No flock can thrive where this is the lighter frosts of the autumn. present, and as undoubtedly it is contagious, it is wise to submit all bought thorough disinfecting before being allowed to mix with the general flock. Generally apeaking, it may be said that foot rot is the outcome of laziness, and with due care it should rarely be present to any large extent.

Passing the whole flock twice during the year through a trough in which a solution of arzenic and potash, or some other equally effective ingredient, is placed, is strongly recommended .- Inland Farmer.

Eve Disease,

Dr. David Roberts, Wisconsin State Veterinarian, says:

Sora eyes may be due to various infection, and when due to the latter chase or own what is termed as a the entire head is apt to become affected

It is advisable to keep animals thus affected in a dark stable during the day, allowing them to pasture at

The eyes should be bathed several times daily in an antiseptic solution, after which time an eye lotion should be injected into the eye. Give animals access to medicated sait.

Lamb Feeding.

Corn and the bearded or Scotch barley, when fed with alfalfa, were about equal in value for mutton production. Barley in this test proved to be a shade the better. Twentyseven per cent less alfalfa and twenty eight per cent less grain was required where barlet replaced emmer in a

Grade lambs with mutton sires made greater gains, conditions being similar, than did Rambouillet lambs, though a record of food consumption for each class was not kept.

in barley that is of great value for plug, meat production, and may be used to advantage as a corn substitute,-Wyoming Station.

Corn Versus Oats as Horse Feed. The Ohio station recently conductspread belief that oats are superior to other grain as a feed for horses. Six mature grade Percheron geldings were fed on a basal ration of clover and timothy hay, three receiving oats and three corn as a supplementary Estimating corn to be worth forty cents per bushel, oats thirty cents per bushel, and hay \$8 per ton at the time the experiments were made, it was found that the average 3.3 cents for the corn-fed horses and 4.54 cents for those fed oats. The use of corn to the exclusion of other grain axle of cart, and a ring tied into rope, for a period of forty-eight weeks was and whenever fork full of hay is not found detrimental to the health dumped, the driver simply throws the of work horses and they endured hard ring off the bolt, and man on the work during the hot weather as well as those receiving oats. When mixed nearly ready with another fork full by (clover and timothy) hay was fed the time the team gets back. In this to mature geldings at general farm way it takes only a few minutes to efficient, pound for pound, as oats. A about five forks full. drop in weight of the corn-fed horses

Feeding the Crops.

The noted millionaire farmer, David

ra for work horses,

Rangin, of Missouri, says: I have been asked why I always feed all my corp, and I always sayfirst. I find it profitable to feed it, because in that way I can get full value out of it, and secondly, I also gain an immense amount of fertilizer, and then to haul my corn to the railroad to ship would be a big job. And, further, I do not believe in selling raw material. You see, I run my farming business something on the plan of the manufacturing industries of the country. I want to sell the finished product, and can do so only by feeding all I raise to stock. If b doing so, I gain only an average \$1 a head for the cattle and hogs I feed, you see it pays me. But, of course, I expect to make more than

I would recommend to every farm er to feed his crops rather than haul the grain off the place. My observation is that a great many farmers do not carry out their work as far as they can. They sell too much raw material and not enough finished product. It is true, there are years that the return from a crop might be greater, but year in and year out, it will pay you to feed all you raise.

Beautifying the Farm.

At the last annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Hortleultural Association, S. M. Meehan spoke as follows

A dwelling piace should be made a home in every sense of the word. The grounds immediately surrounding the house and beyond should be made attractive and lovely to those who live right on the spot. But then we must think of others, too. We want to please our visitors, friends and neighbors, and in fact every one who passes by. It is rightly a matter for personal pride that our surroundings be

beauties of nature. A good expanse of lawn may be considered one of the chief aims, he very good color for a country house cause when that is set apart, it offers

in detail and effects. Decide to have a flower gardenpass and feel that he is in a different Scribner's Magazine. atmosphere, where flowers are on every side inviting admiration and ining that is more delightful, invigorating and care-destroying than that which relates to the hardy flowers. A carefully selected assortment gives a profusion of flowers all the year,

A rose garden, which may be made a section of a general flower garden, sheep (which should be few) to a is much more pleasing than where roses are simply scattered here and there. They are not fitted for promiscuous planting, and always re-

spond better to definite treatment. There are many kinds of waste places. Perhaps one may be the stump of an old tree which would be beautified if a vine were allowed to clamber over it.

