A good sized turnip cut in half of hens for half a day. Another cold weather is to fasten a beet or carrot or other root from the ceiling of the ben house by a string, having it just high enough so that the hens will have to jump for it.-Farmers' Home Journal.

Fagged Horses.

For horses fagged out after a tiring fourney, there is no safer nor better tonic than a "white drink," made by stirring in a bucket of water a pint of oatmeal off which the chill has been taken. White drinks of this kind are not only good thirst quenchers, but they also seem to act as a restorative and are found very effective in enabling animals to regain strength lost through illness or severe exertion - Enfrom!

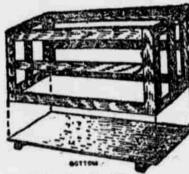
Sulphur For Sheep.

Hot baths, made by putting sulphur In water, are a specific for seab in Scab is very infectious, and any slices having it should be kept by itself. The bath will need to be repeated at intervals of one or two days, for at least three times, in order to desiroy germs that were not advanced enough for the first application to kill. The Australian sheep growers have succeeded in eradicating scab from their country. Now every sheep brought to Australia has to submit to the bath once to destroy possible germs that have not become visible.-Enitomist.

Useful For Feeding Hogs.

A number of breeders use a crate for handling hogs and find it a very useful article. It should be made as light and strong as possible, two by Epitomist. two inch posts and one by four inch white pine strips being used. The most useful size is fifty-four inches long, thirty inches high and sixteen inches wide, inside measurements. The bottom is made one inch smaller each way than the inside measureslip down over it. Two pieces of long can then be slipped through the serve as handles when lifting it,

After the crate is finished keep it mon deciduous trees. in the yard where the hogs will get used to it, and when you want to been struck by lightning, nor a beech, pick out a hog place the bottom of the crate where it will be handy;



Crate For Handling Hogs.

then pick up the crate, with the right hand holding the upper crosspiece, and the left hand holding a side slat near the opposite end, and after you have the "swing of it" approach the hog from the rear and a little to the left side and pitch the crate lengthwise over him, letting go with the left hand, that the front end may strike the earth first.

Hold fast with the right hand and pull the crate backward, and you will find that you can in this manner take the hog anywhere you choose. Do not speak, and keep out of sight of he quiets down a little. You will be a few rods. To put him into another

Raising Broilers.

wery early to talk about broilers, but it is a subject that requires

February so that they may be mar- detriment to the growing crop, and keted in ten or twelve weeks are the for that reason we no longer make a ones that bring the high prices in the practice of rolling our out fields. broiler markets-often from fifty to

weeks. because it comes at a time when the heavy seed. farm work consists mainly of chores. too extensively at first until you get each year, and this crop should be a little experience, but once that is kept separate from the main crop and developed to almost any proportions, conditions I think we should change for there is no danger of an oversupply.-Epitomist.

Succulence Necessary.

Closely yarded hens require succulent fod. If you throw an apple into the pen to a flock of hens that have been closely confined and fed on grain alone, you will observe how quickly they will eat it. These same hens, if turned loose into an orchard, after a few days would not touch an apple though the fruit might be very plen-An apple, as well as other kinds of green food, is a luxury to fowls only when they are closely yarded or housed and fed principally

on grain.

vegetables may be given to advanand nailed to a board will furnish tage. Grain alone for hens, even if entertainment and food for a flock it were best, makes an expensive ration these times, and the aims of the good way to keep the hens busy in poultry farmer should be to utilize as much of the waste of the farm and house as possible.

In getting a good yield of eggs the main factors are fresh cut bone and meat, clover and vegetables, a dry, comfortable house and plenty of exercise.-Farmers' Home Journal.

The Bone Grinder. It is surprising that every farmer that has fowls should not also have a bone grinder. Perhaps the main reason is undoubtedly because the farmer does not understand the many advantages there are in having such a machine, because I have never heard of any one who gave the bone grinder a fair trial that was dissatisned with the investment.

Bones cannot be utilized without being ground, and they contain a large quantity of very valuable food ingredients that go to make cut bone one of the very best substances that can possibly be fed to induce quick growth in chicks or heavy egg-production among hens. Bones contain much lime, which is a necessity to the fowl dropping a large number of eggs during the year. They also contain valuable nitrogen and phosphorus, which elements are not found in very large quantities in many other feeds. So, altogether, green cut bone is well nigh indispensable to the poultry keeper who understands its feeding value.

