AGRICULTURAL.

OPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

BEGINSING THE POULTRY BUSINESS. Sometimes it is not easy to decide how start. The first thing for the beginner to determine what breed he likes best, ed fat would be suitable to his purse, no matter what others may like or et for their use. You must individuily suit your own tastes and purposes, s you will never be satisfied. After havdecided, the next thing to consider is whom you will purchase. It is not it to start on a cheap plan; as a genal rule it is with poultry as with other ings, the cheapest is the dearest in the end. Do not canvass the country to find the man who sells eggs or birds at low prices, but rather find one who sells the set stock at reasonable prices, __ Times-

four bone manures is to some extent which in the year 1879 first carried into he mechanical as well as the chemical count. alvsis. Nitrogen in the finest bone is ow sixteen and one-half cents per gren and four cents in the two grades wetively. Very finely ground bone is at present one of the cheapest sources uickly available nitrogen and phosric acid. - Connecticut Experiment Sta-

BALTING STOCK.

ree many farmers salt their stock on "impulse, or spasmodic plan." That they give them an extra allowance one is, and in perhaps a week or fortnight, aling to the urgency of farm operam or the importance they attach to matter, deal out another supply. is is certainly a wrong practice, as ck should be salted at least twice a ek and regularly. I am positive that is honsewife knew what an important actor this salting of cows is in butterpking, some one would attend to it in a resystematic manner.

This can be done by providing "salt ones" attached to a fence, building or est, provided either with a hinge cover a swinging door in front, in which is at a supply of salt. In either case ve the door open for several days, and shen closed you will be surprised to see ow quickly cattle, horses and sheep earn to open it. You will also learn hat by the old plan you have failed to ve them an adequate supply. If posible, have the cattle box separate from that for the horses, as the former are ather dainty on this point .- New York

EVAPORATING FRUIT.

An authority advises that with small about every dwelling. fults, especially, care should be taken allow them to get too ripe, handling not to mash or bruise. Mushy ruit will not evaporate in as good conlition as that which is more solid. The at should be given gradually, taking are at all times not to get too hot. It is measy matter to burn the fruit, or dry tso that the natural juices are all exmeted, and the fruit will be nearly or mite all seed and almost tasteless. After ecuring the right temperature to dry apidly, keep it so as nearly as possible. The damper can be used to advantage. After a start is made usually the lower trays will dry faster, and it will be a good plan to change, and then the travs an be doubled up; that which is in two rays can be put into one and the empty he be filled with fresh fruit, and in this my a system of emptying and filling can e kept up, and with a fair-sized evapone preson at least to keep it going. A box plan after it has dried is to put it

HOW MANY SHEEP PER ACRE? This question has been asked us : How nany sheep can be mantained per acre or a farm as a specialty? We have submitted the question to several persons having some experience in keeping sheep. Those who have answered have agreed generally that large breeds require more food to

mantain them in good condition than the smaller or Merino breed, which weigh only about one hundred pounds. Two reply that light, average sized sheep require about the same amount to keep them that one cow does. Another says that he has found that with large Shropshire grades that will average eight to nine pounds of wool per fleece, and weighing one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty pounds each, are as seven to eight to one cow in the food to keep them. Now it is estimated that the product of two acres of what we call good land in Indiana will keep one cow under the pasturage and dry feed methods of farming. So by these statements it is seen that the product of one acre of good land will keep four head of sheep per year. This is on The fertilizing value of fine bone is much greater than that of coarse bone. With these facts one may readily estimate the profitable-The latter may lie in the ground for ness of sheep farming on our fairly good ars while very tine bone is readily de- lands. Considering that flocks of large sposed and taken up by plants. The breeds may and do average seven pounds rovel condition and increased value to the flecce and that about ninety per cent. of the increase is saved, it will be result of the action of this station, found that there is profit in sheep husbandry. The value of sheep as fertilizfeet the method of valuation based on ers, of course, must be taken into ac-