Hard Milkers. Dr. David Roberts, the Wisconsin

State Veterinarian, says this trouble due to an abnormal contraction of the sphincter muscles at the test and oftentimes reduces the value of what might have otherwise been a valucauses, such as injury or catarrhal able cow, as no one wishes to pur-

hard milker, but if stock owners knew how easily this trouble could be overcome they would never think of disposing of a hard milker at a sacrifice, as is now being done by mony.

The mere fact that a cow is a hard milker does not indicate that she is not a good milker, but owing to the fact that she is a hard milker is oftentimes neglected at milking time by a disgusted milker who leaves a large quantity of the milk in her udder that should have been drawn

Stockmn who know how to handle such cases oftentimes buy valuable cows owing to the fact that they are hard milkers and by the use of a teat plug and a few treatments for hard milking, cause them to become splendid, easy milkers, thereby increasing their value many more times than the cost of the treatment. A milking tube should never be used in such cases, as there is too much danger of infection and the results are not The Western stockman has a feed as good as from the use of the teat

Curing Clover Hay.

I have read a good deal in farm lournals about curing alfalfa, etc., under hay caps, but have never seen my method published. While I do ed some experiments to test the wide- not pretend to say it is perfect, it gives the best results of any method I have ever seen tried, considering quality of hay and expense of making it.

I start cutting just as soon as the clover comes into bloom, and try to arrange to have it all cut by the time the heads begin to turn brown. My haying outfit consists of one mower, one side delivery rake, one hay loader and rack wagon, a two teel cart atcost of food per hour of work was tached to holsting rope of harpoon

I have a seven-eighths bolt set in wagon can have harpoon back and work, ear corn was practically as unload a large load of hay, usually

My way of curing is as follows: coincident with the beginning of the Cut what will make about four or use of shelled corn indicates that ear five loads of hay. After the dew is corn is to be preferred above shalled off start, say, at \$.30 or 9 o'clock. Throw it into windrows with a side delivery rake just before the dew falls in the evening. The next morning mow until about 11 a. m., and then take the rake and tip the windrows, made the day before, upside down, and immediately after dinner you can start hauling in the barn. With two men, a good hay leader and a boy to drive team on hay fork, you can have the four or five loads of cured hay in the barn in time to rake up what you cut in the morning, if you have but a short distance to haul.

By following the system of cutting just what you think you can haul in the next day from noon till evening, you will be surprised how much hay can be put into the barn with little expense. My bill for hired help for hree years has run from fifty to sixty cents per ton to put hay into the barn, all work hired except my own. And you will be surprised at the quality of the hay. When you throw own hay for the stock you can smell it all over the barn. No dust, no musty smell, and lots of clover heads just as red as when cut. Horses and colts will winter on it without any grain, and do fine.

In case it rains and your hay it in windrows do not scatter it out, but take your side delivery rake and drive alongside each windrow just close erough to kick it up into a fluffy windrow and let the wind blov through it. Do this about twice, and your hay will be ready for the barn, and you can scarcely tell it has been

If any one has a better system, the "Beautification of Waste hope to hear from him, for good hay is a hobby of mine .- J. V. Perry, in Hoard's Dairyman.

Colors For Houses.

The safe colors for a house, besides red, are white, gray, yellow and brown. Yellow or gray, with white trimmings, suits many a plain pitchroofed or square colonial house. Grays and browns are good for ugly nondescript ones; the grays always made to speak our appreciation of the being pleasanter on the yellow shades than on cold blue tones. White suggests the formal type again. It is a showing it up from a distance in fasmany opportunities for development cinating glimpses, for it needs trees about it, and flowers to sparkle against its walls. Such a house not simply flower beds and borders be attractive when the leaves are gone around the grounds, but something from the trees, for the bare bought of an enclosure into which one may will serve to soften the effect .-

A Minifying Estimate.

"Does your son know the value of a dollar? "Yes," answered Mr. Cumrox, "he has some idea of it. He knows better than to invite the scorn of the walter from the very earliest spring days at whose table he dines by offering when some will open their advanture him one as a tip."—-Rishmond Even-ous biossoms almost out from the ing Star-

THE PULPIT.