Many rich bones are wasted every year on the average farm, and this condition really should never exist. The manurial value of bones also is considerable and made thoroughly available after being used by fowls -

Trees Protect From Lightning.

It has been said that all pointed obelectricity in the earth and the atmosment in order to allow the crate to phere. If this theory is true, it would seem that it would be wise to plant half-inch gas pipe twenty-four inches plenty of trees about our premises to act as protectors from lightning. holes in the lower side pieces, which it would also seem that trees with will hold the bottom up and also many sharp points, like the evergreens, would be better than our com-

I never saw an evergreen that had nor sugar pine, nor sugar tree, nor any fruit tree, such as the apple and pear; but I have seen locust, walnut, oak, hickory, yellow popiar, maple, ash and a few other kinds that had seen struck. It is said that in India there is a tree that is never struck by lightning, and the natives fly to it in time of storms for protection.

This is a matter of no small importance, and if everyone who has made any special study along this line would give the results of his observations to the readers of the Farmer it might be the means of saving lives and property from destruction .- B. S. C.

We trust that some attention will be paid to this suggestion. There is no doubt something in it. The writer speaks of the sugar tree as being exempt from lightning, while the maple is sometimes struck. What maple does he refer to? The rock maple or lieve, sometimes struck by lightning, How about the elm? Is it ever struck? We do not recall an instance. -Indiana Farmer.

Planting the Oat Field. With the oat crop, as with other small grain crops, the first essential the hog as much as possible. Do not of success is that the seed bed be in try to hold the crate still or to back the best state of tilth. To meet these him on the bottom of the crate until conditions we believe the best results come from fall plowing. On land surprised to see how quiet he will that has been plowed the previous become after he has walked backward fall, we disk both ways with the disk harrow and then harrow lengthwise crate or through a door, says the and then cornerwise with a spring-Twentieth Century Farmer, raise the tooth harrow. This is done so that front end a little, and he will go in the man who is driving the drill may have a clean field and so that the harrow ridges will not confuse him in driving in a straight line.

When grass seed is sown the land should be gone over with a smoothing forethought. During March, April barrow, so that all the fine seed may and May there is a demand for chicks be covered. Many farmers still cling weighing from one and a half to two to the old idea that the field should pounds that greatly exceeds the avail- be gone over with a roller, but there are certain conditions of the soil Chicks hatched during January and when a roller will prove an actual

There is more light and inferior out seventy-five cents apiece, so there is seed sowed than any other variety of good money in the business if one is small grain. Poor seed causes low prepared for it. What is most neces- yields of oats. The actual cost of imsary is an incubator to hatch the eggs, proved seed is very small compared a brooder to raise the chicks, and a with the increased yields that come broader house to accommodate their from its use. By good seed I do not increased size after the first few mean extremely high priced seed that comes from seedsmen who claim great This is a good work for the farmer, yields, but I mean good, plump,

It is an excellent plan to use one Try your hand at it this spring; not acre of ground to grow seed outs on acquired the business may safely be used only for seed. Under ordinary seed every four years, for there is no crop that will deteriorate faster than oats when they are kept on the same farm year after year. Of course, proper selection of seed and culture will prevent this. Closely linked with the question of good seed comes that of healthy seed. I have found it a good plan to treat all oats that are smutty with formalin before sowing. This kills the smut pores and insures healthy seed .- W. Milton Kelly, in

the Epitomist. Goes to Bed Mad.

When a man comes home at night his wife pours forth a recital in a mill stream of all that has happened There is little nutriment in apples, all day. Then she gets a hook, puts cabbage, potacoes and other green on her bait, and begins to fish to find foods, but they serve as a succulent out what He has done all day, and and change of diet, and for this are she Never Catches a Thing. Then Lord, and not a great help. Clover and affairs she goes off to bed mad because she this is done. stand at the head of all green stuff told so much .- Atchison Globe.

THE PULPIT.

AN ELOQUENT SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV EDWARD NILES.