But a new era has dawned in live stock farming, and its advantages are as great and, while that in the coarsest bone in sheep husbandry as in other stock. We ralued only at eight and one-half refer to the silo and ensilage feeding. ats, and phosphoric acid is valued at The noted dairyman of Wisconsin, Mr. Hiram Smith, says he fully believes that with this new method of stock farming one acre of good land may be made to keep a cow. If it will, then the products of one acre may easily keep seven to eight head of sheep, for it has been found that ensilage may be fed to sheep with most excellent results. A gentleman who has tested this matter says: "The effect of feeding ensilage to sheep is very grati-

fying in the past few years, and feeding it to ewes is as excellent as feeding cows with it. They were in splendid condition at lambing time, and I never saw healthier or more thrifty lambs. I fed all my sheep corn ensilage and some hay daily, but very much preferred the silage. After over two years' practice I found them more thrifty and healthy than my flock was before, and I think that I can keep nearly double the number of sheep on the some quantity of land I could in the old way of feeding them."-Indiana

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Onions keep best in barn lofts, where

Farmer.

they freeze. If mildew appears on the rose bushes

dust them with sulphur. Chop up grass for the confined poultry,

and they'll thank you for it. Dig around the chickenvards as often as you can possibly get time.

Rich soil is necessary to the production of rich, succulent vegetables.

A community shows thrift by having ornamental trees and shrubs well kept Where it is desired to produce the best

TEMPERANCE.

LEARNING TO COUNT. "Number One—The ber shop shus, Number Two—Nor drink, nor brew. Number Three—A testotaller be. Number Four—Keep drink from the door. Number Five—Abstain and thrive. Number Six—To testotal fix. Number Seven - Be to temperance given. Number Eight-Don't be caught by the bait. Number Nine—A mocker in wine Number Ten—Be toetotal then!"

PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL.

Dr. W. S. Searlo says in the North Ameri-can Review: But if the physical results of alcohol are varied, much more diverse are its effects upon the mental and moral nature of man. Indeed, they are as multiform as man himself. One general classification only is possible. Certain individuals (fortunately the small minority) are always pleasurably affected by stimulants. Each successive dose arouses in them increased exhilaration, and affected by stimulants. Each successive does arouses in them increased exhilaration, and when intoxication sepervenes their sensa-tions are delightful. Their every sense is ex-alted; they fancy themselves endued with every gift—with all power and possession. As is often remarked, these are generally men of the most brilliant intellect, and of the most charming moral qualities. Once led captive by alcohol, these unfortunates seldom have sufficient power of will to re-frain from renewed indulgence. No moral considerations avail to restrain them, and, with few exceptions, they yield wholly, finally and fatally to the tempter. For such men total abstinence is the only refuge. * * Upon the large majority of men the effects of alcohol, taken to intoxication, are clearly and essentially different; although at first exhilarated, repeated indulgence brings drowsiness, duliness of apprehension, ames-thesia, vartigo, nausea and vomiting—in short, bodily and mental symptoms which are excessively disagreeable. Of this cleass very few become drunkards, and those are men to whom anesthesia becomes desirable as a temporary refuge from bedily near blin or men to whom anesthesia becomes desirable as a temporary refuge from bodily pain or mental distress. Herein lies the sole expla-nation of the fact that the proportion of drunkards to moderate and habitual drink-

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

ers remains so small.

Of the English bench of bishops twelve are pledged abstainers. "Ails Sold Here" is suggested as an honest

sign for saloon-keepers. New Zoaland spent for drink last year \$10,650,000, the lowest amount for eighteen

years. Of 500 men released from the Birmingham,

England, workhouse on a recent holiday, not more than fifty went back sober. Although in many places in Germany other English words are comparatively unknown, the various English names of liquors are in-telligible everywhere, and "American telligible everywhere, and " Drinks" are universally advertised.

It was a young man who discovered pearls in Sugar River, says the Milwaukee Scatinel. Then he did the Cleopatra act of drinking pearls, though in a roundabout way. He transmuted hispearls into greenbacks and the greenbacks into liquor, and when the liquor did its business with his head, he revealed

A Loyal Temperance legion at South Fram Ingham, Mass., a few months old, has a pledged membership of over 220 and an ex-cellent plan for holding the interest of the children. The names of all members are to be placed in a lank vanit and left there un-disturbed for ten years. They will then he brought forth to commend and condemn their pledged owners. pledged owners.

DISEASES OF WINE TASTERS.

