Housing Tools.

The way some people house their tools in winter is enough to give harrows and rakes the toothache. need more tools than in former years, but not one farm in a foren has buildings to match .-American Cultivator.

### Dairy Cows.

Too close confinement of dairy cows is greatly detrimental to their All animals require exercise to develop properly and have normal health, and good health and vitality are necessary to the production of good milk .- Indianapolis News.

#### Concerning Wire Fences.

Wire fences lend themselves readfly to beautifying schemes, for they turnish good support for vines of wival of the industries, when all labor every description. If you crave an- will be employed, and meat consumpauai change, try climbing nasturtiums, morning glories, sweet pens, wild cucumber, gourds, Madeira vine or cobaca. If a permanent effect is desired, plant elematis, crimson ram- this demand .- Indiana Farmer, iler rose, honeysuckle, trumpet creeper or woodbine; and during the first year while they are getting a firm footbold, you can use any of the anauals for temporary and immediate results .- Washington Star.

Small Fruit.

There are three essentials in the selection of a location for small

First, that the soil and lay of the fand be suitable-good ground, wellfrained-ordinary ground is all right, but not in an old orchard or so near to other large brees that they will absorb the moisture and nutriment from the soil.

must be convenient to the house, and kept on it for two or three years the this is an important consideration sprouts will be conquered and blue with all garden products.

Third, the small fruit garden must

cause of high priced corn hogs art selling off faster than for some years, and this is sure to make a short hog crop next season, and therefore in-sure high prices for fat hogs.

One can found or add to the swine herd excellently well bred hogs at nearly pork prices, and such a time is the one in which to make ready for n good hog crop next season, especially when it is true that so much of the breeding stock is going to the pork market to save the corn. reader will call to mind similar conditions as now exist when during one year fat hogs sold at \$4 to \$5 per hundred pounds, and the next season's crop sold at \$6 to \$7. was due to conditions similar to those existing now

Another feature of this matter is that everything points to a great revival of the industries, when all labor tion greatly increased. Everything now points to such a condition during next year. The hog breeders should right now get ready to supply

The Angora Goat.

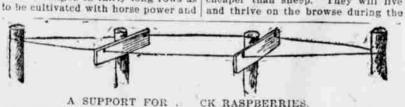
The inquiry of a "Parke County Farmer" in the Farmer has led me to write an article on the Angora as a brush destroyer. By what experience we have had we think our Parke County friend will find a flock of Angoras is the cheapest and most efficient way of ridding his land of brush and sprouts.

The Angora is far superior to the sheep as a browser. The sheep cat good garden grass as food and browse as a condiment.

The Angoras eat browse as a food and grass as a condiment.

If the land referred to be cut off Second, the plat for small fruits and seeded to grass and Angoras grass will come in their stead.

The Angora can be kept much he so arranged in fairly long rows as cheaper than sheep. They will live



A SUPPORT FOR .

The small fruits to be planted on circumstances and the likes and dis- ing its young and shearing mohair. likes of the family to be provided for, but almost any one will want red and black raspberries, and of Mills, Sanford, Maine. course, strawberries, as well as

occasional provision should be made browse. for a wider space for the passage of a etc. Ten feet is wide enough for together and do not run. this purpose. In large plantations avery fourth space should be a wide been made to the Angora is that they in the world, and that the God The quantity of each to be planted picket fence. must be decided entirely by the size of the family and its preferences.

If the planting space in a row is 144 feet this will accommodate twelve gooseberries and twenty-four currents. Of raspherries and blacka row, A row of gooseberries and currants and one each of red raspberries, black raspberries, blackber ries and grapes, well taken care of. should give a very fair supply to an ordinary family for use both for fresh and for canning, and be more this quantity.

It should be impressed on the mind of the intending planter that a small those which contain double yolks, as plantation, well cared for, will fur- only the hens that are overfat lay hish more fruit than a larger one, double yolk eggs, but eggs of an averneglected .- Prairie Farmer.