Theme: John's Second Epistic.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Sunday morning the Rev. Edward Niles, pastor of the Bushwick Avenue Reformed (White) Church, corner of Himrod street, preached from text in Acts 2:46: "With one accord in the temple, and breaking bread," as illustrated by John's Second Epistle, Mr. Niles

We read aloud this entire book of the Bible in four minutes. Shortest hom of all the sixty-six, it is easily written the on three pages of lady's note paper. most precious goods comes in small parcels. A vest pocket full of gold buys coal enough to heat and light this church for years. The thir-teen verses of Second John are more preclous than the thirty-six chapters

Especially interesting is this letter to every woman-and to every man whose dearest friend is a woman. I'ew are outside one or the other cate While nine of the twenty-two New Testament letters are directed to churches, four to Christians in general, two to the Jews and five to dividual men, this is the only one sent

to a woman. The writer was John the aged, her spiritual adviser and intimate friend. Often entertained at her home in Ephesus, he often thought of her when out of the city.

I believe we are right in giving her name. The word translated "lady" in the English text, in the margin is "Cyria." Like "Martha" in the Hebrew, "Cyria" means "Jady," but was ust as much a girl's name among the Greeks as "Flora" with the Romans "Grace" with us,

Cyria, then, was a well known clets; Ciristian with no less than four children. At least two were young men whom John had just found to be steadfast disciples in the town where he was holding evangelistic services. There, too, was the home of Cyria's married sister, as well as of some rieces and nephews. With them the apostle probably stayed. Cyria was a widow of means, leisure and inclination for good works.

Not long before this time, Petron-ius. Nero's "arbiter of elegance," a jects, such as leaves of trees and prominent character in "Quo Vadis, blades of grass tend to equalize the published his "Ephesian Widow." I is a satire upon silly women, living devoted to dress, so evil for pleasure. minded and foul mouthed that its translation is prohibited our mails. The contrast between that typical heathen widow of Enhesus and this typical Christian widew of Ephesus speaks most eloquently of how the Gospel transforms womankind.

The motive of John's letter is two-To commend the widow's children whom he has seen and to warn the widow lest the children still at home be contaminated.

Only a pastor fully understands John's delight at writing with a clear conscience, only a mother fully understards Cyria's delight at reading with beating heart, "I rejoiced greatly that orating hear, "I rejoiced greatly that I have found some of your children walking in truth." Archimedes leaped out of his bath shouting "Eureka! I have found it." when he there discovered the long sought proof of his pet theory. John cries out "Eureka!" with even more joyful intensity when he finds in Cyria's children proof of his and Peter's the-ory propounded at Pentecost, "the promise is unto you and your chil-When toys could go away from a Christian home and, in the midst of paganism, live pure, Christlike lives, John's preaching had passed beyond the experimental stage.

A shadow falls over even this joy. "Some of your children" indicates that the cup of happiness was not full to running over.

Rumors had reached John that Cyria's hospitality was being abused by plausible counterfeits of Christian ministers who were circulating the blamphemy that Christ did not really live on earth in flash and blood. was only an appearance. So thes men were later known as "Docetists. Those children were in imminent dan-ger of being led into perdition by the heresy which asserted that only Jesus Nazareth was crucified; not the Messiah at all. Divinity, they claimed, could not be subject to humanity, Matter is essentially evil. All sin comes from the body. The passion story is drama, not history. Nothing is real but mind. They called themselves "gdvanced think because they wanted Christianity to keep pace with the times and infuse itself with the popular Oriental mysticism. "crogress" was their watchword. In reality, says John, it is retrogress, for they "go onward by not abiding in the teaching of Christ."

The glamour we are inclined to st about the early church is not justified. Its members had the same failings as ours. Its vagaries are strikingly duplicated now and here, Theosophy, Free Thinking, Christian Science flourished in Ephesus, "T teaching of the Twelve Apostles," church manual probably written before John died, warns believers against many who went into evangelism for what they could make out of It lays down this very practical of genuineness: "If he stays test of genuineness: "If he stays more than two days he is false. If he teaches the truth and doeth it not, he is false. Whatspever shall say in the spirit. Give me sliver, or anything else, ye shall not listen to him. If he tell you to give for others who are in want, let no man judge him."

