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The regular price of *Southern Progress* is fifty cents a year, but to introduce the paper we will send it three months for ten cents.

FRANK A. HEYWOOD,

Editor and Publisher,  
211 S. 10th St., Philadelphia.

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Small advertisements of every description. Want, Sale or Rent, Lost or Found, or their notices inserted under this head for one-half cent a word for each insertion and one-fourth cent a word for each subsequent insertion. Nothing inserted for less than ten cents.

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**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.** Let- ters of Administration in the estate of Mrs. Sarah Benfer late of Centre township Snyder county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, while those having claims will present them duly authenticated to the undersigned.

WILLIAM BENFER, Adm'r.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.** Let- ters of Administration in the estate of Edw. Miller, late of Middlebrook township Snyder county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, while those having claims will present them duly authenticated to the undersigned.

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### A Notice to the Public.

I have bought from A. H. Wagner a dark brown horse and buggy, and I hereby give warning to all persons not to purchase with the same. C. A. Gordon, Perry Tp.

I have bought from S. A. Wagner a top buggy and I hereby give warning to all persons not to purchase with the same. JAMES GORDON, 4-11-97.

### All Kinds of Jobs.

On the 5th of next March the civil service commission will hold examinations throughout the United States for various positions, ranging all the way from expert accountant to a lady who can do plain cooking. The commission is not so particular regarding the social entanglements of the accountant, but stipulates that the cook must be a single woman. No educational test is required, but if the applicants are not fancy free they will have no chance to compete for the position, which pays \$480 per annum. The commission adds by way of detail, that the cooking to be done is for the Indian agency school. Raiding deputies are needed in Arkansas and Alabama to conduct raids for the seizure of illicit distilleries. The department says in its notice that the work required is especially hazardous, and stipulates that the applicants must be of unquestioned courage and prudence. Exactly what tests of courage and prudence are required the advertisement does not state. Another examination is to be held at Brownsville, Tex., for the position of mounted inspector for the customs district of Brazos de Santiago. Applicants for this position are required to be capable of reading brands, riding a horse and shooting a pistol with such accuracy as to entitle him to a rating as a good marksman.

There is no profession that holds out such tempting allurements to the youth of to-day as that of metallurgist and mining expert," said Mr. D. G. Downs, of San Francisco. "Last year, of the class of about a dozen who were graduated from the school of mines in the University of California, at least ten have found excellent situations with big salaries. Our universities cannot turn out expert mining engineers fast enough for the demand. When I was in London last summer an English scientist told me that there would be a strong demand for years for competent men, and added that England kept the United States drained of its best mining talent. They are wanted in South Africa, in Australia, New Zealand; in fact, all over the world, and they can get higher pay than doctors, lawyers or any other class of professional men. Any young man who is ambitious for a career that will lead to fortune, if not to fame, and perhaps to both if he be industrious and steady, will make no mistake by qualifying himself in the direction of mineralogy."

George W. Finch is the name of a remarkable murderer now in the state prison at Fort Scott, Kan. Finch was under sentence of death for the killing of a young man some time ago, but managed to escape from prison and successfully eluded pursuit. He reached Lamont, Mo., 100 miles away, and his pursuers had not the least idea as to where he was, when he called up the state prison authorities by long-distance telephone and notified them that he would be there on the evening train to surrender himself and help mend the prison bars he had broken. And, true to his word, when the evening train arrived he stepped off and gave himself up to the waiting officers.

When the seniors and juniors met in almost mortal combat a few days ago at the Cleveland Homeopathic hospital it was evident that the "clinging vine" type of woman was not present. An eyewitness states that the gay young nurse climbed the ladder to the amphitheater, tore down the flag, trampled it into the dust, pounded, scratched and pulled hair in mad endeavor to down each other with arms beyond the wildest flights of imagination.

The total fire loss in the United States and Canada for the last three years is stated as follows: \$129,839,700 in 1895; \$115,655,500 in 1896, and \$10,319,650 in 1897. The two principal reasons for the gradual decrease are: First, the progress that has been made in the construction of buildings capable of withstanding the fire flood; and second, the greater efficiency and better equipment of fire departments in many of the towns and cities.