## What Agriculture Needs.

Agriculture must rise to meet the college man. The leading agricultural colleges are now so well established, and are reaching in such dihas never been known before. This direct it.

of the earth only, although this must It must consist as well in reorganizing the business or commercial interests of agriculture, and in a radical change in the ideals and modes when we have learned to apply our science, and to organize it as a part dans. Crevecours and La Flechesof good business systems. We are and yet they are not as large fowls as now in the epoch of the landation of the Brahmas, Cochins or Plymouth crop and animal production can make a good farmer.-Professor L. H. Bailey's "College Men as Farm Managers," in the Century.

Breeding Hogs. Several things may be said just now in favor of buying breeding hogs, and not the least is the pries foraccount now is the time both to found

atherwise cared for with a minimum summer and can be wintered on

fodder. While cleaning up the waste land the farm will depend on individual the Angora will pay its way in rais-

I have received thirty-two to thirtyseven cents per pound net for my mocurrants, gooseberries, blackberries, hair, which I always ship to Sanford

I have fifty head of Angoras on a grapes, which, while not classed as pasture covered with hazel, oak, hicksmall fruits, still come in as part of ory and blackberry briers. I expect them to kill all this year except the The rows of can and bush fruits hickory, which will probably have to should be made eight feet apart, but be cut by hand once, as they do not where there are a number of rows eat hickory as well as other kinds of

The Angora is not so apt to be atwagon in spraying, getting out brush, tacked by dogs as sheep, as they flock

Currants and gooseberries are hard to fence against. I have should be planted four feet apart in had some trouble in fencing with rail the rows, raspberries and blackber- fences, but are as easy to control as ries three feet and grapes eight feet. any other stock with woven wire or

I have had Angoras on my farm for four years, beginning with a very small flock.

They are equally or more hardy than sheep, eating all kinds of browse. After the brush and sprouts berries, forty-eight can be placed in are killed the stumps soon rot and blue grass will soon set .- W. T. Ellis, in the Indiana Farmer.

## Regarding Large Eggs.

It is desirable that the hens lay arge eggs, and while same breads lay larger eggs than the average, yet than the average farmer's family there are individual hens of all breeds uses. Yet there are some families that excel in that respect if the conthat would use the product of twice ditions are favorable. What is meant by large eggs is not such as may be of abnormal size, or approaching age size and uniform in appearance. When the eggs are uniform they present a more attractive appearance in market and bring better prices.

When pullets are just beginning to lay, it is more usual for the eggs to be small than of average size, and rect and applicable ways that they the same thing happens to both hens are creating a body of ability and and pullets when they are near the sentiment touching country life that | end of their laying period, especially when about to moult. The feed also ability and sentiment is bound to ex- has something to do with the matter, press itself. The influence of these as it has been noticed that hens which colleges and experiment stations will are well fed and receive a liberal alremake agriculture and re- lowance of corn lay larger eggs than do those which receive a less quantity This redirection will not show it- of grain, but there is no uniformity self in increasing the productiveness in the size of eggs from a whole flock, as the hens differ. Even two sisters

be the fundamental effort and result. may lay eggs entirely unlike in every respect. It should be the case that the large breeds should lay larger eggs than the small breeds, but this does not al-We shall be able to in- ways happen, for the largest eggs are crease the profitableness of farming produced by the Minorcas, Black Spanish and the French breeds-Houscience itself, as if the mere knowl- Rocks. Large eggs, however, are edge of the laws underlying good really produced at greater cost of food, as they require more materia, in their composition, and the hen that lays large eggs may not lay as many as a hen laying small ones. For that reason they are really worth more and a higher price should be demand, ed for them, which customers will willingly pay if they can get them The breeds mentioned as laying large which they can be obtained. On this eggs are all non-sisters, and their eggs are white, but that is no objecand add to herds, because good blood tion, as buyers will always prefer ex can be bought at such low prices, tra large eggs to those that are sugal ily because the price of corn is and lack uniformity, whether dark so high. Another reason is that be- or light in color,-Weekly Witness.

THE TEMPERANCE PROPAGANDA

THE REV-WINNING ALL ALONG LINE. TRA WHENDERSON Army of No Retreat.

Subject: The Nearness of Cod.

Acts 17:27: "Though He be not far

The Pulpit

warenam

from every one of us."

