Vicious Horse.

Many a vicious horse has been started on his bad career by not being properly handled when young Even if a colt is naturally of a bad Haposition he can be easily managed stored. while under six months old. When te once is taught that man is his kind master the first step in his training ann been successfully accomplished .-Farmers! Home Journal.

Sour Cherries For Profit.

My early plantings of cherries wer of both sweet and sour varieties, but would be much better off in money if I had set out nothing but the sour kinds like the Richmond. Such kinds bear very young and seldom fall of a good crop. If starting again, I would plant nothing but Richmond, Montnorency and Morrello, which keep up the season from early to late and supply sure crops of marketable cherries which net more per tree than other ducts and idle land of the farm. kinds, taking one year with another. After five years I reckon the income of an acre would be eight or ten per ent on \$500. Cherries require less sultivation and pruning than other tree fruits, producing as well in sod land of good fertility as elsewhere. The fertilizer most needed seems to se potash. I plant them on high, dry They do well in poultry yards. -W. B. W., Bristol County, Mass.

Economical Pasturage. It is doubtful whether unlimited pasture may be considered economteal, except perhaps for brood sows. The proper amount of land to give over to pasture must necessarily vary according to its quality and other local considerations, and the length of time the pasture will sustain hogs tikewise is dependent upon the climate, quality of the crop, age and number of the animals and other vatying conditions. For an average it may be said that an acre of red clover should support six to ten hogs for three or four months. Alfalfa, the mading pasture plant for swine, should provide, if of vigorous growth, for twelve to twenty-five animals per tere, but an alfalfa stand should not be grazed by so many hogs that mowmg will not be necessary for keeping I in the best condition. The practice with alfalfa should be to pasture fewer hogs than will be able to keep back a rank or woody growth .- From Copurn's "Swine in America."

Success With Sheep.

The sire and the dam are the basis of the flock, but the lamb is the basis of the sheep Without the lamb there would be

ao sheep and consequently no profit in the sheep breeding business. Thus it is readily understood how very important it is that every lamb

oorn in the flock be kept alive and grown into a salable animal, whether ts a mutton lamb or a mature sheep

This principle of flock management must be thoroughly impressed on the mind, and every feature of lamb raiscarefully studied so that this period be approached with everything in readiness to save the lambs.

The sheep raiser who does not sount each lamb as it comes into the world worth its price at weaning time should go into some other business.

With the lamb a constant growth ts desirable, so it is quite important that it be liberally supplied at the outset, and that this be kept up if one would succeed as a sheep raiser. -G. W. H., in the Farmers' Home

Jealousy in Agriculture,

Jealousy, narrow mindedness and vest time. fack of charity on the part of farmers toward one another are some of the most serious setbacks to agricultural progress. The farmer, penned in by the comparative isolation of farm life, lives in a little world of his own. do his own work and reap the beneing, therefore, that a farmer should hard for him to see the other fellow's the following year. point of view, or to concede any point with which he does not agree.

One farmer may have made a great success at dairying. He sometimes This treatment is described in Bureau concludes there is no money in any of Plant Industry Bulletin 152, entiother business, and that all other men thed "The Loose Smuts of Barley and should follow his footsteps to success. Another may have falled at the dairy business because he did not not have the qualifications of careful- into the life histories of these smuts ness that make dairymen. However, and the determination of methods for he may be a successful cattle, sheep or hog feeder. Consequently "the milky way" is a snare and a delusion. Still another may be a poultry enthusiast, or he may be successful in growing seed grain. Every one re spects the farmer who has the pluck the energy and "get up and get" about him which brings success in his particular line. But there is room for all. There is no use insisting on a man's doing anything he a feeling of awe and wonderment no doesn't want to do. If we tend strictly to our own business, but be sure to make that business a success, the other fellow will not be slow in following the example if he sees anything in it.-Practical Farmer.

Ten Commandments of Agriculture. Dr. Samuel A. Knapp, of the United States Department of Agriculture, has evolved ten rules that he "The Ten Commandments of Agriculture," for the successful cultivation of the soil.