A SCHOLARLY SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. JOSEPH A. BENNETT.

Theme: Kingship of Jesus.

Brooklyn, N. Y .- Sunday morning the Rev. Joseph A. Bennett, of New-ark, Ohio, preached in the Greene Avanue Bantist Church. His subject was "The Kingship of Jesus." The text was from John 19:14, "Behold your King." Mr. Bennett said:

The world has had many kings, all of m have been more or less famous. But it has had only one, who could in truth be called King of Kings and Lord of Lords. Time and time again the world has trembled, to know conception its sovereigns had of their sovereignty, for their conceptions inevitably shaped their policies and determined their actions. But never in all the history of the world was it so important for the children of men to know what conception their sovereigns had of their sovereignty, as it is for the child of God to know what conception the Christ had of His king-ly office. And thanks be unto God, are not left in the dark concerning this momentous question, for we may easily gather from the words of the King Himself, and the lips of these whom He has commissioned to speak in His behalf, a clear and vivid conception of His Kingship. And this is the task set for the accomplishment the present hour. We approach task with joy and gladness, but without the slightest hope of being able fittingly to portray the beauties of the King Eternal, and yet we wish to consider as best we may, Kingship of Jesus in its ground, its realm, its character and its influence."

First, then, the ground of His King-tip. What right has the Christ to be King? What are His credentials? The kings of this earth have gone to their thrones by way of royal birth, intellectual force, the might of arms or the glitter of gold. If such creden-tials be sufficient to insure a crown and wield a scepter, then surely the Christ ought to wear the brightest crown and sway the mightiest scepter the world has ever known, for He is as far above earthly monarchs as the stars are above the ponds which reflect their shimmering light. Christ did not go to His throne through royal birth, intellectual force, might of arms, the glitter of gold, or the schemes of politicians. What, then, were His credentials? Well, first, divine appointment, when in the Second Psalm, Jehovah says, "yet have I set My King upon My holy hill of Zion," He speaks of the Christ, and when in the fullness of time the Christ comes, it is not without signs of divine appointment and approval.

Among these we notice the song of the angels, the shining of the star, the visit of the Wise Men, the hushing of the winds, the stilling of the waves, the opening of blind eyes, the healing of the sick and the raising of the dead. But, again, the Christ creden-tials are "Inherent Qualification." It is necessary to a successful sovereign that he have a comprehensive knowledge of his subjects. He must know their virtues and their vices, their vocations and their avocations, their religion and their irreligion. In a word, he must know and understand human nature. He must also be possessed of a mind legislative and be able to enact such laws as shall be for the best interest of his people. He must be possessed of a mind judicial and be able to execute those laws with judgment tempered by He must have a mind martial and be able to marshal the forces of the realm for the protection and

defense of his people. In all these things Jesus is preeminent. He knows mankind as only the Creator can know. He knows the weakness of the flesh and the strength of temptation. He knows the deceitfulness of the heart and the allurements of the world. He knows the strength and temper of the devil's sword, for He has often crosses blades with him. Jesus knows all these things and He is able to make laws which, if obeyed, will make ur happy here and hereafter. He is able and will, execute the laws which He has formulated. Nor will He forget the rewards and the p: nishments belonging to those who obey or disbev. He is able and willing to mar-hal all the forces of Heaven to proet the weakest saint, who puts con-

fidence in His name. Agair, the Christ credentials are mediatorial acquisition. By all the sufferings of the cross, by the atone-ment of His blood, He has won the ght to the scepter over human lives. So much for the grounds of His sovereignty. But in what realm is He rovereign? In the realm of nature, By Him and for Him were all things made. The centre of this universe is not the milky way, along which count-less worlds blaze their light, but Christ the new and living way, along which countless multitudes pass to e Father's house. He is King also Heaven. All the angels of God bow down and worship Him. His kingdom is higher than the highest heaven, and deeper than the deepest hell. He is King among men. Millions bow down before Him and wor-ship Him as King. Oh! yes; I know millions more refuse to worship Him. saying, "We will not have this man to reign over us," but some day God's word will be fulfilled, when every knee shall bow and every tongue conss Him as Saviour and Lord.