A German medical paper mentions a scien-tific investigation by Dr. Donnet, of Bor-deaux, and Dr. Marandon, of Dijon, France, of the special diseases of wine tasters, whose services as experts are called into requisition to test the qualities of wines and liquors. It, appears that these wine tasters frequently suffer with disturbances similar to alcohol-ism although the claret fasters do not avail ism, although the claret tasters do not swal-low the wine, but, on the contrary reject it, and even rinse their mouths afterward. One case montioned by Dr. Donnet was that of a man thirty-two years old, who used to taste man infriv-two years oid, who used to taste every day thirty or forty samples of wine, occasionally liquors and rum, without ever swallowing any part of them. After two years he became very excitable, lost his ap-

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 22

Death of Saul and His Sons, I Sam, xxxi, 1-13-Golden Text: Pa xxir., 16-Notes.

When David again had Saul in his power When David again had Saul in his power, after the time recorried in the last lesson, and Abishai wanted to slay him, David refused gain to touch the Lord's anointed, and said; "The Lord shall smite him, or his day shall ome to die, or he shall descend into battle and perish." The last of these predictions is fulfilled in the lesson of to-day. The events between the last lesson and this are: The desth of Samuel; the death of Nabal, upon whom David was restrained from taking ven-peance; David marries Abigail and Ahinoam; as spares Saul a second time; he goes to the Philistines and lives at Ziklag; Saul again disobeys God by consulting the witch of En-dor; David's town of Ziklag is smitten dur-ing his absence with his six hundred, and women, children and flocks all carried cap-live, but David pursues and recovers all.

is but David pursues and recovers all. 1. "Now the Philistines fought against (srael and the men of Israel fled from before the Philistines." This was the battle to which David and his men had started, when they were sent back by the Lords of the Philistines only to find Ziking desolate and burned with fire; God again hindered David from having anything to do with the death of Saul. It is a sad sight to see the people of God fall before the defiers of God, when the ind two put ten thousand to flight (Deut, III do not ten thousand to flight (Deut, III do not with the best of men are nothing If God is not with them, and Israel, through Saul, had forsaken God, and the dearly beloved of His soul is given again into the hands of her enemies because of her sins (Jer. xii., 7) that she may by chastening learn

to know God, 2. "The Philistines slew Jonathan, and Abinadab, and Melchishua, Saul's sons." It Admarkab, and Meichishua, Sail's sons if makes one's heart ache to read this, especially concerning Jonathan, the loving, the brave, the noble. How David lamented for him is recorded in the next chapter, and we do not wonder at the depth of his lamentations over wonder at the depth of his lamentations over one whose soil was knit with his own, but wo do wonder when we read that it was a lamentation over Saul as well as Jonathan. (II Sam. 1, 17.) The secret of it is that David saw not the man Saul, his enemy, but he saw the King Saul, the anointed of the Lord. If we could only see the children of God as dear to Him, and as they will be when per-fected here more all for their for their feated here more all for the the

fected, we would have more pity for their failings and sorrow for their sins. 3. "The battle went sore against Saul, and the archers hit him." He was not any longer in merciful hands, but in the hands of those who knew no mercy. Long suffering and mercy had followed him many years; he had been spared many a time and warned often; but "he that being often reproved, hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy;" and now

stroyed, and that without remedy." Ind now mercy is past for him and judgment has reached him. 4. "Therefore Saul took a sword and fell uponit." Saul being sore wounded asked his armor benere to slay him: but notice the reason: "Lest these uncircumcised come and thrust me through and abuse due." What a form here of the share the the the fear he has of being dishonored by those un-circumcised, what a keen sense of honor, but it is the old story as when he pleaded with Samuel: "Honor me now before the oldersof my people and before Israel" (chap. xv., 30) It was his honor, and not the bonor of God, that he was careful about. In Saul's case it was Saul and his glory that was uppermost, but in David's case, David was nothing and the Lord and His glory was overything. 5. "His armor bearer " * * fell like-

5. "His armor benrer " * * fell like-wise upon his sword and died with him." This looks heroic and like a spirit of devotion to his master, but had he been devoted to God instead of to Saul, or more devoted to God instead of to Saul, or more devoted to God instead of to Saul, he would not have done so. No man who fears God will take his own life, and anyone who believes God concerning the awful future of the ungedly as revealed in Scripture could not think of rushing madly into it. Simple unbelief is the cause of all such conduct. 6. "So Saul died, and his three sons, and his armore bearer, and all his mee that same

words of the Spirit plainly recorded in Scrip-ture, teach us that if we believe God and are releaned by the precious blood of His dear Son, "to die is gain," "to depart and be with Christ is far better." and when the spirit leaves the body, our conscious personal life continues, and the angels guide or carry us to perfect bliss in His presence. But if we die in our sins and disobedient, it is equally plain that the portion of such, while also personally conscious, is durkness, torment, guashing of teeth and fearful looking for of

RELIGIOUS READING.