The teacher of a city school received the following note explaining the absence of one of her pupils the day before, says Harper's Round Table: "Please excuse Henry for absence yesterday. Him and me got a chance at a ride to a funeral in a charriage, an' I let him stay at home, as he had never rode in a charriage an' never went to a funeral, nor had many other pleasures. So please excuse."

The widow of the millionaire who invented the elevated railroads of this city, says a New York letter, is now earning a meager pittance with her needle. Less than 20 years ago her husband's private yacht was the talk of the town. Had he not sailed into Wall street she would probably be presiding over afternoon teas instead of bending over stitches.

A New York man has started out to ride his bicycle a hundred miles every day, rain or shine, during 1898, merely to make a record. If he were compelled to exert himself to that extent he would probably regard himself as the most abused man in existence.

A murderer in the penitentiary of Kansas who will be pardoned out soon, will remarry his wife, who, since his imprisonment, has been divorced, married and widowed.

### SOME VALUES COMPARED.

Result of Tests to Determine the Feeding Power of Various Kinds of Animal Food.

The earthy, or inorganic, matter in plants is as necessary for animal growth as the organic matter. The bony skeleton consists chiefly of calcium phosphate, with a little calcium carbonate and other mineral substances derived from plants. While plants contain everything necessary for animal growth some portions are richer in salts and nitrogenous material, and are therefore considered to be of more value, as the grain of wheat, corn and oats. Foods differ greatly in value, as every farmer knows. Many experiments have been made to determine the feeding power of various kinds of food, and elaborate tables have been drawn up to express their comparative value. Every farmer practically constructs such a table for himself; at least, he sets a different value on different substances, and buys and sells accordingly. In the following table common hay is taken as the common standard, and the numbers opposite each substance show how many pounds of each contain nourishment equivalent to ten pounds of hay:

Common hay.....	10
Clover hay.....	8 to 10
Green clover.....	45 to 50
Wheat straw.....	40 to 50
Oat straw.....	20 to 40
Pea straw.....	10 to 15
Potatoes.....	20
Turnips.....	20
Cabbage.....	20 to 30
Peas and beans.....	3 to 5
Wheat.....	5 to 6
Oats.....	4 to 7
Corn.....	5
Oil cake (linseed).....	2 to 4

Of course, such tables represent only general results. Much depends on the quality of the food, the form in which it is given, the condition of the animal to which it is fed, and other circumstances which the intelligent farmer understands.—Western Plowman.

### PASTURE FOR STOCK.

Eight Months in the Year of Grade Feed Is Sure to Produce Good Results with Feeders.

If the stock is kept in the best health and thrift through what may be termed the growing season, more or less pasture will be found advantageous. But in making the most out of the pastures it will be found best to divide into at least two pastures and in many cases three will be still better. One should be convenient to the barn and should be reserved especially for the teams. With cattle and sheep, and horses and hogs, not only is a change of pasture beneficial, but the pasture will be eaten down much more evenly. When all stock pasture together in one field there seems to be a natural inclination to keep a part of the grass eaten down close while a part of the grass will be allowed to grow up and mature seed. But where the stock are changed from one pasture to another every two or three weeks all of the grass will be eaten down more evenly and there will be much less waste. To provide the necessary pasturage it should be arranged for in good season so that after grass starts up in the spring they can be ready for use when needed. While it is an item to save plenty of good pasture at the same time it is not advisable to have so much in such shape that more or less would be wasted. Pasturing cattle on grasses nearly eight months in the year is the cheapest way to raise good feeders, and there should be no waste.—Dakota Field and Farm.

### HINTS FOR STOCKMEN.

Improve the pastures. Epson's salts are the best physic for the cow. There should be ample pasture for the swine. Better drive the horse fast up hill than down hill. Always feed any animal light when changing feed. When the frog of the horse's foot becomes hard, use poultice. Build the swine pen so as to facilitate easy handling of the swine. Pine tar may be smeared over the nose of the sheep for smut. Cabbages can be fed profitably to swine, and they are a cheap feed. Powdered charcoal is an absorbent of gases in the stable or in the animal. As a rule it does not pay to attempt to cure a horse of viciousness. Get rid of it. If your blacksmith puts a red-hot shoe on your horse's foot, go to a blacksmith that won't. It is just as important to carefully select the breeding stock for mules as it is for horses. If your horse cubs, sell him, is the advice of a writer; and our advice is, don't buy such a horse. The horse often shies because its eyesight is not perfect and it mistakes the character of objects. A little "spring" medicine is good for the horse. A dose of May apple root will clean out the animal. Begin to "break" the calf, as well as the colt, early, that is, accustom it to being handled and to being tied. If the hogs are confined only during the fattening process, it may be much smaller than if they are confined for a longer period.—Western Plowman.

