour. She told me a pretty story of a tiny American millionaire she had met the day before—a little millionaire of six or seven years.

"This youngster, calling on her with his mother, suddenly interrupted. his play to ask:

"'Mamma, am I rich?'
"'Well,' his mother answered,
smiling and embarrassed, 'you are not poor.

"'Pshaw,' he exclaimed, his face clouding over. That bars me out, then. Nurse read to me this morning that the Salvation Army was going to distribute \$25,000 in toys and candy this winter, but it is for poor children only." -- Washington Star.

A Wasp Tree

The atinging tree of Australia somewhat resembles a gigantic nettle. It has an unpleasant odor, and the natives and native animals are careful to avoid it. When a man is stung by the tree, or, to put it more prosaically, pricked by the trees's thorn, the little wound gives at first no pain whatever. But in a few minutes a maddening pain is set up, and the victim shrieks and rolls on the ground. For months afterward, when water touches the stung part, great agony ensues. Dogs, when stung, rush about with piteous whines, biting pieces of flesh from the place that has been affected. - Birmingham Weekly Post.

A Suffolk Ballot.

A ballot on novel lines has been taken at Glemsford, in Suffolk, where the workers in a mat factory had all received three months' notice. employers were approached and s deputation of the men suggested ten per cent. reduction in wagen in order to keep the works going. To as certain if this would be accepted by all a bailot was taken. Each man was given an original "voting paper" the form of a bean and a pea, and the voting urn was a plain jar. The bean was a vote for the reduced pay, the pea against. Seventy-five beans were placed in the jar and only nineteen peas. Work will therefore continue as usual.—London Globe.

Plain and Colored.

Those who have lived with color people know that nature has arraye all mankind in two solid phalanxes the white man on one side and the colored upon the other. In the past the division has always been tacitly recognized. The claim of racial ties and the struggle for racial purity has always kept the division clear cut and well marked.—British Australasian. THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM-MENTS FOR NOV. 24 BY THE REV. I. W. HENDERSON-

Subject: World's Temperauce Sun-day, Bom. 14:12-23 — Golder Text, Rom. 14:17 - Memory Verses, 19-21.

The nub of the lesson is to be und in the stumbling block and the

found in the stumbling block and the judgment seat.

We are to be scrupulous in all things as well as in the use of intoxicating liquors lost we shall be stumbling blocks. And we are further to be very careful because we are to render account before the judgment seat of the Almighty according to our deeds in this life. deeds in this life.

is usual to apply this scripture It is usual to apply this scripture to the man or woman who uses intoxicants. Especially is it applied to the Christian man or woman who uses liquor. And it is well. Drink is a good thing to dispense with regardless of our rights. It is a waste of money. Its pleasure is fallacious. Its cousequences are too uncertain and may be definitely victous. Its followed was the worse than we ever influence may be worse than we ever dream it could become through us. Taking all things into consideration it is no unwisdom to say that every man ought to leave liquor entirely

alone as a beverage.

But while it is the custom to remember what we ought to do with liquor or ought not to do with it in personal relations to us it is quite largely the fashion to forget that as largely the fashion to forget that the most of us, especially those of us who are given the suffrage of a free manhood in this land, deliberately place liquor as a stumbling block in the way of men. And we do it by permitting the business to exist at all, We do it by granting it the right by and with the consent of the Govern-ment, which in fact we are, to create as well as to supply a demand, to as well as to supply a demand, to bring sorrow and misery and destruction and death into the homes of our

It is not enough that a man shall refrain from drinking intoxicating liquor himself. He must see to it that so far as his consent at least is concerned the Government will not be allowed to grant a license to a business which the whole Southland for economic and moral reasons is getting rid of, which the courts of the country have declared to be a nuisance and to have no constitutional right to exist, which is admitted to be a chief agent of the forces of wick-edness wherever it is found, which debauches government and destroys theopportunity for multitudes of men women and children to possess that peace and contentment and chance in life to which under the Constitution of this country as under the laws of Almighty God they are entitled. Furthermore it is illogical for a Christian man who has done his duty

in the premises so far as his civic re-lations to his own community or commonwealth is concerned to refuse to wage the fight relentlessiy against the national forces of this organized iniquity. For we are not simply a confederation of States, we are a na-tion. And Massachusetts helps to make the laws that regulate the pub-lic policy of the State of Oregon. The South makes law for the North as well as for itself. And if it is wise for a man to refuse the sanction of his suffrage to the allied forces of the liquor business in the State of Georgia it is no less wise for him to protest against a governmental ac-quiescence to its national existence. A man who is an abolitionist so far as the saloon is concerned in the city of Boston has no business to be anything else than that as a citizen of

this United States.

The liquor business will go when the church ceases to allow it to be a stumbling block in the way of a nawhether it go for economic or for moral reasons its ends in sight and sure. For it is as unscientific as it is immoral to allow it to exist. To perpetuals perpetuate it is to perpetuate a plague and a national disgrace. And

we will not do it.
We ought to refuse to sanction it We will not do it.

We ought to refuse to sanction it at all because of the fact that we shall give an account before the judgment seat of Christ according to our deeds done in the flesh. It is doubtful that any Christian man will upon sober second thought care to admit in the presence of Almighty God that by and with his personal consent as a citizen of America the curse of the American saloon, ruined homes, blighted lives, sank precious souls for whom Jesus died in the mire of unspeakable iniquity. It is doubtful if any of us if we thought of it carefully would care to have upon our souls at the judgment day any portion whatsoever of the blood that has been wrung from innecent hearts by the viciousness of the liquor business. But so long as we perpetuate it we are responsible in no unreal fashion for it, for its crimes, for its attendant misery.

its attendant misery.

God grant that soon we shall all see that to grant a license to the liquor business is no better than li-censing a brothel or incest or murder or all the crimes upon the code. God grant that soon the church will see the blood that is upon her hands. For we have stood so idly by and given our consent. Like Paul when the church awakes to a consciousness of her wickedness there will be an exhibition of religious consecration that will revolutionize the world.

Eternal life is not a quantity—it is quality. It is not something we receive when the pilgrimage is over; it is something we have at this present moment.—Rev. G. C. Morgan. Presbyterian, New York City.

Signs of a Hard Winter.

When the steamer Cassiar arrived recently she brought down from the north a number of Toba Inlet Indiana, who are distinguished above all other Indians for their wisdom in weather lore. One of the red men in conversation with another passenger said that the Indians up coast expect very severe winter and had already begun to make preparations to secure themselves against cold. Forest animais, particularly the common welf, they say, are growing longer hair than usual. This fact may reasonably enough be construed as pointing to a severe winter, but in the estimation of the Indians the testimony of the will assimals is as nothing compared with the signs and warnings vouch-safed by the moon.—Vancouver World.

SIX.

"Are there any talking machines in

"Six of them. Four married and o single "-Detroit Pres Press."