He is King in the realm of the He has never abdicated His hrone or delegated His power to another. Christ alone is King, not synods, not presbyteries, not confer-ences, not councils, not discredited professors or ex-presidents of colleges,

but Jesus Christ. He alone is King, and the scepter of His authority must sway in Chriscian lives. No new religion here. A Christian is one who loves Jesus Christ supremely, a Christian charac-ter is one whose life is in harmony with the Infinite. But what is the character of His sovereignty? Well, it is marked by purity of matter and of method. No ulterior motives prevail in the Christ Kingdom. It is

marked by righteousnes. He is righteous to reward all who toll and labor for Him, and righteous too, to punish all who oppose and hinder Him.

All the laws of His Kingdom are equally just and helpful to the rich and the poor, the high and the low-Again, the sovereignty of Christ is marked by aggressiveness. The Church of God ought never to be on the defensive, but always on the aggressive side, ever contending for the advancement of the Christ Kingdom. Jesus Christ is an Imperialist, and can never be satisfied until all the nations of the earth acknowledge Him as King. But do you ask how His Kingdom is to be advanced? I answer not by might, not by power, but by My Spirit saith the Lord, not by sailing floats and trampling legions.

The Sunday-School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM-MENTS FOR OCTOBER 10.

Subject: Paul a Prisoner-The Plot, Acts 22:30-23:35-Golden Text: Ps. 9:13-Commit Verse 11-Commentary on the Lesson.

TIME.-A. D. 58. PLACE .- Jerusalem, EXPOSITION .- I. The Plot of the Jews to Murder Paul, 12-15. It looked very dark for Paul, and if Paul had been at all like most men he would have had a heavy heart. But in the night the Lord appeared to His faithful servant to cheer him. Possi-bly Paul had been tempted to think that he had made a mistake in com-Jerusalem against the protests of his friends. What Jesus had said to him was sufficient to banish all such thoughts as that. He told Paul to "be of good cheer," and that as he had borne testimony concerning Him at Jerusalem, so must be also bear testimony at Rome. Evidently the Lord approved heartily of Paul's testimony at Jerusalem. It is clear also that those who fancy that Paul was headstrong in going to Jerusalem, and was following his own wishes and not the leading of God in doing so, are altogother misjudging him. Quite likely Paul's anneal to Caesar at a later day (ch. 25:11) gested by the words that the Lord spoke to him at this time. A dangerous conspiracy and plot was forming against him. But God was, as He always is, beforehand with His

comfort and preparation for the crisis. Human friends sometimes comfort us after the trial has arisen, but it is God who comforts us before the need appears. The conspiracy was strong and apparently dangerous. No less than forty men were in it. were determined men, willing to go any length to compass their purpose They would not even stop at murder, and would put aside everythingeven eating and drinking-until this one thing was done. They faucled that they were the viceregents of God on earth, and had a right to put those whom they saw fit to regard as God's enemies out of the way, even without legal process of any kind. There is no more dangerous man than the man who fancies that it is for him to judge who are God's friends and who are His foes, and that he himself is an pointed of God to be the executioner of God's judgments. Doubtless these conspirators thought that they would be doing God a service in putting Paul out of the way (Jno. 16:2), a colemn warning to all in any age who would take the judgments of God into their own hands. This was not only time that Paul was the oblect of such infamous plots (ch. 25:3: 9:23, 24; 14-5, 6; 20:19; 2 Cor. 11 26, 32, 33). The plot was well laid. It seemed certain of success But it falled utterly. Why? God (Ps. 2:1-4; 64:1-10; Isa. 89:10) Paul was just as safe after this plot was formed as he was before (Rom. Forty desperate men, backed up by the powers that be, and in league with the devil himself, can apaccomplish a good deal in

this world, but they are utterly pow-erless against God. They cannot kill in Jerusalem a man whom God has appointed to go to Rome and bear witness of Jesus there. Paul was fol lowing again very closely in the road his Master walked in having such a plot formed against him (Matt. 26 That the conspirators thought it perfectly proper and pious that they were doing is evident from their disclosing it to the priests and elders (cf. Jer. 6:15; Hos. 4:9). They rought the co-operation of the priests