Let us apply this test on the pres ent-day professed improvements upon the old faith: How much do they charge for their text books? What is the price of their treatment? or have these substitute gospels

preached to them? The central thought of this miniature epistle is the same as in all of John's writings, love. Faith is love's basis. When belief is false, love dispears. The disciple whom Jesus wed was now a hundred years old. appears. Although his handwriting was trem-ulous with age, he was still a Son of Thunder. His conception of love was not an invertebrate sentimentality, but a discerning reasonableness. He ever emphasized the need of an actual, incarnate Christ on whom to

focus affection. So he hurled his thunders at whoever would emasculate the love-religion and stirred Cyria to guard her

family against them. Shortly afterward, John is said to have returned to Ephesus, so weak he needed to be carried to the Christian meeting place on young men's aboulders. Unable to stand up and preach, Sunday after Sunday he spread his hands over the worshipers sing the same five-word sermon, "Little children, love one another."
What asked why, he raplied, "Be-cause that is the command of the Lord, and nothing can be done unless

The word "Cyria" has still another Companion.

meaning. It is "what relates to the Lord," and hence "church." From it comes the Scotch "kirk," the Dutch "kerk" and the German "kirche." The Some think it should be so rendered in this epistle, and that this lady is the Ephesian Church personified, her sister the church where John was

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM-

ens from the family home to the church nome. The lesson was and remains a propriete to both. Neither at the house nor in the church do we need a new theology, nor additional commandments. In both places we need the Pentacostal spirit inspiring mentary on the Lesson. is "with one accord to continue stead. TIME,-35-37 A. D. PLACE.fast in the temple; with gladness and singleness of heart breaking bread at home;" in church, in the house, on

Such a widowed saint as I have imagined Cyria, when a boy I was privileged to know. Her time, spent in helping others. day she stopped me on the street and said: "My toy, do you remember how Nero wished all the Romans had one neck, that he might wring it? Well, I was just wishing that all the Christians of York had one neck, that I might hug it." Her life, whether Her life, whether worshiping at the temple or break-ing bread at home, approved her

holding services at the time, her

converts.

dren the sorely tempted Ephesian

If so, the significance simply broad-

What a warning is John's "Look to yourselves that ye receive a full re-Religion is more than a means for gaining heaven or escaping In neither place, any more than upon earth, are rewards and punishents meted out with stupid and indiscriminate uniformity. In the future life remorse will not

be localized. Some among the saved barely squeeze through the gates, others have an abundant entrance. Inside, many are unadorned at all: the crowns of others are plain cir-clets; some heads are wreathed with stars. While rejoicing in their re-demption will not multitudes regret

their empty-handedness?
To be first at school, in games, among business men, is a lofty ambi-tion. Loftiest of all ambitions is to be first in the kingdom of heaven; to be richest where moth and rust corrupt not, where thieves break not through, where industry has its full reward. Such deposits in heavenly vaults increase at compound interest if we walk determinedly in the nar-row path, abbor falsities, work no unworthy schemes, speak no unkind words, are intolerant of our own sins, tolerant to other sinners, make tem-ples of our homes and homes of our temples.

Browning puts in the dying mouth of its leader the cause of that post-Pentacostal joy at church and at home:

For l life with all it yields of joy and woe hope and fear-believe the aged friend-Is just Is just our chance of the prize of learning love.
How love might be, hath been indeed and is.

When We Long For Power. Many a Christian of good average standing really longs for spiritual power—at times. When he hears it said of certain rare individuals, as was said recently of a widely known leader in the Kingdom, "Mr. lives his Christianity so remarkably that you are always uplifted by it when he is in your house," he thinks he would rather have that power, so that people would talk that way about him, than anything else in the world. His desire is sincere, for the moment, but it does not last long enough. If it did, the longed-for r would come. "Blessed are that hunger and thirst after power would come. righteousness, for they shall be filled." But they must care more for the power of the Spirit than for anything else in their lives. Which means that they must be willing to pay the price that the Spirit demands for complete entry into anyone's life, And that is stern, rigid duty-doing at every point; absolute surrender of self and all of self's interests; the making of the Kingdom and its interfirst and supreme in one's life. If this seems too high a price to pay, need not wonder that our lives lack the occasionally, languidly coveted power.-Sunday-School Times. "They Feared as They Entered Into

the Cloud."