The consciousness of the reality of a power outside ourselves is a fundamental in the religious experience of the race. The understanding that the inexplicable and universal external potency is Delty marks an advanced step in the spiritual intelligence of humanity. The sense of the proximity of divinity is characteriste of the most advanced explanations of the religious experiences of men. That religion offers the most satisfactory practicalities and theology which is possessed of the clearest comprehen-sion of the reality and presence of

the God in whom we live, as Paul says, and move and have our being.

A mighty reason for asserting the supremacy of that religious system that we call Christian lies in the fact that in it we have the efflorescence of the thought that our God is not an absence but near. The God and Father of us and of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ is not far from any one of us who knows Him and endeavors to keep His command-ments, neither do we postulate Him as far from those who, out in the far country of iniquity and folly and deceitfulness, are feeding their souls on food unfit for swine.

The God of Christ is as near as ever. His Spirit is with us and within us. His presence is a feature and a force, and may be if we will'a consciously accepted fact and power in our lives.

In the consciousness of the nearness of God there is to be found the power, the peace and the inspiration beyond compare. And in the sense of the all presence of Jehovah there lies the alone hope for the spiritual regeneration and the moral reforma-tion of the race. For the sense of the nearness of God, moulding force in the moral life of man and intensifler of spiritual vigor as it is, is prerequisite that we may have that revival of religion for which we hope and pray. It is impossible to teach a man anything about the supernal God or to make him understand his holiest obligations to God and the children of God until he has a lively consciousness of the reality and near ness of God.

The sense of the nearness of God makes for power. It strengthens the arm of man and stoutens the heart of man for Christian service. It amplifies the moral faculties of men. Just in proportion that a man is conscious of the nearness of God is he doughty in the service of God and careful of the moral integrity of his life. The man who has little sense of the proximity of God does little for Him and lives little like Him. The man who habitually practices the presence of God, having an ever present measure of and incentive to right-eousness, endeavors constantly to be well-pleasing to God and worthy of His approbation. The man who doesn't have thought of the nearness of God never feels the need to live as God would desire him to live

The sense of the nearness of God makes for power not only in the or-dering of the internal moral life of man, but it makes for valor in the warfare against sin. No careful stu-dent of history can be cheerful as he contemplates the morality of the world to-day from the standpoint of who would transform morals by the power of the will of men. Not more can we hope to transform the world by the energies of man than we are able to rid ourselves unaided of the grace and empowering of God made a startling discovery regarding from sin. But when a man under-the cheap grades of whisky sold all from sin. But when a man under-stands that the God of the world is has commanded that we shall rebuke sin stands with us and abides within us then the mass of sin loses its insurmountable aspect and slaught of Satan occomes correspondingly less terrific

The sense of the nearness of God makes for peace. It ministers not the peace and comfort of material things, though we should never for-get that by seeking the kingdom of God first we shall zoonest enjoy that blessed life when all men shall enjoy the material comforts of the world, but it gives to us the spiritual peace of God incorruptible, undefiled and fadeless, which is the gift of God to those who in sincertty and truth try to do His will. It ministers not the peace of satisfaction with things as they are. But it does give us peace ineffable in that it assures us that though we may be unable to rectify the evils of the day and age we have neither time nor strength nor opportunity successfully to overthrow many a mighty wrong, God will labor where we may not He will be here when we are gone, He will succeed where we must cease He will accomplish in His time what we cannot achieve in ours.

The sense of the nearness of God makes for inspiration. The pearer we conceive God to be, the nearer we are sure He is, the more are we inspired to do our work in our own time under His direction, to sacrifice, to suffer, to be patient, forbearing, obedient. There is nothing more disheartening than to attempt to carry on the fight against unaided by the help of ever-present God. Nor is against sin anything more inspiring than to undertake the positive and progressive program of righteousness that looks toward the kingdom of God as an ultimate and ideal, possessed of the assurance that the God who was near His people in the past is near to them The sense of the nearness of God gave Abraham hope and Jacob spiritual vitality. It warmed the zeal of the prophet and quickened the pulses of the priests and kings whose names Israel reveres. It augmented the spiritual capacities of the apostles, produced Pentecost, comforted Stephen, surcharged Paul, enof Christ swept the Empire of Rome.
The sense of the presence of God
has an equal inspirational influence to-day. Controlled by it we may dare the impossible, overcome the overwhelming, chango the age-long babits of a sinful world. Without it we can do nothing perdurable, nothing eternally superb. He is not far from every one

us. Therefore, let us be zealous, let us be circumspect, let us trust and be With Him near there is power, peace, lespiration, the incen-tive to live as ever in His sight.