The agricultural decalogue is set forth in the following:

1. Prepare a deep and thoroughly pulverized seed bed, well drained; reak in the fall to the depth of eight, ten or twelve inches, according to the soil, with implements that will not in tour.

bring the aubsoil to the surface (the foregoing depths should be reached

gradually). 2. Use seed of the best variety, intelligently selected and carefully

In cultivated crops, give the rows and the plants in the rows a space suited to the plant, the soil and the climate. 4. Use intensive tillage during the

growing of the crops. Secure a high content of humus the soil by the use of legumes,

6. Carry out a systematic crop rotation with a winter cover crop on Southern farms.

parnyard manure, farm refuse and

ommercial fertilizers.

7. Accomplish more work in a day by using more horse power and better implements.

8. Increase the farm stock to the extent of utilizing all the waste pro-9. Produce all the food required

for the men and animals on the farm. 10. Keep an account of each farm product, in order to know from what the gain or loss arises.-Indianapolis News.

Nitrogen Capturing Plants.

Nitrogen for agricultural fertilization is worth from fifteen to twenty cents a pound, wholesale, so that cents a pound, when it is known that at the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, on average ground, cowpeas yielded 139 pounds of nitrogen per acre and soy beans 113 pounds, all captured from the air, the money value of the legume to the farmer may be appreclated. Compilations made at the Department of Agriculture from various sources show that cured hay of the various legumes contains from forty to fifty pounds of nitrogen to the ton. Land which will produce, therefore, two tons to the acre of cured clover or other leguminous hay, yields eighty to 100 pounds of nitrogen, and the best way to realize this \$15 or \$20 of fertilizing wealth is to feed the hay right on the farm, converting it into manure and at the same time securing in addition its full forage value. Barnyard manure contains from seventy-five to ninety per cent, of the total fertilizing substance in the feeds used, depending upon the handling

of the manure. Hundreds of exact tests have been made by the Department of Agriculture and the State Experiment Stations to show the value of the legume as a fertilizer. In addition to adding nitrogen to the soil it supplies humus and improves the mechanical texture. These two features are also accomplished by plowing under or feeding such green crops as rye, buckwheat, etc., but these crops put nothing back into the soil that they have not taken

Grain Smuts.

A dangerous parasite of many of the cereal plants is the fungus that produces in the grain or head what is known as smut. There are several well known kinds of smut, each of which is caused by a distinct species of the fungus.

The greatest foes from smuts in this country is from the stinking smut of wheat and the loose smut of oats. A considerable loss is also due to the loose amut of barley and wheat, which are more difficult to control and prevent. They are widely distributed, and though they occur usually in small quantities the damage in the aggregate is large. They often are entirely unnoticed on account of their earliness and the absence of any conspicuous sign of them at har-

The stinking smut of wheat transforms only the kernels into smut balls, which do not break until the wheat is threshed, and often remain intact in the threshed grain. The loose smuts of barley, on the other He has to work out his own problems, hand, early discharge their spores, which are blown off by the wind as fits of his own efforts. Farming is soon as the smutted head comes out a one-man business. It is not surpris- of the leaf sheath; they infect the plant in the flowering stage and enter get pretty well settled ideas as to the embryo inside the ovary before farming methods in general and his the latter ripens into seed. An inown in particular. It is sometimes fected seed develops a smutted plant

The most successful method thus far found for preventing these smuts is a hot water treatment of the seed Wheat," recently issue by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The bulletin is a report of recent researches their prevention, and is intended for seed growers and scientific farmers. -Weckly Witness,

Lofty Valedictory.

An account of the closing exercises of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, published in the Hebrew Standard, contains this reference to the valedictorian: "As I listened to his oratorical flights I was seized with lesser in degree than that excited by witnessing Count Zeppelin's aerial flights, both of them being phenome nal manifestations of the power of the mind in triumphantly surmounting all obstacles." Quoting this tribute, a rival paper adds: "Let us hope that it was not the quantity of gas which suggested the comparison."

Enigmatic. "Isn't Jack a good fisherman? "No, and he never will be." "Why not?"