Many of the greatest and most uplifting experiences of life approach in the guise of fearsome clouds. Whether any cloud shall be changed into "the Majestic Glory" depends upon whether it shuts in or shuts out Christ. If He be within it, the vision splendid must soon burst forth to show the Master more radiant, more

divine than before. To those drawing consciously near the close of their days this mount of the transfiguration has its lessons exceeding grace. It is not a pleasant thing to anybody to grow old men, despite all they say and the jests they make, age comes as un-expected and unheralded as a cloud drifting across Hermon's heights From some source, invisible, there comes a sudden shadow and a dreadful chill. Something has shut out the sun, slowed the beating of the heart Happy, thrice happy, that disciple who sees the curtain shut down behind him and life only to see the veil thrown back which reveals to him the Saviour glorious in the light of immortality.-The Interior

True Moral Sussion.

Correct moral sussion is the kind that induces a person to cast out of his heart and life the roots and seeds of the evils which so excite his wrath when they come to fruitage in other

Quick Work.

He had made his "pile" very quickly, and chiefly by plunging. Not long ago he visited the little town where he was born and brought up. He was in too much of a hurry to stay long. In point of fact, his stay lasted five hours. The newspaper next day came out with this brief table of his activities while in his home town. It is significant and doubtless charact

sailed on his old mother. Got shaved by the town barber. and gave him a \$10 gold piece. Threw showers of quarters half dollars to the street boys.

Bought a stock farm for \$25,000 and gave it to an old friend. Visited the Home for Boys, which he founded when he first made his

Was run home by a curious crowd.

money. Yelled at the son of a friend to come and go to Europe with him.

Left for the coast at midnight with his wife and son, after one of the greatest days of his life.-Youth's

Sunday-School

MENTS FOR FEBRUARY 28.

Subject: The Gospel in Samaria, Acts 8:4-25-Golden Text, Acts 8:6 -Commit Verses 14, 15-Com-

Samaria.

EXPOSITION.—I. Baptized With the Holy Ghost as Well as With Water, 14-17. The apostles gladly received the intelligence that the dethe street constantly reiterating, thoughtfully contemplating, logically ceived the intelligence that the de-spised Samaritans had received the applying the duplex commandment of Vord of God. They sent their very sest men to foster the work. Peter and John on their arrival found that none of the converts had received the Holy Spirit. Certainly among this company of baptized believers there were some regenerate persons, but we are distinctly told that "as yet the Holy Spirit had fallen upon none of them." They were precisely in the position of many in the church to-day. They had believed the truth concerning the kingdom of God and the name of Jesus Christ, and had been baptized, but they had not re-ceived the Holy Spirit as a distinct and definite personal experience. So important did the apostles regard it that believers should receive the Holy Spirit that the first thing they attended to was this. They evidently thought that the way to obtain the Holy Spirit was by prayer (v. 15; cf. Luke 11 13). It was now years after Pentecost, and still we find the apos-tles praying for the Holy Ghost. We

cannot improve upon their method. The reception of the Holy Spirit by these Samaritan converts was some-thing so very definite and marked that Simon saw it. It has been argued from the fact that the apostles laid their hands upon them that the Holy Ghost can only be given by the laying on of an apostle's hands, and 'as the apostles are no longer with us the gift of the Holy Ghost is not for to-day." This is strange logic This is strange logic and contradicts plain Scripture teaching, for it was not an apostle, but merely "a certain disciple," who laid hands on Saul when he received the Holy Ghost (Acts 9:10, 11). The household of Cornelius received the Holy Ghost without the laying on of any one's hands (ch. 10:44). The Samaritan believers did not have to spend weeks "waiting for their Pen-tecost." It came the moment tecost." It came the moment the conditions were fulfilled. It was so

everywhere in Acts after Acts 2:1.