the Plot, 16-22. It required no mir-acle to defeat the plot of the Jewa But the defeat was of God just as ch as if the whole course of nature had been stopped. The plot leaked out and got to the ears of a relative of Paul. Very likely he did not sympathize with Paul's views, but he recolled at the thought of his being assassinated. Paul's enemies were caught in their own counsel (cf. Joh 5:13: 1 Cor. 3:19). This scheme to overthrow God's purposes and word had failed utterly (cf. Prov. 21:30; Lam. 3:37). Paul had faith in God, but that did not prevent his taking judicious precautions to defeat wiles of his enemies (Matt. 10:16). The captains and colonel both had occasion to fear Paul (ch. 22:25-29), They were both eager to do some thing to gain his favor. Probably when the colonel took the young man so courteously by the hand and led him to one side he hoped he had come to suggest a bribe for Paul's deliver-ance (cf. ch. 24:26). Thus his fears his cupidity worked together with other things to secure Paul' rescue (cf. Rom. 8:28). The plot not only failed, it resulted in furthering God's plans and fulfilling His word. It started Paul on the road to Rome. and brought him into Caesarea where he had the opportunity of bearing witness for Christ before Felix, Festus, Agrippa, Brusilia and Bernice. It resulted also in that imprisonment to which we owe so many precious epistles. Again God made the wrath of men to praise Him (Ps. 76: It is not at all likely that the conspirators kept their word about not eating or drinking until they had

killed Paul. From the Talmud we learn that in such a case the rabbis had power to absolve them. So will every plan that is formed against God's faithful servants fail, even when it seems to succeed (Isa. 54:

Ericsson and the Dreadnoughts The naval correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, of London, reminds world that the great British Dreadnought, which is credited with revolutionizing battleship construction, is a direct descendant of that Monitor of Ericsson's which nearly half a century ago caused a still greater change in the navies of the world. The Monitor, he argues, was the first "all big guns" ship, as well as the first with a revolving turret. "Downing street," said Ericsson, will bardly view with indifference this latest 'Yankee notion.' " prophecy was true. After a little delay the British admiralty adopted the American design, and one of the first three turret ships which it built, which were also its first "all big may be seen the germ of the Dreadnought. In the design of that ship may be seen the grm of the Dreadnought of to-day. Between the two

there have been many changes and

many experiments, but now there is a

reversion to the original type, of course much enlarged and improved.

-New York Tribune.

THE GREAT DESTROYER

SOME STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE VICE OF INTEMPERANCE.

Criminal and Irresponsible. I class alcoholism under two dis-tinct headings-"Criminal" and "Ir-

responsible Criminal alcoholism may be subdivided into "moderate drunkenness" and "convivialism," while irresponsible alcoholism includes "periodic dip-somania" and chronic "inebriacy."

Moderate drunkenness is the nersistent use of alcoholic stimulants in small quantities. It is a vice in its very essence, being void of excuse—sensible or otherwise. "Moderate drunkenness" may fitly be described as the criminal culture of alcoholic nsanity, and the man who vapors and boasts that he "can take it or let it alone" is the self-convicted mission-ary of intemperance, who wilfully makes of his body the spawning bed

for immorality, bypoerfsy, untruth-fulness, deceit and disloyalty. Convivialism is the horn of a fool and the resource of a weak mind. It is the vapid imitation of a merriment that has no more of substance than the crackling of thorns under a pot. Convivialism is the alcoholic assumption of an ability that we do not possess, the treacherous manifestation of a friendship that does not exist, the garden of lies, the ephemeral realization of a heaven in hell.

"Almighty God! If it be Thy will that man should suffer, let the cold nut of poverty be my dwelling-place and the wasting hand of disease inflict its painful torments. Take from me the friends of my confidence. When I look for light, let darkness come upon me. Do all this, but save me, merciful God! Save me from the fate of a drunkard."—Talmage.

Periodic discompanie is an approximation of the confidence Periodic dipsomania is an unexcted and uninvited derangement of

the mental balance, wherein the will-power, which a few short moments before was as adamant in its revulsion of liquor, is now reversed in irresistible unreasoning desire. The characteristics of this phenomenon are its sudden appearance, its equally abrupt exit, and the fearful agonies of remorse and mental torture that follow in its wake. On subsidence of the attack the sufferer loathes the bare odor of liquor, and passes intervals of time in black but happy total abstinence. "Periodic dipso-mania" is, more often than not, the emotional disturbances .- John C. Earl.