"He has no imagination."

American Autos in Europe Last year 500 American motor cars crossed the frontier of Germany

THE PULPIT.

AN ELOQUENT SUNDAY SERMON BY DR. FRANCIS B. UPHAM.

Theme: Children and Church,

Brooklyn, N. Y .- In Sands Street Church, the paster, the Francis Bourne Upham, Memorial Dr. Rev. preached Sunday morning a Chil-dren's Day sermon on "Children and the Christian Church." The text was preached The text was from Matthew 18, 2 and 3: And Jesus called little children unto Him and set Him in the midst of them, and said. Verily I say unto you, exbe converted and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven." Dr. Upham Dr. Upham said in the course of his sermon: The theme selected for the morn-

ing has been given me by the general custom of the church; for, as you know, this is Children's Day, ored and observed everywhere expected that we turn our the to-day away from the study of the battle and the bruise of life, away from the study of the shadow and and the smoke, for the study of the faces of little children; that we come today from the counting house, and from the shop, and from the store, as it were, to the nursery; that we suf-fer the little children to come unto us, take them up in our arms and get from them instruction and blessing constitutes a most peculiar and

most interesting service As a rule, little children are pre-sented to-day for the sacrament of Not to make them fit for heaven, for they are already; but to signify deliberately, and with the dig-nity, the authority, and the worth of the church behind the form, our belief that they already belong to God. The lepers, you know, came to the priest, not to get cleansed by him, but to tell him that they were al-ready cleansed; and our children are brought to God, not to have them received, but for us to show, when we bring them, that we believe they already have been received. It is the outward mark of what we believe to be the inward work of grace, partthen, because of the custom of the day, and partly because, I trust, of suggestion of God's Holy Spirit, the theme of the day concerns

children and the Christian church. Our Lord said three things concerning the children, by word and by deed. First of all, with this old story of our Lord's teaching through the little ones in mind, consider with me the call of little children. It comes from God Himself. "And Jesus called a little child unto Him and set him in the midst of them. It is not Peter; it is not James; it is John; it is not some loving mother or some equally loving fa-ther; but it is the Master Himself calls the little child; it is the call of God.

Professor Starbuck in a book re-cently published, entitled, "The Psychology of Religion," says that con-version belongs almost exclusively to the years between ten and twenty-five; that some come at the age of ven; that others come, larger numsers, at the age of ten; that the climax is reached at the age of sixteen; that between the ages of ten and twenty-five conversion almost ex-clusively is known. Take any group of Christian people together, any ody of Christian ministers, as Bishop Goodsell, for example, is wont to do, and ask them to express by rising the year of their conversion and you will see that the great body of a large congregation will say that they were converted between the ages of thirteen and twenty. There is a time when it seems as if God through His blessed Son, under the inspira-tion of His Holy Spirit, is doing what was done 1900 years ago, calling lit-tle children; and I never meet a group of little people, lads and las-sies that play upon the street or worship here in the house of God, without feeling that I am face to face with those to whom God gives a pe-

culiar call. Years ago (if I may be pardoned a personal reference), when I was a lad of sixteen, one summer evening two of us were walking along the shore—a lad of my own age and I, each the son of a Methodist preacher. Our fathers were friends and each of us members of the Christian church. We were talking seriously, times boys are wont to do; and little by little, without any cant in our words, there was the echo of what we had been hearing, and we came to ask one another serious questions never can forget that evening: I do not think that ever in my life I was so stirred as that night. I hurried home, asked my mother a few searching questions, and then turned to my God and Father in prayer. Why? God was calling a little child as He called children nineteen hundred

years ago. A few weeks ago-let us say one Sunday afternoon, (the illustration may be true; it is like a composite photograph, true to so many cases)
—your boy came to you. We will say you were idly reading a book or newspaper, or getting a bit of physical or mental rest; and your boy came to you with a question or two, and in a moment you saw that he was thinking of deeper things than you were thinking of-for a thoughts are deep thoughts at times, Because God speaks to the called them nineteen hundred years

You and I must remember that God ts our Father. You and I must re-member that what seem to us little things may be large things in His

You and I must remember that even though the little things be little, they may be the things that atcause they are little and simple and need a Father's care.