### Functions of Live Stock.

The true function of live stock on the average farm should be to consume all the food products raised and return to the owner a fair, not an extravagant, price for the food consumed; to convert coarse material into higher-priced products of the fertilizing materials consumed. If his live stock pays for the food consumed the farmer has made what would be considered a reasonable profit in other lines of business. The increased fertility of his land is itself a handsome profit, and one which is often entirely overlooked.—Rural World.

Our venerable fellow townsman, James Fifield, is married again, and he has broken the record by becoming a groom four times in his life, and three times within the past six years, his last marriage having taken place the other night, reports the Brookfield (Mo.) Argus. There is quite a history connected with Mr. Fifield's matrimonial experiences. His first wife died in Brookfield some seven years ago, from paralysis. Six years ago he took the second Mrs. Fifield, who fell out of a cherry tree, from the effects of which she died. About two years ago he married the third Mrs. Fifield, who last November met with a runaway accident and was instantly killed. But as Mr. Fifield grows older, now being past 80, his heart, with the approach of early springtime, seems to grow younger. And now he has walked under the mistletoe again and taken to his heart another love, and the Argus joins his other many Brookfield friends in congratulations for a long and happy union down through the fourth degree.

There was lately a discussion, speaking of grammatical matters, in one of the private schools of Washington, reports the Post of that city, between the principal and one of the teachers over a sentence in a short story written by a pupil. What the story is about is neither here nor there, but the sentence in question is: "How came she to come to Washington?" That is the way the pupil wrote it before submitting the story as an exercise in composition to the teacher. The teacher changed it to "How came he to come to Washington?" maintaining that the infinitive requires a subject in the accusative. The pupil rebelled and appealed to the principal, who sustained the appeal. Both principal and teacher are consulting every possible authority on the subject, but just at present the question seems unlikely to be answered to everybody's satisfaction.

It is reported the Kentucky house has passed a bill to forbid any railroad, telegraph, telephone, bridge, or common carrier company to consolidate its stock, franchises, or property, or to pool its earnings with a parallel or competing line, or to acquire such line. It also forbids any combination between common carriers by which the earnings of the one doing the carrying are to be shared by the other not doing the carrying.

The bureau of ethnology at Washington is utilizing the graphophone to preserve the Indian language and others which bid fair to become obsolete. The delegation of native Hawaiians lately there working in opposition to annexation visited the bureau recently and recorded their language for preservation. One of the delegation made a speech and another sang a song.

The general agent of a large railroad says that he will in the future employ no young man who smokes cigarettes and that he intends to get rid of all now in his department who smoke them. "Eighty-five per cent," he says, "of the mistakes made in the office by my 200 clerks are traceable to the 32 who use cigarettes."

Another American girl who believed that she married a German baron has found herself on the wrong "b," for her husband proves to be a German barber, with the further inebriation of another wife and a couple of children in the fatherland.

About 4,000,000 false teeth are manufactured annually in the United States, while one ton of gold and three tons of silver and platinum, to the value of \$100,000, are used in filling teeth.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has discovered catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally, it does from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo O. Sold by all Druggists, 76c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

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- No. 10 " Dyspepsia.
- No. 14 Cures Skin Diseases.
- No. 15 " Rheumatism.
- No. 20 " Whooping Cough.
- No. 27 " Kidney Diseases.
- No. 30 " Urinary Diseases.
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Sold by druggists, or sent prepaid upon receipt of price, 50 cents each. Humphrey's Medicine Co., 111 William St., New York.

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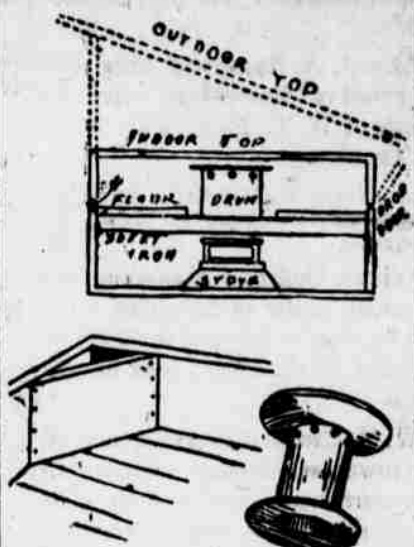
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## DOULTRY & BEES

### HOMEMADE BROODER.

It is Effective and Constructed on Simple and at the Same Time Correct Principles.