THE LADIES' WAY. Stella-"Do you do your Christmas shopping early?" Bella-"Of course, but I never buy CONCERTED ATTACK ON DRINK

The world has sung of the lust of war And the glory of hero deeds; Of the great deeds done and the battles

won—
And the race attentive heeds:
But I would sing of the tried and true.
Who walk bif's quieter street.
With purpose some to conquer wrongs—
The Army of No Reivest

Tis not for the fame of a mighty name,

Tis not for man's applause.

They have set their hearts
To the steadfast part
Of a weak but righteous cause.
One pole-star clear of duty near
The light unto their feet.
Unwoved they tread toward the rocks
ahead— The Army of No Retreat!

never the world will shout them cheer.
These tireless, quenchless men,
Nor bronzes flame
Their worthy fame
To those who come again. Their worthy fame
To those who come again.
In the large transparent of the large transparent
And wrong goes to defeat,
lecause they give the lives they live—
The Army of No Retreat!
—H. B. Milward.

The Price of Drink. It is not so much the money that drunkenness wastes as the misery it produces, the domestic, temporal, and sternal misery, which most of all ap-pals us. As to the expense of this vice, great as it is, that we least deplore; for the loss of money, we hate it least. On the contrary, we should be content were the money and the vice to perish together. We should be content to pay that hundred mil-lions as yearly tribute, would this enemy to God and man, this foe to our peace and plety, leave these shores

We wish to keep, and, were it possible, to get back, something far more precious than money. Give that mother back her son as he was on the day when he returned from his father's grave, and in all the affection of his uncorrupted boyhood walked to the house of God with a widowed weeping woman leaning on his arm. Give that grieved man back his brother as innocent and happy as in those days when the boys, twined in those days when the boys, twined in each other's arms, returned from school, bent over the same Bible, slept in the same bed, and never thought that the day would come when brother should blush for brothers. Clya this wasning wife who site er. Give this weeping wife, who sits before us wringing her hands in agony—the tears dripping through her jeweled fingers, and the lines of sorrow prematurely drawn on her beautiful brow—give her back the man she loved, such as he was when her young heart was won, when they stood side by side on the nuptial day, and, receiving her from a fond fa-ther's hands, he promised his love to one whose heart he has broken, and whose once graceful form now bends with sorrow to the ground. Give me back, as a man, the friends of my youthful days, whose wrecks now lie thick on this wreck-strewn shore!

Relieve us of the fears that lie heavy on our hearts for the character and the souls of some who hold par-ley with the Devil by this forbidden tree, and are floating on the outer edge of that great gulf-stream which sweeps its victims onwards to most woeful ruin. Could this be done, we would not talk of money. The hun-dred millions which drink costs this land is not to be weighed or even mentioned with this. Hearts are broken which no money can heal. Rachel is "weeping for her children," be comforted .- Dr. refusing to

Deadly Drugs in Whisky. Dr. B. H. Warren, State Pure Food Commissioner of Pennsylvania, has Most of the cheap whisky sold in Pennsylvania, I have discovered by analysis, is manufactured from wood alcohol and red or India pepper, latter element giving the deadly dose the desired 'snap.' I was astounded when the chemists informed me of their findings in a number of cases, and immediately had over 1000 samples taken up over the State. Ninety five per cent. of the samples so far examined have shown the presence of wood alcohol in poisonous quantitles, along with the pepper. samples contained arsenic, turpentine and traces of prussic acid." Dr. Warren said he had instituted proceedings in over 100 cases where the deadly stuff had been sold. The total number, from present indications, will exceed 1000, and may, before the investigation is completed, reach "No wonder," said the doctor, that our asylums are full."