II. Baptized With Water, but Unregenerate, 18-25. Simon desired to buy the power of imparting the Holy Spirit. His heart was so thoroughly corrupt with selfishness and covetousness that he would turn God's gift into a way of unholy gain. This brought a stern rebuke and awful warning. It is all very solemn. Are there not to-day those who are long-ing and praying for the baptism with the Holy Spirit for their own aggran-dizement or gain? An evangelist once spoke on the baptism with the Holy Spirit. A pastor as he walked home with him said, "That is just what I need. I must have the baptism with the Holy Spirit. I am now getting \$1200 a year. If I had this baptism with the Holy Spirit I believe I could get \$1500." That was frightful, but this pastor only put into plain words what many another has dimly felt and for this reason has longed and prayed for the gift. Let all such ponder the solemn words in vs. 20-23. Such a view of the matter reveals an irreverence toward God and a selfishness so profound as to make pardon almost The one who thinks that God's gifts can be purchased with money does not know God nor the methods of His grace. All of God's gifts are gifts indeed. They are not to be purchased, but received (Is. 55:1; Rom. 6:23; Eph. 2:8; Rom. 11:6). Simon had believed Philip's doctrine and had been baptized with water (v. 13), but he was an unregenerate man, his heart was not right in the sight of God, and he had no part nor lot in this matter. The only one who has this matter. The only one who has part or lot in the matter of the gift of the Holy Ghost is the one whose heart is right in the sight of God (cf. Heb. 1:9; Acts 5:32). It matters little whether our hearts are right in the sight of man, the question is, are our hearts right in the sight of God We need forgiveness not only for our outward acts, but also for the thoughts of our heart. Simon was in the visible church, but nevertheless he was "in the gall of bitterness and the bond of iniquity." the bond of iniquity." There is no gall so bitter as the gall of sin. There is no bond so strong as the bond of iniquity (John 8:34). Simon did not want to draw near to God himself, so asked Peter to pray to the Lord for him He does not appear to have been so sorry for his sin as he was frightened at the possible penalty. According to tradition Simon did not became an enemy to the Gospel. apostles did two things—they testi-fied of what they themselves knew of the Lord (cf. Luke 24:48; Acts 1:8) and "preached the Word of the Lord." The word translated "preach" means "spoke." They did not preach sermons, but just talked the Word of the Lord. Notice carefully what it was they talked, not their own ideas, but the Word of the Lord. On their way back home they took opportunity of declaring the good tidings in the villages of the Samaritans through which they passed. Their prejudices were breaking down rapidly. Their method of preaching is worthy of imi-tation, just talking the Word of the Lord and declaring the Gospel (the good news). The Weeping Bell.

The convent of St. Mark at Florence, now a museum, has preserved its old bell, given by Cosmo de' Medtci. It is known as the weeping bell, because it sounded the death knell of Savonarola, mingling its tones with the groans of the crowd. The effect of the atmosphere during four centuries threatened it with ruin. will be replaced by a new bell, but the old one is to be preserved in the second cloister. The curator of the museum, Signor Guido Corocci, has made an exhaustive examination of the old bell, on which some of the original inscriptions can still be read. The principal scheme of decoration is a frieze of children, which, in the opinion of Signor Corocci, was exe-cuted by Michelozso after designs of Donatello .- London Globe.

THE LADIES' WAY. Stella-"Do you do your Christ-

mas shopping early?"
Bella--"Of course, but I never buy till the last minute."-New York Sun.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

FEBRUARY TWENTY-EIGHTH. Missions: Present-day Pio-

neers. Eccl. 11: 1-4. The sower and the seed. Matt. 13:

missionary call. Jer. 1: 4-10. A missionary message. Isa. 40: 1-11. The missionary's s. ength. Ezek.

Achieving impossibilities. Ezek. 37 Missionary hardships. 2 Tim. 2: Missionaries seems to throw away time and strength and money; but

missionaries are trusting it all to God, not to men (v. 1). The word comes back, after many days always, after few days some times, always enough to encourage

and how gioriously much in the endless years! (v. 1.) A missionary does not choose among his hearers, bot gives to all. He has had so many | py surprises

in men that he is not ever-careful of his pearls (v. 2). The missionary finds many clouds and much wind, but he is like the man who said, "I do love weather!" (v. 4.)

Suggesions. A missionary, though in New York City, is on the outpos s whenever he

meets an unconverted man. A pioneer is one that first opens up a country; and what territory is so wonderful as a soul!

A missionary is the pioneer of ctv. ilization; it is he that makes possible law, order, trade, and wealth Missionaries are pioneers of education: first the Sunday school, then the day school, then the college.