A plan is shown herewith that gives a brooder constructed on simple and at the same time correct principles. The diagram (Fig. 1) is very nearly self-explanatory. A box three feet square or thereabouts has in the bottom a brooder lamp or stove. Above this is a sheet of sheet iron as large as the inside of the box and supported at the four sides, and by an iron prop near the lamp, if it is inclined to sag. Make the edges air-tight with cement, so that no fumes from the lamp can get up above the sheet iron. Have a sheet iron drum made as indicated in Fig. 3 and set this into the brooder floor, filling in the rest of the floor about the drum with cement, that there may be no danger from fire. The drum need not be over six inches in height. It has a half dozen openings under the top, as shown in the sketch. When the



lamp is lighted air enters at one side above the sheet iron, is heated and rises in the drum, passing out through the openings into the chick chamber, and is diffused about it. Three or four ventilating holes are in the wall near the floor for the exit of cold air. This gives a constant movement of warm air into the brooder. These openings can be partly closed when desired. An opening in the side near the bottom of the lamp chamber and one near the top on the opposite sides give fresh air for the lamp and an exit for its fumes. The lamp is inserted through a small door in the side of the box. One whole side of the brooder chamber is a drop door, for the easy sweeping out of the floor. The top (in door) can have a pane of glass in it, so one may see the chicks and the thermometer hanging against one side. Glass on two sides gives light. The top must fit very tightly. If this brooder is to be used out of doors a roof must be added, as indicated by dotted lines. The corners of the brooder are cut off, as seen in Fig. 2, so that the chicks may not crowd into them and the weak be trampled upon and smothered by the stronger, should the chamber ever become cold.—Farm and Home.

### NOTES FOR BEEKEEPERS.

With good management it costs little to keep a few hives of bees. Do not neglect to look for the queens or brood when opening the hives in the spring. No matter when bees are moved, they should be fastened up so that none can escape. To a very considerable extent spring dwindling is the result of poor winter management. Have the entrance to the hives and the vicinity around them clean and convenient for the bees to get out and in readily. The life of bees during the working season is very short, and it requires a good laying queen to keep up the force of bees in the hive. The proper time to transfer bees from box hives to movable frames is early in the spring, before the comb becomes heavy with brood and honey. Hives should be located in good season in whatever particular location they are expected to occupy in readiness to receive the swarms as they come off. If any colonies are found too weak in the spring to take care of a frame of brood give them bees from the strongest colonies, but be careful not to give them the queen. When the weather gets warm enough for the bees to fly without becoming chilled give them finely ground corn meal, wheat or the finer parts of sifted ground oats. The secret of large honey crops is strong colonies and plenty of room for the bees to store honey. Give each frame in the hive exactly one and a half inches of space. Do not open the hives to excite the bees when it is too cold for them to fly. The best time to remove surplus for brood frames is after two or three days of good honey weather. Do not open the hives to excite the bees when it is too cold for them to fly. The best time to remove surplus for brood frames is after two or three days of good honey weather. If in the spring any of the colonies are found without queens give them a frame of brood. Do not allow the colonies to rear queens until drones are hatched to insure mating.—St. Louis Republic.

### WATCHFULNESS.

International Sunday School Lesson for May 15, 1898.

[Based upon Foliolet's Select Notes.] THE LESSON.—Matthew 24:3-12. Read chapters 23, 24, and Romans 13:1-12. GOLDEN TEXT.—Watch therefore: for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come.—Matt. 24:42.

TEXT.—Thursday afternoon, April 4, A. D. 33. The same day as our last lesson, but after Jesus had left the temple.

PLACE.—The Mount of Olives, overlooking Jerusalem, on the way to Bethany.