JESUS KNOCKS, Dost thou not hear that sound? Must it be always drow-ed By ciamorous voices of the world replying? It is the voice of Ore that standeth crying; Of One that standeth at a fast closed door Patiently knocking—knocking evermore.

Dost thou not hear that sound? The snow is on the ground fonight; the cold north wind is blowing

chill; But surely must that heart be colder still— Frozen with cold, and fettered hard with

That cannot take this Blessed Stranger in.

Thou d' st not ask what door Is that He knocks before, Nor who it is, for thou art well awars It is none less than Jesus standing there! He waits, He pleads, as only He knows how Thou hast not always listened-listen now!

I think I hear Him say,

"Thou will not tura away Thy truest Friend? I shed My blood long

Ago for thes. To-night I shed my tears If still I find no entrance to thy heart, Is it some sin from which thou canst not part?

"Is it the love of gain That makes My pleading vain? Didst thou but know what treasure I have brought! What peace! What pardon'-thou would'st

count as naught All els : beside. Right dearly were they

For I have die I for thee, My Son! My Son!

"The thorns have pieced My brow;

The nail-prints even now Are in my hands-these hands that bring to

Such gifts, O, say at last thou lovest Ma, For I have waited many a weary year. He that hath ears to hear, now let him bear.'

Thus Jesus knocks, O, might

There only be to night There only be to night One door by eiger, trembling hand unbarred To let him in; one heart, however hard, Touched by the greatness of this Love divine? Whose shall it be? O brother, why not thine?

PARENTAL PRAYERS.

Surely among all prayers that go up to God none are desirer or more prevailing than the intercessions of parents for their children. They are the hallowed breathings of the purest, tenderest love. Such prayers, if persistent, believing and importunate, may ¹ persistent, believing and importunate, may we not say that God always answers in some way in the coal? Monica, the mother of Au-gustine, prays for her son. For a time be goesd op r and deeper into sin, and it seems that the mother's supplications are unheard or unavailing. But she faints not, she will not give him up; she refuses to be dis-bentioned. For many years her son wanders far from God, farther and farther, but she shave at her altar, undismayed, believing still, and pleading with ren wed carnestness. At last all her intercessions are answered in At last all her intercessions are answered in ore hour when Augustina falls down at Jean's tect in submission, and instantly turns all the weith of his splendial life into the service of his n w Master.—*Presbylerica* Ob-BOFTEF.

GOD GAVE HIS BEST.

GOD GAVE HIS HEST. It is a mistally to suppress that γ dall man-is goad anongh for the heathen. They need the very hest we have. God gave His best, even His only begotten Son to rescue the lost world. The most darkened and ignorant souls used the best thinking. When our blessed Lord was presenting His Gespel to a fallen. Samaritan woman He seems to have preserved. His best thoughts for her, and, in order to make a had woman

for her, and, in order to make a had woman good, utters in her ears the most sugart phile septient thesis to be found any tongne: "God is a Spirit, they that worship Him must ship Him is spirit and in tru Missions have had their grandest succe to be found in is a Spirit, and 10.07 truth his armor heaver, and all his three sons, and his armor heaver, and all his men, that same day together." What then? The words of the Lord Jesus in Luke xvi., and other words of the Societ conduct and have to be deversion of the forcest and have to be deversion of



The Adventures of a Chicago Youth Who

Was Selzed with an Ambition to Go

Johnny Murphy, of Chicago, reads of Red Eye, the noble Indian fighter and buffalo slaver.



Fired by the exploits of Red Eye, he takes to the chase. "Ha, the noble vame!







MULCHING TREES.

oxes or burrels.

uly in winter as a protection against awing and freezing during the winter. And in the latter part of spring or early mmer as an aid in retaining moisture in he soil. By its aid a better growth and velopment is secured, but at this time tis possible to allow it to remain too long, nd enuse as much injury to result as ment has been derived.