Where the saloon exists it damns en souls for every one that all th It cannot be right and nothing can make it right, that all these forces of love and pity and philanthropy, the life-forces of any nation, should be perverted and rendered barren by the wanton selfishness of the careless, the ignorant, the indifferent and the bad.—Dr. Charles F. Aked, in Appleton's.

## Lincoln's Influence.

Men are living to-day who were induced to sign the pledge by Abraham Lincoln's convincing arguments That he thoroughly appreciated the menace of liquor evils is evidenced his declaration on the very day his tragic death, that "the next snarl we have got to straighten out is the liquor question."—C. A is the liquor question."—t Phelps, in Broadway Magazine.

Change Your Doctor. In the theatre of the Crystal Pal ace. London. Cardinal Manning was addressing a great meeting of the members of a temperance organization. "I will confess to you." he said, "that I do not practice what I preach. I am not a total abstainer myself, because my doctor work let me be because my doctor won't let me be one." Thereupon a voice came from the topmost gallery, "Change your doctor." "Thank you for the hint," the Cardinal, "I will." And he scoming from that time a total

Put Up Whisky Against Bibles "If the so-called reformers of Des Moines insist on interfering with our Moines hasist on interfering with our business as we conduct it under the law, or try to drive us out of business, we will see which will go the farthest in the fight—a barrel of whisky or a bushel of Bibles," said George Judd, who was recently elected president of the Des Moines Retail Liquor Dealers' Association.

Boston has apparently voted for license by from 8000 to 10,000 votes a reduction of about one-half from the majority of last year,

## The Sunday-School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM-MENTS FOR MARCH 7.

Subject: Philip and the Ethiopian, Acts 8:26-40-Golden Text, John 5:39-Commit Verses 29-31-Commentary on the Lesson.

TIME.-35-37 A. D. PLACE.-

TIME.—35-37 A. D. PLACE.—
The Desert.

EXPOSITION.—I. A Great Preacher Sent Into a Desert, 26, 27a. Philip was in the midst of a great work in Samaria, and now he was to leave all this and go down to a desert road to meet a slagle individual and lead him to Christ. This shows the importance of personal work and the value of a single soul. Philip had learned the highest form of wisdom—the wisdom of doing just what the Lord bids you. He was a man gulded of God, because he was so earnestly looking for he was so earnestly looking for guidance, and so prompt in obeying. Faith's best proof is obedience (Heb. 11:8)

U. A Great Statesman Seeking the the way of Life, 27h, 28. If we just go the way God bids, asking no questions, it will soon begin to develop why God has sent us. This man was a great person, but that was not why Philip was sent to him but because Philip was sent to him, but because he was a sincere seeker after truth (v. 27, last clause, 30, 31, 34, 36; comp. Jno. 7:17; Ps. 25:9). This statesman evidently considered religion a matter of sufficient importance to be tow much time, trouble and exto bestow much time, trouble and expense upon it. He "had come to Jerusalem for to worship." No wonder God gave more light to a man who was so earnestly following the light he had. In v. 28 R. V. is a lesson on How to Study the Bible and how to improve the time when traveling. It was while engaged in the study of the Word that God revealed to the eunuch the fuller truth. This indicates the reason why some of us never get these revelations from God III. Personal Work in a Chariot, 29-35. It is evident from the record