Many a man knows that it is the little things that make him tender toward those whom he loves; and our God, who is our Father in heaven, and I believe to be tender to ward the little children. Christ called a little child to Him. The call comes now as it came then; the call comes

In the second place, a word or two concerning the place of little children: Jesus called a little child, and set him in the midst of them. They belong in the church. They were placed nineteen hundred years ago among the disciples. He called a child, and set him in the midst of them. Dr. Henry year Dybe have em. Dr. Henry van Dyke has a ook entitled "God and Little Children." He raises and answers the question, in the book, of the relation to those who die in infancy held by God. He says that there are three possible answers: First, that they are lost; second, that some are lost and some are saved; and, third, that

The Sunday = School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM-MENTS FOR SEPTEMBER 19.

Review of the Lessons For the Third Quarter-Golden Text: Mightily Grew the Word of God and Prevailed," Acts 19:20.

The lessons of this quarter are all about Paul, his life and teachings. They can be profitably reviewed under two heads: Leading events in his life; Prominent points in his character

The lending events in his life. The lessons of the quarter cover six years, A. D. 52 to A. D. 58. In Les-We have Paul beginning his son I. work in Europe, at Philippi. In Lesson II. Paul in jail at Philippi. In III. Paul at Thessalonica and Lesson IV. At Athens. Les-At Corinth. Lesson VI. Berea. Bon V. At Corinth. Lesson VI. Writing from Corinth to Thessalon-VII. preaching with great success. Lesson VIII. Still at Ephesus meeting with bitter opposition, Lesson IX. writing to Corinth. At Miletus bidding farewell to the

elders of the Ephesian church. Les-

son XI. At Tyre and Caesarea.

II. Prominent points in Paul's character. Lesson I. We have Paul's obedience to the leadings of the Spirit. Lesson II. We see him as a man of prayer and praise. We also see his watchfulness for opportunities to save souls. In Lesson III. We see his fearless boldness and persistence in preaching the Gospel, persecuted and driven out of one persecuted and driven out of one place he begins in another. We also see his dependence on the Scriptures, In Lesson IV. His eagerness to preach the Gospel to all classes, and confidence in the one Gospel as adapted to the need of philosophers as well as to the common people, and also his tact. In Lesson V. His industry and self sacrifice; his holy boldness and unwearying activity in preaching Jesus. Also the secret of his fear lessness. In Lesson VI. We see his humility, gentleness and tact. In Lesson VII. We see the reverence that even the evil spirits had for Paul, and the favor that Paul had with God. In Lesson VIII. We see his dauntless courage. In Lesson IX. We see his high esteem for love as the supreme virtue. In Lesson X. We see his faithfulness, his love for souls, his untiring industry, his unselfishness, his tenderness of heart and lovableness. In Lesson XI. We see his fervent love for Jesus and unwavering devotion to His will, and his prayerfulness.

"Our Father, Who Art in Heaven."

How many of us use these words at mother's knee every night and morning, and yet scarcely realize what we are saying! "Our Father"—our very Father-who has made earth, with its sunshine and flowers, its trees and songbirds for our enjoyment, and to whom we can go with every little trouble! Little people are apt to think that their affairs are small to be told to the Heavenly Father; but anything that is big enough to trouble the child is big enough to claim the Father's atten-

Once a little boy who had a very bad earthly father lay dying. lady who sat beside him trying to soothe his pain, bent over him, and laying her hand upon his forehead, said: "Never mind, dear, you will soon be with Jesus and with your Father in Heaven." A shiver of fear passed over the worn little figure; his face was streaked with terror as he raised his eyes piteously to his friend's and asked: "Will He beat me?" To him the word "Father" only meant curses and blows. Tears to the lady's eves as she told him that this Father loved him, and would soon take him to be with Himself forever, and a light spread over the small face as though what she said was almost too good to be true. A Father who would be kind to him!

that would be Heaven, indeed.