Time must be given for the new growth wood to fully mature and harden beore freezing weather sets in. If not maured, the liability of being injured by eezing is considerably increased. Alowing the mulch to remain around the ees too long, or continuing the cultivaion too late, will aid to keep the plants awing and lessen the time for the wood mature. This is especially the case here the trees are growing in good, rich il, and good cultivation has been given rly in the season in order to induce a rifty and vigorous growth.

If the trees keep on making new growth, the better plan is to remove the ulch and not stir the soil. In many ses this will check the growth sufciently to induce a proper hardening. oung trees are often severely injured by tezing the new growth of wood, often so verely that they never fully recover from effects, and it is certainly advisable to void this as much as possible.

After the ground freezes hard, the alch can be applied again in order to event injury from thawing and freezg. But early in the fall and until the and freezes hard, and then again after tiled weather in the spring until early the summer, the mulch should be rewed from around the trees-Farm, Field and Stockman.

dress results in gardening we would advise watering just before sundown,

Geese prefer parsley and plantain to grass, and their nid in killing these weeds out is valuable in both garden and pasture.

If you have any coal ashes, give the currant patch a good dressing, it will keep down the weeds and save much hard work.

A farm horse well treated should be, and really is, good for many more years of full service than another, subject to abuse and neglect.

Farmers who have silos to fill will do well to remember that full development of the crop, if of corn, will insure greatest feeding value of the ensilage.

One advantage to be derived from mulching small fruit, strawberries, etc., for it will require the steady work of is that it keeps them back in the spring and there is less danger from frost-

"Make hay while the sun shines." Yes, a readin seeks without starch and lay in to be sure; but the work is somewhat he sun for two or three days. The fruit difficult when sunshine and rain alternate will keep better than if it is sorted in in quick succession every day in the week.

Planting of young trees is to be urged, because they grow more rapidly than old Mulching is generally applied to trees ones, as their roots are comparatively of one of two objects; late in the fall or much less injured in taking up and resetting.

> Heifers coming in at two or thereabouts, who were not fresh again for a year or more did as well as those which came in at three or thereabouts, and were fresh again inside of a year.

If you intend to build up a dairy herd it will pay you to feed your young heifers something besides corn-give them some oats. You will reap the good of it in their progress as well as in churn.

Success in farming comes principally from learning how to do everything and the exact time when it should be done, adding the not extravagant presumption that the farmer is industrious and frugal.

The importation of dairy breeds of cattle has been much better sustained in the last few years, than that of the beef breeds. Importations of all kinds have failen off, but of the latter more largely than of the former.

In starting what might be called an ordinary dairy herd, one should begin with heifers or young cows of moderate size and good quality, with shapely bags, and on these should be put a well-bred bull from a good milking stmin.

In regard to the advisability of elipping the queen's wing, some twenty prominent beekcepers, as reported by the Bee Journal, seem pretty equally divided in opinion, about half of them making a practice of doing so, the others

not.

More plays of Shakespeare's have been turned into operas than those of any other dramatist. They number ten in all.

petite, did not sleep well, and suffered with disturbances of sensibility, pains in the breast, a feeling of weakness, and a difficulty in breathing. He improved after abandon-ing his profession, although a nervous de-bility still remained, as noticeable by the facility with which he was set in tears. Another statement made by Dr. Donnet is the great number of apoplexies in Bordeaux, where many persons drink one and a half litres of wine with a meal. This number exceeds the where with a meal. This number exceeds the number of apoplexies in any city of the world. All this serves to illustrate the fact that alcohol is indeed an "irritant poison," and that total abstinence is a safe and wise rule of conduct.

DO THEY GET THEIR REWARD?

When a father, says a letter to the Voice, stands at the grave of a son who died from intemperance, and reflects upon the fact that he nover raised a linger to help crush the power that has at last destroyed him whom he loved as he loved his own life, he realizes now, too late, his error, and that he has received his just reward.

ceived his just reward. When a son sees his father slowly going to a drumkard's grave, and fails to help in ernshing out the saloon power, at last, when his parent's loved form is hidden beneath the sod, he knows that his own punishment is

When a wife who has a loved husband or son who is in danger of destruction through drink, and fails to use her influence to crush out the liquor traffic, she finds out, too late, her neglect, and shols bitter tears of repentance over the graves of her loved ones de-stroyed by intemperance. When a daughter sees her father or brother

being brought into the vortex of drink, and fails to raise her voice and use her influence against the drink traffic, she finds too late, when robbed of her loved ones, that her opportunity to save them has passed away for-

over, O, fathers, sons, wives, daughters, wake up from your lethargy and help destroy the great liquor evil that is ruining so many homes in our glorious Land of Laberty.