here that God does not expect us to speak to every one we meet about His salvation; but that, if we watch for His leading as to whom to approach, He will give it. There are proach, He will give it. There are many of us who never heard the Spirit say to us, "Go, speak to that man." Is it because we are not listening keenly enough to catch "the still, small voice?" It is well to note carefully the first two words the Spirit spoke to Philip, "go near." If we are to win men to Christ that is the way to begin. One of the great mistakes of a large portion of the church to-day is that we are trying to save men from a distance. It is an unusual sight to see one man running after another to speak to him about Christ. This was the only way Philip Christ. This was the only way Philip could catch his man. It is the only way we can catch many whom the Lord wishes us to save. We wait for men to come and seek us. Oh, for a few Philips to run after men! "Understandest thou what thou readest?" A very pertinent question, and yet would not some of us think it impertinent if put to us? But if we were to tell the truth about our Ribble read. to tell the truth about our Bible readto tell the truth about our Bible reading, what would we have to answer to that question? The eunuch answered. "How can I, except some one shall guide me?" There is One always ready and always at hand to guide us (Jno. 14:26; 16:13; 1 Jno. 2:27). It is very important that we should understand what we read (Matt. 13:19, 23; 15:10; 24:15). The eunuch was thoroughly in earnest in his search for truth. He besought this unknown worker to come sought this unknown worker to come into his charlot and sit with him that he might point out to him the meaning of God's Word. It was indeed providential that he was reading a passage that so clearly expounds the work of Jesus. The eunuch asked a question that went right at the heart of the matter, "of whom speaketh the prophet this? of himself or of some other man?" or of some other man?" It is al-ways well to know exactly of whom any Scripture speaks. But there is no passage where this question is more vital than in Isaiah 53. If i refers to the Messiah, then beyond the possibility of honest question Jesus of Nazareth was the predicted Messiah. And it does refer to the Messiah and to Jesus. Infidels and rationalists have labored hard to invent some other interpretation. But every attempt has ended in utter fail-The most plausible theory that they have advanced is that it refers to "suffering Israel." But this theory goes all to pieces on the rock that the sufferer is represented as suffering for the sins of others than himself (Isa. 53:4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12), and the others for whose sins he is suffering are "my people," i. e., Israel (Isa. 53:8). So evidently the sufferer can-

not be Israel.

III. Believing, Baptized and Rejoicing, 36-40. The treasurer promptly accepted the truth and Jesus. If
the eunuch had been like many modern "seekers after truth." he would
have thought of a score of things that not be Israel. would hinder his being baptized. But he was not merely in pretence, but in reality an honest inquirer; so, when he found the truth he threw difficulties to the wind and obeyed it. Philip does not hesitate, but immediately baptizes him. Philip's work is done and the Spirit takes him away (seemingly he is caught away as by a hurri-cane, cf. 2 K. 2:16). The eunuch must now learn to look directly to Jesus Himself. This he does. He does not ask for Philip now that he has found Jesus. He went on his way "rejoicing" with a new-found joy, a foy those only know who receive Jesus.

## Southern Hospitality.

Among the Southern writers who are firm believers in the hospitality of the South is Thomas Nelson Page According to Mr. Page, however, this hospitality is not always appreciated By way of illustration he tells the following story about the good old times before the war:

"A guest in a Southern home requested the use of a horse to carry him to the next town, where he 'n tended to stay for a few days. The host, with that true Southern hospitality, let him have the horse, and even sent along a negro boy to bring the animal back. The days went by and neither boy nor horse showed up.

"The host at last sent a messenge to see what had become of them. The boy was found on a plantation near the neighboring town. He was asked why he had not come back with the

"The reply was: 'Cause dat gent'man don sold the horse."
"Well, how did that I sep

"'He don sold me, too!' replied

# EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, MARCH 7.

The Soul's Bread-John 6: 27, 32, 33,

35, 51, 53, 58, 68, 35, 51, 53, 58, 68.

Christ, in this great discourse, gives us the very heart of the gospel message. He recognizes that there is in man a deep hunger and thirst of soul which nothing in this world can satisfy. How strange it is that all men today do not accorpt his teaching and seek and find in him soullife and soul-rest!

In vain the race has thought to find real happiness in the rain of earth.

real happiness in the gain of earthly riches. But treasures of gold and silver bring no peace to the heart. Money, even in millions of dollars, cannot buy a moment of real comfort of mind or contentment of spirit, and it utterly falls to provide any assurance to its ungodly possessor, dying, against an eternity of hopeless and starless darkness and . spair-

Equally fruitless has en the quest of mankind for soul-real in the pursuit of fame. Were it possible for anyone to win the a lause of the whole world, achieve the highest and most dazzling success, and make a reputation for greatest. reputation for greatness among all nations of the earth, yet all this brings no genuinb sense of peace to the deathless soul.