A great man who brought a wonderful reformation in the world once said that the best name by which we can think of God is Father. So, as we say the prayer which the Lord Jesus taught us, let us think while we re peat it, of our Father who is in Heaven, and realize that His care is over us every moment of our lives .-The Interior.

God and the Doctor.

Why should we trust God less than we do our physician? One lying on the sick bed does not expect to have everything he may wish for; he does not dare to act without advice. "Doc tor, I should like this, or that," says; "Is it safe for me to have it?" And if the doctor says "no," the patient accepts the decision unquestion-ingly, glad that he inquired and so avoided any danger. Are we willing to accept the Great Physician's word on everything? His promised supply for every real need is more to be depended upon than the care of the best human physicians. Why not let Him decide what our real needs are? For as a saintly old Christian put it: 'My God will supply all my needs, not all my notions."—Christian and Missionary Alliance.

Frivolous Characters.

We have seen travelers on trains passing through a region of historic and scenic attractiveness who kept their eyes fastened on a trashy nove or a cheap magazine, and never once raised them to look at the beauties by the way. Some people are journeying toward eternity this heedless way. - Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

Central American Railways. The Guatemalan railway from

coast to coast was opened about a year and a half ago. Arrangements have now been made for a resump tion of work on the projected line to the Mexican border, where through rail connection to all points in the United States will be made by way of the Mexican system. The concession for this line was recently awarded. A branch from the interoceanic line is to run to the border of Salvador. where it will connect with a line to be built in that country and give Salvador rail connection with Puerto Barrois on the Caribbean coast and via Guatemala and Mexico with the United States. This extension of transportation facilities should, and doubtless will, stimulate greatly the agricultural and pastoral industries of the country, open to the market large areas of valuable timber and not improbably open also the door of opportunity for profitable mining

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

SEPTEMBER NINETEENTH

Pilgrim's Progress Series-IX-Vanity Fair-Eccl. 1: 12-18; 2: 1-11. stranger here. 1 Pet. 2: 11-25. A passing pageant. 1 John 2: 15-

Satan's offer, Matt. 4: 8-11. What is not vanity? Heb. 12: 25-

Made a spectacle. 1 Cor. 4: 6-13. The end of vanity. Rev. 18: 1-8;

"All is vanity" indeed, if one goes where there is nothing but vanity; but not if one goes to the right place (Eccl. 1: 14.) "In much wisdom is much grief" when the wisdom is mere knowledge, but not when it is the true wisdom,

which is the balm for all grief (Eccl. To "withold not the heart from any joy" is often to miss the highest joy,

which God sends by way of sorrow (Eccl. 2: 10.) Those that find "no profit under the sun," because they seek it in foolish ways, conclude that there is no profit

under the sun. They condemn only themselves (Eccle 2: 11. The Perils of Vanity Fair,

Pride in surpassing another puts one behind the other. None are quicker to see the folly of backsliders than those that have never taken the forward step; and in this they condemn themselves Hell's promises seem sometimes as

fair as those of heaven. Rem this in dealing with temptation. Remember Nothing is more necessary for the Christian to learn than when to shut his eyes and when to open them; and

his ears; and his mind! "The Old Adam," who assalls every pilgrim to the heavenly city, makes out his home as beautiful as that city; but he lives in the town of Deceit.

The reason why Adam the First could pull part of Christian after himbecause part of Christian was Adam the First Moses, the Law, finds in every one a transgressor, and open to his at No one can save us from him

but the One that has not transgressed

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

the Law.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

Mind-(Luke 2). tine Opening 45-48.)
"Then opened he their minds that they might understand the script-ures." We have an immediate interest in the notable scritpture for many reasons, but most of all because it is the secret of the highest disci-

pleshin The truth of the Bible lived out in human life is the power of Christian-ity. But how shall we find and know this truth in a clear and living way? How are we to enter into the great values, which the Scriptures promise us, and make them our own? topic points the way. Christ is the great opener of men's minds, the inerpreter of the Book of books. stands in its focal point, flooding its pages with divine illumination.