MINNESOTA'S NEW LAW.

The new law in Minnesota which makes the drunkard rather than the liquor seller the criminal is reported to be working well. As will perhaps be remembered, it makes compulsory upon the police magistrate to impose a penalty of thirty days' imprisonment upon any one found guilty of drunkenness for the third time. In St. Paul the returns for the two months in which the law has been in two months in which the law has been in force show a decrease in the number of ar-rests for drankenness from 451 last year to 446 this. Last year no record was kept of "repeaters." This year there have been only two cases where any one has been found guilty of a third offence. The principle of this law is new in America, but is quilt com-monly accented in Europe. In Austrie for this law is new in America, but is quite com-monly accepted in Europe. In Austria, for example, whoever is punished three times during a year for drunkenness can be pro-hibited from entering places where liquors are sold for a year in the place of his resi-dence and in the towns immediately sur-rounding it. Any infringement of this law is liable to a penalty of one month's imprison-ment, or twenty dollars' fine. The same penalties are imposed upon the dealer who sells the liquor.—New York Commercial Advertiser. Advertiser.

"From investigations carried on by Dr. Rappoport in St. Petersburg, it would seem that the quantity of gastric juice secreted during sleep is much smaller than that secreted during the daytime or active life. The digestive power is also less. Pepsin is found to much the same amount; but chloride of sodium and hydrochioric acid are in smaller propor-

judgment Israel * * * forscole the cities and fled, and the Philistines came and dwelt in them." Here is not only the defeat and shughter of the Lord's people Israel, but their porsessions, which they ought to have kept and enjoyed, are presented by their ene-mies. This is sail, indeed, and the only reason is that the people of God had turned their backs upon Him. S. "The Philistines came to strip the shain."

The deflers of God cannot do enough to show their hatred of Him and His professed fol

despised by the world, but the precious name bear, instead of being exalted, is de-

spised also on their account. 10. "They put his armor in the house of Ashtaroth; and they fastened his body to the wall of Bethshan." What a victory for the Zioa's Herald. idolaters, but it will not continue. Blassed be God that all the victories of His enemies are only for a little time, but the victory of His dear Son is for eternity. 11. "The inhabitants of Jabesh Gillad

heard." Thank God for the faithful in all ages who will not tolerate an insult to His name or His people if he can prevent it. He has always had them, has them to-day, and will have them, a little flock until His body is completed and then shall the whole carth begin to be fileld with them.

12. "All the valiant men arose and went all night." We are not told how many were valiant men, but if it was with them as with the men of Eideon, there were but few, and yet God can do more with 500 like Gideon's hand than with 2000, or 20.000, or 200.000 who are half hearted or fearful or afraid. Jesus our Captain, knowing all things that were to befall Him went steadily forward to the consummation of His agony and our sal

vation, never stopping or turning aside. 13. "They took their bones and buried them under a tree at Jabesh, and fasted seven It was only their bodies they rescued days. after all. We are after souls, and our Cap tain will rescue the bodies, too, in due time, and will rescue the bodies, too, in due time, not to be buried, but to be raised incorrupti-ble, immortal, just like His own glorified body. This is the end of the story of Saul, raised by the God of Israel to be King over His people; if he had only obeyed God what a blessing he might have been and what a different record be might have been and what a different record he might have left. Are you walking in God's way or in your own way, and what record will you leaves-Leaves Helper.

If it were only the exercise of the body, the moving of the lips, the bending of the knee, men would as commonly step to heaven as they go to visit a friend; but to separate our thoughts and affections from the world, to draw forth all our graces, and engage each in its proper object, and to hold them to it till the work prospers in our hands, this, this is the difficulty.—Baxter.

and New Zealand.

It would be a sad day for American Caris-tians if they should ever deserve Nehrmiah's represent: "Their nobles put not their necks to the work of the Lord."

Christianity will advance over the earth with long awift strid s when the churche-are ready to send their best men, and the best men are ready to go .- Elected Judson.