In seeking the pier sures of earth wast millions of humanity hope to forget all care and sorrow and come forget all care and sorrow and come into the enjoyment of that which makes for enduring happiness. But what a woeful mistake! Though one drink of every cup of joy, gain possession of all that heart can wish, fancy invent and money can buy, yet there is, down in the soul, a deep sense of utter emptiness, misery and failure. failure.

Jesus Christ alone can respond to the cravings, yearnings and inex-pressible needs of the spiritual na-ture. He says: "He that cometh to me shall never hunger; and he that believeth on me shall never thirst." To the Samaritan woman he said: Whosoever drinketh of this water shall thirst again; but whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life."

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

MARCH SEVENTH

Life Lessons for Me From Psalms. Ps. 46: 1-11. (Consecration Meeting.)

confessional. Ps. 51. shepherd. Ps. 23. war song. Ps. 68: 1-6. King. Ps. 2. Savior. Ps. 22: 1-11. Home. Ps. 90: 1-12.

David was signing of what he had proved when he called God "a very present help in trouble." but we may prove it as thoroughly as he did (v

All fear is lack of God. Those that now fear do not know God (v. 2). All help from God comes "right early;" and though it seems long delayed, it never comes an instant later than the right time (v. 5). Unless we are still, we cannot know that he is God. He is learned by

quietness and listening (v. 10). Psalm Teachings. One hundred and fifty psalms: what

text for a consecration meeting! Psaim 1 is a mirror of God's man. Let us look into it till we can see our own faces there.
Psalm 2 is the missionary psalm. We are to ask, and the heathen will become our inheritance; but we are to ask with all we are!

Psalm 8 is the psalm of human lowliness and majesty. . How little we are, compared with God! How great we are, thought of by God! Psalm 15 shows a good neighbor. He can dwell in God's house, because

his own house is managed uprightly.

Psalm 16 is a song of prosperity. It is a manual of success in two words: Serve God. Psalm 18 shows God as a deliverer.

There is no peril that God's power Psalm 19 is the hymn of the unirse. If one would be broad-minded. let him possess this psalm in his

Psalm 23 is the song of plenty plenty of food, guidance, comfort, safety, goodness and mercy.

## HEROISM OF A MEXICAN.

Jesus Garcia, a Mexican locomotive engineer, met his death in a most horrible manner that he might save the lives of many others and prevent the destruction of a town. The American Society of the Cross

of Honor was quick to act when it learned through newspaper dispatches of Jesus Garcia's sacrifice. At the first meeting of the Board of Governors of the society in this city, held after the tragic occurrence, resolutions were adopted commending the conduct of the Mexican en-President Thomas H. Herndon, of

the American Society of the Cross of Honor, sent the resolutions to the Mexican Ambassador. That official had the reported act of Garcia investigated and found it was true as reported by the press. From the company by which Jesus

Garcia was employed—the Montezuma Copper Company, of Nacozari, Mexico-came the particulars of the locomotive engineer's sacrifice The two cars loaded with dynamite

were near the smelter of the company in the thick of the town. The cars caught fire in some manner, and the flames were almost licking the explosive when Garcia backed ocomotive up to the burning cars and coupled his engine to them. He realized that the explosion

there meant death to hundreds of people and the destruction of the tow Grasping the throttle, he it wide open and, with the olazing cars attached, made a streak for the open country. The train of dynamite had but reached the little section house in the

suburbs when came the terrific explosion. The section house and the cars were reduced to splinters, while the body of Garcia was blown to ces, only the smallest fragments eing found afterward.

Twelve Mexican section hands and an American boy were also blown to atoms. But the town and many 



THE ACHING SPOT.

cannot surely tell if this be so, But truer e'er to me it seems to grow. That every life holds hid some achi Which will not heal, however time may

heart, stinging pain that leaves the bitter, stinging pain that leaves the smart;
I only know, it clings through wear 'All swift to come and sluggish to depart.

I do not know how soon it strikes t

Not merely through the measure of de light,
The merry madness of a festal night,
There comes the alow, dull pain of sole thought,
Until the world seems wrong and lacking mite.