The Bible is that familiar volume containing sixty-six books known to us by various names from Genesis to Revelation. It is the volume which has been reverenced in every house-hold in our land. Our fathers and our fathers' fathers knew by heart its stories, its inspiring songs, its precepts, and its many words of consola It is the volume from which the sad have drawn inexhaustible comfort. It has been the companion lonely and the source of unquenchable hope to the poor. The solitary night watcher-upon fortress walls or upon the battlefield-has found courage in recalling its words. and the simple-hearted have learned to bear sorrow and desolation with patience inspired by its pages. Here is the book which has most deeply exercised the intellect of the learned, formed the morals of society, inspired the souls of men, pointed the way to heaven." And it is still the greatest intellectual, moral and spiritual force in the world.

SHARK FISHING.

As bluefish follow mossbunkers, so do the sharks trail along in their wake. On entering Great South Bay the sharks are scattered by porpoises -of which they have a wholesome fear-and spread over the shallow waters, where they are content to.live on small fish. The porpoise sticks to the deep channels, where his characteristic up-and-down antics will not be "queered" by thumping his nose on the bottom. I think the porpoises have a great deal to do with keeping the bluefish restless and moving. Certain it is that all fish flee when porpoises approach, and angling ends until after they have departed

Shark fishing is great sport, and one need not seek very far from the channels in Great South Bay to get into the thick of it. A stout hook attached to a foot of chain with quarter-inch links is essential at the end of the line.

Once hooked, a shark must be played like any other fish, but can be landed in shorter time than a striped bass or tuna. He soon tires himself with fierce spurts and mad leaps out of the water. But the work is not ended when he has turned on his back and lies gasping, for he must be

gaffed and killed. The expert knows the exact spot for the knife thrust, in the throat just back of the gills. Those who are not experts will occasionally have trouble. A net fisherman, in his small boat, will go among the hoisted nets and kill numbers of sharks readfly-but you and I are not net fishermen. Much as I love the excitement of playing a shark with rod and reel, even more do I dread the knif-

ing process. While you will have an experienced boatman to attend to such trifles, I am generally alone in a rowboat or skiff, and must manage all the details without assistance. I once spent a day with a net fisherman taking lessons in shark fishing. As is generally known a pound netisset on poles, and, when filled with fish, is raised until the fish are just below the surface, when they are removed with hand note. If there are sharks among them the knife must be used, and the adeptness of fishermen at this dangerous work is something marvel-ous to the novice.—W. H. Ballou, in Field and Stream,

THE CRUSADE AGAINST DRINK

PROGRESS MADE BY CHAMPIONS FIGHTING THE RUM DEMON.

Missouri Brewers in Tearful Plea. That Prohibition sentiment has made itself felt in Missouri is demonstrated by the almost frantic efforts of the prominent brewers of St. Louis to stem the tide. Adolphus Busch has addressed a letter to the people of the State in which, after telling them of his great confidence in their good sense, he hints that, if he is mistaken in them, he will leave not only the city but the State. "I personally would deeply regret leav-ing St. Louis." he walls, "because I love the city, but, of course, if we are forced to go we would not only move ourselves across the river, but to every point in the country possi-" a conclusion that sounds Mr. Busch had been taking too much of his favorite beverage. As to the reasons why his business should be conserved, the big brewer, with that blindness to the larger interests of the race which is characteristic of saloon advocates everywhere, says: "Our industry is a perfectly legitimate one. It is one of the greatest revenue payers to the National, State and city governments, and one of the largest employers of labor; therefore why should it not be maintained and sustained?" If Mr. Busch really wants an answer to his question he might consult the records of the jails, almshouses and lunatic asylums throughout the country. If that investigation does not satisfy him he can ask the homes in the State of Missouri which liquor has practically destroyed. After that he might get busy trying to explain how big revenues to the various taxing bodies can make amends for losses such as have been indicated. Mr. Busch's real complaint is, of course, the fear of himself and his associates losing

Honor to Whom Honor.

revenue if Prohibition wins. The av-

erage brewer's interests in the people

may usually be counted with a cer-

tain figure which has a definite re-semblance to the letter O.-North-

western Christian Advocate.