"THE SAME OLD JIM."

The ultimate evidences of value in a religion must be its fruits, or the effects which it produces on the temp r and conduct of parameters. Religion has its seat in the heart No amount of outside manipulation can make a man a real Christian. Forms of faith, attention to rites and ceremonies, are no sure evidences of a good urm. Some of the worst men have served the devid under the guise of devotion to God. Pharises an Jesuits are no better for their long prayer Joshila are no helter for their long pray-re-and sanctimonious faces; the deviltry still works under their professional roles, and is sure, in dug time, to burst to the surf of a a flery flood. The Chinalian indian, in his blink way, bit the rank on the least, which, in disputing the Jacut's doe-yring of the efficiency of top ion, he said, "Not the face; the facet needs washing, Water on face all go for nothing to had their instreed of Him and His professed fol-lowers. It is the devil who presents them and who is called truly a devourer and destroyer. 9. "They cut off his head and stripped off his armor, and sent $* \circ *$ to publish it * * * among the people." This what Saut feared came upon him, and these uncircum-ciaed Philistines abused his body. But works of all it was published abroad among these ideatrous defiers of the Living and True God. When one who hears the name of Jeans is in any way overcome by the world. God. When one who bears the name of God. When one who bears the name of the fiesh, or the dovil, that Holy Name is blasphemed and thus dishonered by the sins blasphemed and not only are such Chris. inage of Christ introduce). Christanity is connectly a heart work. To be sure, heart religion will masifest itself in external con-duct; but it must be first in the heart. The heart is the matter of first importance.-

RESULTS OF PHYSICAL TRAINING. The Northwestern Christian Advocate, from the late brutal prize fight exhibition, draws the following useful lesson concerning the value of non-alcoholic physical training: "The one thing that attracts us in this in-stance is the result of Sullivan's training by Professor Muldoon, who seems destined to

fame because of his success in training the big fame because of his success in training the big drunkard, whose profanity, quarrelsomeness and general dehauchery are a general dis-grace to even that profligate. After being setthed in whisky for years, damaged by ty-phoid fever, and disabled by a broken arm, pholal rever, and insider by a broad arity this Suffivan has submitted to savere train-ing, exercise, dieting and abstinence, until he is pronounced a perfect specimen of physical manhood. If all this he true, it suggests the possibilities respecting any man whose bodily functions have been damaged by whatever means. If the Muldoon can uplift such a means. If the Muldoon can upitt such a man, what may not other trained trainers do for the soler, temperate man who needs corresponding attentions and relative rebuild-ing? We have no doubt that proper train-ing can add a very large fraction to the life and efficiency of many hundreds of profes-sional men, and thus add to the sum total of the world's brain-workers."

A FRUIT OF THE SALOON BUSINESS. According to the Topeka (Kau.) Capital, the 500 saloons in Kansas City, Mo., have filched \$20,000 a day from the laboring men, capited 580 business places, 3000 residences and 2000 offices, and driven laboring men and mechanics from 400 dwellings to seek work in Kansas. As a further fruit of this business, says the *Capital*, \$10,000,000 are in-vested in buildings that are not paying taxes, 714 chattel mortgages were filed in June, while from two to three thousand idle men stand in the public square begging for work.

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A Crow Indian Cometery.

The Crows haven't made such progress ward civilization as to put their dead under ground. They still inclose the orpses in boxes and perch them on platforms as high in the air as possible. In a different climate a Crow consterv would be a nuisance. Montana air makes mummies of bodies thus exposed. There is nothing in one of these places to offend the olfactories. Tourists, who bring with them their amateur cameras, have great sport visiting the "last resting



place" of the Crows. They even open he boxes, take out the dried bodies and prop them in groups in order to obtain nore striking views.

The Crow is anything but a stolcal inlividual. If you say "How" to him he is likely to reply with emphasis, "Good morning." He is a wit and a sport, and when he is in town he sees all that is going on. He will start a game of "tag" in a crowd and keep it up by the half hour. When he goes into a store he knows just what he wants and doesn't pull over forty different things while rying to make up his mind. But he is still addicted to feathers and leggings and blankets and the loudest possible zolors, --- Globe-Democrat.

An Addison county (Vt.) farmer has a colt that has learned to ring the farm bell by catching the rope in his teeth and prancing back an I forth.