Ammunition For Temperance Sermons.

The Business Men's Association, of Creston, Iowa, reports that out of 100 mer who pay their bills promptly, only three are drinking

Three years' prohibition in Union County, S. C., decreased drunkenness fifty per cent, and increased the valuation of property \$2,000,000. The true temperance method is of education and elimination. educates the people and eliminates

The latest addition to the prohibition column, from the large cities, is Worcester, Mass., with a popula-tion of over 143,000.

Many thousands of dollars orth of opium pipes have been publicly burned in China of late. smoke of these fires of freedom and

reform will perfume the world."
6. Science once said: "Let the fittest survive." The church of Christ "Fit as many to survive as possible.

The wettest county in West Virginia has fifty-two more prisoners in the pentitentiary than the thirtytwo dry counties combined.

No city or colony, or land company, or manufacturing plant, or any place in civilization ever advertises liquor saloons as among its adple to their neighborhood.

Good saloons and bad have alike only one product-debased manhood, ruined families and increased vice and crime.

10. We have never found a saloon where whisky would not make a man drunk, or one that would not send it patron out to make a fool of himself, one that would not send a man home to terrorize his family.

 In four weeks of enforcement of the Sunday closing law in Newark. N. J., Monday's deposits of the work ingmen in four banks increased \$57.

A Good Substitute.

The day after the saloon had closed at Howell, Mich., recently, in compli-ance with the mandate of the people expressed at the polls, and the drays had hauled out and away the stocks of liquors, a revival broke out under Evangelist Joel A. Smith; nearly fifty were converted the first day, and 150 within a week. Pretty good substitute for the saloon, isn't it?

Slow Growth

The fruit of education is always of slow growth. But into the life of the man and the woman who have been taught the truth revealed by science an influence which, consciously or not, must modify and change, to a ertain degree, their attitude toward the use of intoxicants.

Saloon license money is blood oney. It comes from the agonies and tears, the want and misery of women and children. The cry for it as a means of support of either gov-ernment or schools is to throw the burden of these upon the sorrows and wors of the helpless. It is as cowardly as it is cruel.

The Saloon in Politics.

Theodore Roosevelt, when Police Commissioner of the city of New York, said: "The most powerful sa-loonkeeper controlled the politicians and the police, while the latter in turn terrorized and blackmailed all other saloonkeepers. If the American people do not control it, it will contro! them."

South Carolina Next in Line, The next election for Governor of South Carolina will be fought on the

Bars Women,
The criminal code which went into
effect on June 1 in Washington prohibits women from entering saloo owner or employe of any drinking sa-loon or music hall, where liquors are sold, to knowingly permit to efter such saloon or sell or give away any intoxicating liquors to any female

Returns from 150 cities and vil-lages of Nebraska show that eighty-two of them voted license and sixty-eight no-license, in the recent elec-

THOUGHTS FOR THE QUIET REST AMID TURMOIL.

Life's mystery—deep, restless as the ocean— Hath surged and wailed for ages to and

fro; Earth's generations watch its ceaseless motion, As in and out its hollow meanings flow. Shivering and yearning, by that unknow-

Let my soul calm itself, O God, in Thee! Life's sorrows, with inexerable power.

Sweep desolation o'er this mortal plain;

And human loves and hopes fly as the

Borne by the whirlwind from the rip-ened grain; Oh, when before that blast my hopes all

flee, Let my soul calm itself, O Christ, in Thee! Between the mysteries of death and life
Thou standest, loving, guiding; not explaining;
We ask, and Thou art silent: yet we gaze.
And our charmed hearts forget their drear complaining.
No crushing fate, no stony destiny:
Thou "Lamb that hath been slain," we rest in Thee.

The many waves of thought, the mighty tides,
The ground-swell that rolls up from other lands,
From far-off worlds, from dim. eternal

shores, Whose echo dashes o'er life's wave-worn This strands;
This vague, dark tumult of the inner sea
Grows calm, grows light, O Risen Lord, in
Thee!