The trying times through which Tennessee is passing have brought to the surface not only criminals, murderers, mobs, grafters, bribers, liquor advocates, and the like, but flashes of the noble and true as well. Three cases are worthy of record.

One of the members of the lower house of the Legislature has a son in the State prison. He was given to understand that a pardon for the son could be had if the father would vote against prohibition. They talked it over, and the son said, employing the homely dialect of the mountains: "Pap, you go and do your duty. Vote right and drive out the saloons, so that other boys will not be tempted and rulned as I was. I will bear my burden and serve out my time." As may well be believed, "Pap" voted "right." my time."

2. One of the State senators left e sessions of the Legislature to visit his father, who was sick. When he had spent a day with him, the sick man said: "Now you have done all you can for me I can only last a few days longer. Go back to your place and help win the fight against The son returned to Nash ville, and in the very midst of the hottest part of that fight the father died. In due course he was buried. son holding grimly to his place in the Senate, not leaving even to attend the funeral.

3. Another State Senator, though seriously ill, had himself carried to the Senate chamber, and, though unable to sit up all the time, firmly cast his vote throughout a long and excit-ing session for those measures which he thought morality and the public conscience demanded .- Christian Advocate, Nashville, Tenu.

No "Near Beer" For Mississippi. The Supreme Court of Mississippi. where State Prohobition went into effect January 1 last, has lately handed down a decision to the effect that no beverage can be sold within the borders of the State containing percentage of alcohol whatever This decision will help to shut out of rendering farcial the enforcement Prohibition in parts of certain other States.

The Logic of It.

The liquor men are too few to legalize the liquor traffic-the temperance men, too good. When the liquor traffic can never be legalized without sin" they are just beating Nobody legalizes the liquor traffic. For the first time in all history a thing is done and nobody does

A Prohibition Board. New Jersey has a new law provid-

ing for what is known as a board of protectors for inebriates. The board Newfield is composed of three hibitionists. They will black list Prohibitionists. habitual drunkards in the township and will also prevent the sale of liquor to residents of "dry" fowns who are in the habit of coming to

No Intoxicants on Trains. A bill has passed the Iowa Legis prohibiting drinking intoxi-on trains. This ends the sale cants on trains. of liquor in dining cars for con-sumption while on trains. Members

of train crews are given power to eject offenders and call upon local officers to arrest them, but may not make arrests. The Reward.

Last fall Ashtabula County, Ohio, voted dry, and now new shippards to cost one million dollars are to be established at Ashtabula. This industry will employ several thousand men, and there will not be a cordon

employes. No More Liquor Advertisements, The Nebraska State Journal is the latest big daily to announce that it will accept no more liquor advertise

of saloons about the plant to tempt

the wages from the pockets of the

Temperance Notes.

It will be remembered that a vote of the people of Iceland was taken in September, by order of the Icelandic Parliament, on the question as to whether the sale of liquor should be prohibited in the Island. By a majority vote of 1464 the people declared for total prohibition.

At a national convention of the labor unions of Norway, held sometime ago, a strong temperance platform was adopted, but a plank for total prohibition was rejected. This, however, is only a temporary selback.

The Sunday Hreakfast

TO A CHILD.

My little one! It is so hard to see
Thee toil through pain and disappoint
ment oft
Up life's steep hill!
Fain would I smooth thy pathway clear
and free
From all that hinders; see thee mount
life. Not knowing ill.

But I must stand aside and see ther

choose,
With shut lips, lest Life's prize of discipline
Be lost to thee.
Doth God so yearn and long His power

to use For us? Then sacrifice did but begin With Calvary.

Rejoice in Him.