But even 'mid the holy thin of all. Where solemn music beats the Goth wall—
Full half the prayers of prests, aposts saints, Are bitter wails of grief that rise and fa

The little novice in her strange, cramps The older nun, who lon- go forgot
The big broad world in narrow conve White veil and black, they hide an achin

Ah, me! I wonder if the white clad thron That walk the upper, golden streets alon Feel that vague want and droop, up satisfied With God's great lilies and the ceaseles song?

And yet, they tell me sorrow there is not.
That pain is swept away, and every blot.
Then, when we climb the shimmerias steep of Heaven.
God pity us, and heal the aching spot!

—J. P. E.

the Parable of the Prodigal Son.

Never certainly in human language was so much—such a world of love and wisdom and tenderness—com-pressed into such few immortal words. Every line, every touch of the picture, is full of beautiful eterthe picture, is full of beautiful eternal significance. The poor boy's presumptuous claims for all that life could give him—the leaving of the old home—the journey to a far country—the brief spasm of "enjoyment there—the mighty famine in that land—the premature exhaustion of all that could make life noble and endurable—the abysmal degradation and unutterable misery that followed and unutterable misery that follows—the coming to himself and the rec ollection of all that he had left be hind—the return in heart-broken penitence and deep humility—the father's far-off sight of him, and the gush of compassion over this poor returning prodigal—the ringing joy of the whole household over him who had been loved and lost, and had now come home—the unjust jealousy and mean complaint of the elder brother. and then that close of the parable is a strain of music—Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine It was meet that we should make merry, and be glad; for this thy brother was dead, and is alive again; he was lost and is found.

he was lost, and is found.

All this is indeed a divine epitoms of the wandering of man and the low of God such as no ear of man has ever heard elsewhere. Put in the one scale all that Confucius, or Sakya Mouni, or Zoroaster, or Socrates ever wrote or said—and they wrote and said many beautiful and holy words—and put in the other the Parable of the Prodigal Son alone with all that this single parable weaks and said this single parable means, and can any candid spirit doubt which scale would outweigh the other in eternal preciousness, in divine adaption to the wants of man?—The Late Canon

After Succeeding. There is no test of character quite

so severe as that of success. Adversity is hard on a man; but success it ten times harder. Adversity, or downright failure, challenges all the best that there is in one to rise up and conquer is set to the set of the set and conquer in spite of defeat. Success brings a challenge, too-tc g and improve upon the success already won; but it is harder to respond to won; but it is harder to respond to this challenge. "If at first you do succeed" is the title of a sermon an nounced by that vigorous pastor and preacher, Dr. Ernest Bourner Allen of Toledo, in a winter course to his junior congregation. The message is needed. More people are succeeding to-day, and in more different lines, than ever before. It takes strength to succeed: and that very strength to succeed; and that very strength evidenced and developed by the success in which it proved itself, ought to be tolerant of past and present achievement, and to press on to big ger and better things. Unless it does success marks the beginning of failure.—Sunday-School Times.

Getting Ready to Pray.

We would take care so to manage ourselves all day, especially when it draws toward night, that we may no be disfitted and put out of frame for our evening devotions; that our hearts may not be overcharged, either on one hand by surfeiting and drunk enness, as theirs often are who are men of pleasure; or on the other hand, with the cares of this life, as theirs often are who are men of busi-ness; but that we have command both of our thoughts and of our time. that we may finish our work well; which will be an earnest of our finishing our life's work well.-Matthew

Distinguished and Redeemed. Whatever may be the defeats of this age, it is distinguished and re-deemed by its deep interest in for-eign missions; in the far future this

feature of our generation will be recognized as its chief glory.—Rev. W. L. Watkinson. Be Ever Mindful.

A Christ about whom you do not think is as good as a dead Christ, as far as you are concerned.—Rev. Dr. McLaren.

HOW IT HAPPENED. Mabel (testing the wisdom of the grown-ups)—"Well, how did Martis

Uncle Jim-Die? Oh, in the ordinary way, I suppose."

Mabel—"Oh, uncle! You really don't know anything. He was excommunicated by a bull."-Harper's

During October Portland, est 10,000,000 feet of leint ater to California.