Thy pierced hand guides the mysterious

Thy pierced hand guides the highest wheels.

Thy thorn-crowned brow now wears the crown of power;

And when the dark enigma presseth sore.

Thy patient voice saith: "Watch with Me one hour."

As sinks the moaning river in the sea.

In silent peace, so sinks my soul in Theeler of the control of the control

Learn to Love.

We may, if we choose, make the worst of one another. Everyone has his weak points; everyone has his faults; we may make the worst of these; we may fix our attention constantly upon these. But we may also make the best of one another. We may forgive even as we hope to be forgiven. We may put ourselves in the place of others, and ask what we should wish to be done to us, and thought of us, were we in their place.

By loving whatever is lovable in those around us, love will flow back from them to us, and life will become

a pleasure instead of a pain; and earth will become like Heaven; and we shall become not unworthy fol-lowers of Him whose name is Love. There is a story of a German baron who made a great Eolian harp by stretching wires from tower to tower of his castle. When the harp was ready he listened for the music. But it was in the calm of summer, and in the still air the wires hung silent, Autumn came, with its gentle breezes.

swept over the castle, and now the harp answered in majestic music Such a heart is the human heart, It does not yield its noblest music in the summer days of joy, but in the winter of trial. The sweetest songs on earth have been sung in sorrow. The richest things in character have been reached through pain. Even of

and there were faint whispers of

At length the winter winds

Jesus we read that He was made perfect through suffering. The child of poverty and vice has still within him, however overlaid by the sins of ancestry, a germ of good that is capable of growth, if reached in time. Let us stretch out a tender, strong hand, and, touching that poor germ of good, lifting its feeble head in a wilderness of evil, help it to live

and thrive and grow .- Dean Stanley.

Where Are Your Thoughts? Where are your thoughts? fifteen or twenty minutes you were sitting alone in the twilight, dear before the lights were on, that half hour before you went to sleep night; young man, that little while before the clock struck the

hour of rising this morning? What thoughts come to dwell in your mind in those moments between duties? "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." Are your thoughts of loved ones whose lot you would make easier? Are they of noble services you would render men? Are they of the good things you have seen in others of victories you would in others, of victories you would achieve, of successes you would win? Are they of the beautiful and the good in the world of literature and song? Are they thoughts of prayer

and praise? Or are your thoughts of selfish pleasures or questionable sins you would indulge in, of books you hide from those who love you best? Do you think uncharitable things of oth-

ers? As you think to-day you will be to-Thoughts are but seeds. morrow. you foster them the fruit is inevitable. Think mean thoughts to-day and you will be a mean soul to-mor-row. Think great thoughts and loving, and you cannot but grow great, Dream not your thoughts are secrets of your own. They mold your face, they make your character, they come forth and startle you when you least expect it in word and deed. They are your real self .- Onward.

Neglecting the Church.

To neglect the church in her various interests, in her complex and many-sided missions, and leave her unequipped, or without the men and women necessary to do the work which the Lord has given to her to do, is like a personal neglect of Christ Himself.—Rev. Arthur G. Jones.

Get Right With God. You may pray, attend church, rea! the Bible, do many humane and philanthropic things, but unless you get right with God by the surrender of your will to Him, you are out of harmony .- Torrey.

The Reality of God.

After sixty years of public life, hold more strongly than ever to the conviction, deepened and strengthened by long experience, of the reality, the nearness and the personality of God .- William E. Gladstone.

Boar Hunting in Asia Minor.

Because the Turkish peasant people to not eat the meat of hogs, Asia Minor abounds in wild boars, which provides fine wild game hunting for travelers. Visiting sportsmen get as many as fifty fierce wild boars in a eason.-New York Press.

Couldn't Get Foet In. Bacon-"Did you ever sleep in

Egbert-"Well, part of me did."-

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

OCTOBER TENTH.

Topic-How can we help our pastory Ex. 17: 8-13.