Illustrations. An unconverted soul is a jungle, in which lurk all poisonous serpents and wild beasts.

A pioneer must first let in the sun with the axe and then break up the soil with the plough. So a missionary starts with the sunshine of friendliness, and then ploughs for sowing the gospel seed.

As Crusoe found footprints on the sand assuring him of the presence of an unseen companion, so every mis-sionary pioneer sees certain bleeding footprints gone before him.

It is gold that has drawn most of the worldly pioneers, but there is no such gold as the missionaries' nuggets,-immortal souls.

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

Shepherds and Hirelings-John 10:

1-16; Matt. 8: 11-13. John 10: 1-16. For many centuries Palestine has been a country of sheep-walks. You may find today descendents of the shepherds of ancient days who trod those paths, and who, true to the traditions of their tribe, still keep watch over their flocks. When our Lord traveled through Judaea and Galilee and in the country east of the Jordan he frequently saw great flocks of sheep feeding, and very

probably among his auditors many times were shepherds themselves. In Christ's declaration of truth it was his custom to make it clear to his hearers by using illustrations which immediately won their atten-In the passage before us he tion. was about to teach a most important and interesting truth, one which was of the deepest concern to mankind. He used the Hebraism "Verily, verily," meaning "It is true, indeed." Of course every declaration the Master made was true, but there were occasions when it was necessary, either because of the blindness or the antagonism of men, to emphasize particularly the truth which was about to be ced. This was such Our Lord was constantly with false teachers. He had to combat them and assail their teaching. The Pharisees persisted in declaring they were the real pastors, and that Jesus was an impostor. Galilaean contrasted the good shep herd with the hireling, and allowed his hearers to judge which was the

Matt. 8: 11-13. The last verse of the above passage contains Christ's prediction of one fold and one shepherd. Here in this part of Matthew there is similar announcement. Whoever it is, Jew or Gentile, who has be-lieved upon Jesus, he has entered his fold, which is but another name for the kingdom of God. But disohedient, unbelieving Jews will be cast away. 'Children of the kingdom" here has eference to the members of the rebellious nation who would not have Christ rule over them.

***************** American :-: Duelling :

The years which separate us Americans from duelling are fewer than most of us realize. The late Prof. Shaler's Autobiography, now running in the Atlantic, has this amusing rem-

The first occasion was when a silly cousin of mine with too much wine in him challenged a well known duelist. James Jackson, who as a general fell at Perryville. Fortunately, I knew Jackson as well as a boy of eighteen may know a man of twice his years. I made my plea to him to give my kinsman an easy way out. At first he was obdurate, saying that he would have his life-he had, indeed, reason to be vexed-but in the end he told his second to "fix it up" with me. My good, I may say indeed affectionate, relations with Jackson had begun a year before in a like absurd business in a ball room in Frankfort. I had accidentally stepped into the mess made on the floor by the breaking of a bottle of champagne, which he as manager was trying to have cleaned up. With a sharp word, he pushed me aside; my new found manly dignity was offended; so therefore, as usual in such cases, I asked him for his card. His answer was: "I beg your pardon. my dear sir, I took you for a boy." We both saw the fun of the situation and became friends. He was one of the glories of this world, he lifted my sense of what it was to be a manthe ancient type of gentleman.

GOT LEFT IN THE RUSH

Jessie is engaged to be married." "The mischief she is! I intended to propose to that girl myself when I got time."—Chicago Record-Hereld. THE WARFARE AGAINST DRINK

TEMPERANCE BATTLE GATHERS STRENGTH EVERY DAY.

Rollicking Drinking Song.

With a Check on the Rolliek.

Come! Pour us the ruby red wine!
For in it real happiness lies.
Inspiring philosophy richly divine.
To every true thinker endeared!

Bright scintillant sparkles it brings to
the eyes.

the eyes.

And makes them at last rather bleared.)

The juice of the palpitant graps
The soul optimistic expands;
The Future takes on such a ravishing

Twere idle with Hope to dissemble.
Ambition itself you might grasp with your hands!
(Until it's observed that they tremble.)

fig for the foolish who think In temperance joy they can find!
In idle indifference gaily we drink
While jeering the stoics who ponder.
To quaff, and quaff deeply, we have but
one mind,
mind which before long will
wander.)