The sainted Fletcher, in writing to friend, said: "Use no forced labor to raise a particular frame; nor tire, fret and grow impatient, if you have no comfort; but meekly acquiesce, and confess yourself unworthy of it. Lie prostrate in humble sub before God, and patiently wait for the

smiles of Jesus. Perhaps while sitting in the sanc-tuary or amid life's pressing duties, a tured, fagged feeling steals over the spirit. What shall we do? Get right still before God. breathe a prayer like unto "Lord, I am wholly Thine, and Thou art all mine. I wait before Thee; give me the bread that I need for this work, whether it be to sit in humillation and self-abasement, or in agony and travail of soul for others, or in the garden of temptation beset by howling demons, or in boly quietness gazing into Thy blessed face, or with the heart leaping with unutterable joy; I will accept it as my portion for Thine honor, and will constitute the second secon Thine honor, and will go away

rejoicing in having thus been fed."
But, better still, look away from all kinds of feeling to Him who is thy portion. If thy life is all given to Him, He dwells in thine heart. Rejoice in having Him reigning within, and it matters not whether thou art thrilled with pleasurable emotions, or art passing through severe trial. The Lord is thy treasure, and thou canst rejoice continually in hav-

ing Him as thine own. Brother, when thou art tempted to feel discouraged, it is because thou art looking too much at the diffculties; take thine eyes off these and fix them on Jesus, then thy spirit will be made glad in the Lord. Peter did not begin to sink until he got his eyes off Jesus, and went to looking at the waves rolling about him. The trouble gets larger the longer we look at it; whatever may be the depressing influences around thee, keep thy "mind stayed on the Lord," and He will keep thee in perfect peace." (Isaiah 26:3.)-Living Water.

What We Cannot Lose.

In that great day no honor done to Christ on earth shall be found to have been forgotten. Not a single kind word or deed, not a cup of cold water, or a box of cintment shall be omitted from the record. Do we know what it is to work for Christ? If we do, us take courage and work on What greater encouragement can we

desire than we see here?

We may be laughed at and ridiculed by the world. Our motives may be misunderstood. Our conduct be misrepresented. Our sacrifices for Christ's sake may be called "waste"—waste of time, waste of money, waste of strength. Let none of these things move us. The eye of Him who sat in Simon's Bethany is upon us. He notes all we do and is well pleased. Let us be 'steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as we know that our labor is not in vain in the Lord. - Bishop

Character Controls Life. Our lives are the strongest part of us-or else the weakest. A man knows the least of the influence of his own life. Life is not mere length of time, but the web of character we unconsciously weave. Our thoughts, Imaginations, purposes, motives, love, will, are the under threads; our words, tone of voice, looks, acts, hab-its, are the upper threads; and the passing moment is the shuttle swiftly, ceaselessly, relentless, weaving those threads into a web; and that web is life. It is woven not only by our wishing or willing, but irre sistibly, unavoidably woven by what we are, moment by moment, hour after hour. What is your life weaving out? Is it attractive because of the power in it of His presence?—S. D. Gordon, in Quiet Talks on Power

Christ in You.

Life is a period of witnessing. By act, by omission, by speech, by silence, whether you will or not, you are forever testifying. Hour by hour you are testifying, sometimes much more loudly than by words, either

for or against your Master.

To be firm for Christ, when all the tide of opinion, business, pleasure, runs the other way, you need a courage which will never come to you again the property of the property o except upon your knees. If you only have His Spirit, if His life flows into you, if, believing on and clinging to Him, you have inward pulses which keep time with His heart, you will stand in the evil day, you will win souls, you will recommend the Gospel, you will live teaching and die witnessing.—J. W. Alexander.

Man is Frail.

The truly virtuous do not easily credit evil that is told them of their neighbors; for, if others may do amiss, then may these also speak amiss. Man is frail, and prone to evil, and therefore may soon fail is words. words.-Jeremy Taylor.

Difficulty, abnegation, martyrdom, death are the allurements that act on the heart of man.—Ray, Charles F.

Of the great army of brave women that had gone out to battle in the early morning there survived at eveling only the merest remnant. The struggle had been flerce all along the line. "We'll sell our lives dearly,

line. "We'll sell our lives dearly, however!" they exclaimed, and resolutely took their final stand. And when the opposing hosts, women likewise, heard that cry of despair their onset in something lost its fervor. "Whoever heard of a remnant not being closed out cheap?" they protested discontentedly, and at length draw off. Proc.