Praying for the paster. Rom. 14: Willing helpers. Acts 6: 1-7; 1 Cor. 12: 28

Standing by in danger, 2 Tim. 4: By generous support. 1 Cor. 9: 144 By following wisely Holy 1-14 following wisely. Heb. 13: 7,

By regular attendance. Heb. 10: The pastor is the leader and guide of the church. It is a distinct fortune when the pastor himself does

all the church work (v. 9). A praying pastor is the church's greatest help, next to the God to whom he prays (v. 11). Very often a pastor's hands are heavy when he makes no sign; for

few men realize the pastor's cares (v. 12). The staying up of the hands is good for Aaron and Har quite as much as for Moses (v. 12)

Practical Suggestions. One of the best ways of helping the pastor is by going to him for belp,

taking to him your plans, desires, and ambitions A definite offer of yourself to help the pastor is never amiss. Do not take it for granted that the paster

Every Christian Endeavor Society should form a pastor's aid commit-tee, whose sole business is to do what the pastor asks it to do, to help

knows your readiness.

A sermon committee is a good way to help the pastor. This committee reports at the Christian Endeavor prayer meeting some of the notable thoughts from the pastor's last sermon, giving a review of it.

Sometimes sermon meetings may be held, every Endeavorer giving a thought gleaned from recent sermons, See what the church needs. It may be new lights, cushions, hymnals. Then set to work to supply the need

A very practical way of helping is emphasized by our pledge-simply by attending the regular church mest ings-the Sunday evening service and the mid-week prayer meeting. Make these Christian Endeavor gatherings.

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 10.

The Forgiven Unforgiving (Matt. 18: 23-25). The Theme and the Scripture.

Human nature is such a variable quantity it is no wonder that old Squeers should have sententiously remarked, "Natur' is a rum thing, na-tur' is." It is as unreliable as an automobile, for you never know how it is going to act. That describes Peter to the life.

He was as uncertain as a weather vane—as fickle as "the inconsistent moon, that monthly changes in her circled orb." No one could justly ac-cuse him of being "faultily faultiess, icily regular, splendidly null," because he was too instinct with life, fairly bubbling over with energy, though wrongly directed. Rough and ready, frank and outspoken, thoroughly genu-

ine and and unartificial, the Master loved him, as we all do. Nothing stagnated with Peter around. He was full of obstinate questionings, queries as to conduct and matters of conscience. In a passage earlier in the chapter Christ had set forth to the members of his futo learn more on this subject, blurted out the insistent interrogatory, "Lord, how often shall my brother sin against

me, and I forgive him? till seven times?" This question is the direct occasion of the parable with which we are just now concerned. Peter, as one l liable to err at this point, desired some authoritative words from the Master to guide his actions and faith in the parable that follows the Master lays down the broad general law for the principle and practice of forgive ness, and in one way- sweeps away the traditional notion that there is any

The Gila Monster.

limit to its exercise

By J. W. SCHULTZ. The other day I came across a fine arge Gila monster (Heloderma str sectum) wading along a dusty trail soosed it with a piece of string and carried it to camp. "You want to be sareful how you handle them things.

Sonora warned me. "Many a fellow cas died by bein' bit by 'em." I asked for particulars, names 0 the victims, dates and places of their antimely demise, duration and character of their suffering. "Well, I myself never seen any one bit by 'em, ne answered, "but I've heard of 'em plenty. Any Mexican will tell you

that their bite kills."

I used an old washtub for a per for my lizards, an I that evening when Enders' chickens went to roost I captured a lean and venerable rooster for an experiment I had in view. In the morning, grasping the bird by the tegs, I thrust it time and again head first against the head of the monster but the latter only shrank back and sluggishly attempted to turn tall to the attacks. I goaded it with a silck. even switched it with a willow cutting, but nothing I did aroused its Finally I killed the heloderms, made an incision in the rooster's thigh and inoculated it with the well mixed blood, saliva and fluid from the former's mouth, throat and upper

and lower jaw. "I'll bet that rooster 'll be dead if an hour!" exclaimed Sonora, who was

assisting in the experiment.
"I don't know about an hour, but I'll bet he'll be dead before night." Old Timer offered.

Three days have elapsed, and except for a slight lameness the rooster has shown no effect of the ordeal. At this moment he is scratching around at the head of his harom and crowing as nonchalantly as ever he did.

have concluded that the Glia monster has no poison glands. Portions of unswallowed food may and doubtless do ferment in its mouth at times, and thus a person bitten by one may be poisoned.—Forest and Stream.