Right clear through the night as we sup,
We drink the rich juice of the South;
We see no To-morrow inside as wine cup;
So what of its thought is the use?
Then pour the delicious led wine in your mouth!

(9000 painfully thick limes; and loose.)

We laugh at the progre of Time,
No matter how stern! a stalk;
The roseate liquor is far too sublime
To urge us to more than a rambling.
And filled with our nectar we proudly
may walk!
(Until it drifts into a shambling.)

We'll live just as long as we can.
And in the bright Present repose;
The Future we'll leave to the non-drinking

Who has no real sense in his head. ere you imbibe, sniff the wine in your Nose.
(Which will soon be a furious red.)

—Associated Sunday Magazine

Why Do They Drink? As one walks along the ugly street

the big black bottles stand out in the wide glass window, so close at hand that one might almost put one's hand on them. Liquid damnation, as our friends the prohibitionists would say. But even though the proprietor of this place might be induced to wash the thirsty gutters with his wares, there is no pressing haste for this. Pray ask him first whether he has yet other commodities in stock. Up there on that high shelf, inside the store, has he per-chance, in bottles that we can empty in the gutter, too, such miserable stuffs as these: The quintessence of a selfish heart; the scourge of scolding tongues; the haste of wealthy vagabonds to kill themselves and dragging hours; the memories of little ones who died because the great world, that had called them here to play their parts a trifling time, had greedily withheld her bounty from their pallid lips; or the unceasing round of drudgery that changes human beings into mere aching cogs in

All these must run along the gut ter there; else do you not know that, for the temporary washing of the stain of sorrow from the heart, men would perform a miracle and make them fiery beverages from out the very paving stones of the street? Yes, if they shall ask for daily bread and have but stones, they will trans-form the unpalatable diet into momentary cloud castles, from whence, it is true, they shall descend to a still sadder and more sordid earth. But what would you wish? Stones But what would you wish? are highly indigestible, good tem-perance friends, and grate unpleas-antly upon the teeth of those who bite at them.-Louise Harding, in Christian Register.

One Cause of Child Labor.

A common contributing cause to child labor is the saloon and the which discour meeting age thrift and frugality among the to com- poor and often force their children at a too early age from the school into the mill or shop. men undertake to support saloons and poolrooms, their families are sure to suffer. To relieve that want, the wife 'takes in washing" and the son or daughter leaves school to seek em-

> Child labor voluntarily undertaken and the experience accompanying it have in many cases proven more beneficial than the schooling sacrificed. However, there is a great difference between Mr. Lawrence, the wealthy contractor at Fairfield, leaving hom, at eight years of age to assist his poor mother in the support of a large family, and the children of an able-bodied spinner in Lewiston who are forced to toil in the cotton factory to support their father, who spends his time playing billiards and

drinking in beer shops. Intoxicating liquors, more than any other thing, tend to make people idle, wasteful and vicious, thus strik ing at both morals and wealth. Liquor blights the last hopeful prosrect of the poor and creates paupers,

Cause of Pneumonia. "Men drunk from liquor and men

drunk from overcating are most sus-ceptible to pneumonia and die of it," said Dr. Evans, Chicago's Health Commissioner, in an address a day or two ago. "The majority of cases of pneumonia are of patients who contracted the disease after a drunken debauch or who were drunk from overfeeding," Dr. Evans continued. "People drunk from overfeeding, I think, are almost as immoral as those who stupefy themselves with liquors. The effects of pneumonia in such patients are much the same.'

Temperance News and Notes. The "bumper" is well named. A sherry cobbler does not mend

We favor shorter hours for overworked bartenders. The use of the cup that inebriates is often bowled out.

If rectifiers could only rectify the mistakes of alcohol-

One month after Galesburg, went dry, her "drunk list" had preciated from ninety-one to seven-

Every moderate drinker could abandon the intoxicating cup if he would; every inebriate would if he could.—John B. Gough.

The National W. C. T. U. has local unions in 10,000 towns and cities. The work is carried on by thirty-eight departments. The organization is but thirty-four years old.

The value of farm products in the past year is placed at \$7,778,000,000. Pretty soon the liquor manufacturer will come along and want to know how the country could possibly survive if it didn't have him to rot up his little sixty-four one-hundredth of