### LESSON EXPOSITION.

I. The Duty of the Hour—to Watch.—V. 42. Watch therefore. In view of the things which Jesus had just been telling them, as He sat with them on the brow of Olivet, overlooking the beautiful city so soon to be destroyed. As in a panorama the future sweeps before their vision—the destruction of the city and its temple, wars, famines, pestilences, earthquakes, hatred, betrayals, tribulations, death; the sun and the moon darkened, the stars falling from heaven, false prophets arising, deceiving almost the very elect. "Men fainting for fear and for expectation of the things which are coming on the world" (Luke 21:26). Then comes a wider sweep of the prophetic vision, and they see the end of the world, and the day of judgment, of which the destruction of Jerusalem and of the Jewish nation and the end of the old dispensation were symbols and types.

II. Reasons for Watching. A Parable.—Vs. 42-44. The coming of the Lord refers not only to the great day of His coming to judgment and in final triumph, but to His coming at Pentecost, and at the destruction of Jerusalem (which coming some of them were to witness, Matt. 24:30-34; Mark 9:1); and applies to every crisis of our lives, every parting of the ways, and especially the hour of death.

The Things Which Tend to Put Us to Sleep: The delay of the coming; coldness and worldliness in the community; our sinful hearts and desires; unbelief, insidious temptations which gradually lead astray before we are aware. We are beset by perpetual temptations to sleep, to spiritual drowsiness and torpor. "An opium sky rains down soporifics." The last thing we should have is a sleepy religion.

The reasons for watching are: First. The great value of the things we should watch for.

Second. The greatness of the danger we are to watch against.

Third. The hour of His coming is unknown. There is no doubt about the fact of His coming. "In all that future which lies before us, these are the only two events of which we are absolutely certain: Our own approaching death, our Lord's approaching advent."—Hanna. We also know that many opportunities to do good, many crises of our lives, many temptations, are certain to come, but what ones we do not know.

Fourth. Not to be ready when He does come is certain loss and disaster.

Illustration. Sleeping on guard is ever punished with death, because as the carelessness of the watch may depend the safety of the army and the nation. "In the temple, during the night, the captain of the temple made his rounds, and the guards had to rise at his approach and salute him in a particular manner. Any guard found asleep on duty was beaten or his garments were set on fire. (Compare Rev. 16:15)."—M. R. Vincent.

III. How to Watch; and the Reward.—Vs. 45-47. Our Lord here puts honor upon those who serve Him by comparing them, not to a menial or ordinary slave, but to the intelligent, faithful and trusted head slave of the household, like Joseph in Potiphar's house.—Broadus.

"That promotion shall not be like earthly promotion, wherein the emolument of one excludes that of another, but rather like the diffusion of love, in which the more each has the more there is for all."—Alford. So each saint owns all God's possessions, even now (1 Cor. 3:21-22).—Abbott.

The reward is both outward and inward, more glories, and blessings, joys, and larger capacities for usefulness and enjoyment. Larger fields and wider spheres are given, greater opportunities for doing good and a clearer perception of God, a fuller reception of all that makes Heaven what it is.

IV. Failure to Watch; and Its Consequences.—Vs. 48-51. The unfaithful minister or Christian takes the very means God has put in his hands for the aid of His cause and the blessing of men and misappropriates them to selfish uses. The two forms of sin most common to those in high places are oppression and self-indulgence.—Abbott.

Tyranny over others goes hand in hand with laxity toward ourselves. Persecution of others implies a wrong in us.—P. The great historical contrast between the Inquisition and Indulgences will easily occur to the reader.—Lange.

Dante's Inferno. In the eighth circle, and fifth pit, Dante saw the hypocrites. "We found a painted people." "They had hoods lowered before their eyes made of the same cut as those of the monks in Cluny. Outwardly they are gilded so that it dazzles, but within all lead, and so heavy that Frederick put them on of straw" (alluding to the leaden cloaks which Emperor Frederick II. caused to be put on criminals, who were then burned to death; which were light as straw in comparison with these). "Oh, mantle wearisome for eternity."—Prof. Norton's Translation.

### APPLICATIONS TO TEMPERANCE.

#### WATCH.

1. The best way of watching against temptation is by faithfully performing every duty, striving hard to be good all the time.
2. Watch the effect of temperance upon people you know. Among those whom you desire to be like, see how many are temperate and religious.
3. Watch the effects of intemperance.
4. Watch what malice, hatred and passions are doing as to laws and law abiding.
5. Watch against the smallest beginning of the habit of using intoxicating liquors. "Leave off before you begin."