

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series
For April 14, 1901—Jesus Ap-
pears to Mary.

[Prepared by H. C. Lenington.]
THE LESSON TEXT.
(John 20:11-18.)

11. But Mary stood without at the sepulcher weeping; and as she wept, she stooped down, and looked into the sepulcher.

12. And seeth two angels in white sitting, the one at the head, the other at the feet, where the body of Jesus had lain.

13. And they said unto her, Woman, why weepest thou? She saith unto them, Because they have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid Him.

14. And when she had thus said, she turned herself back, and saw Jesus standing, and knew not that it was Jesus.

15. Jesus saith unto her, Woman, why weepest thou? whom seekest thou? She, supposing Him to be the gardener, saith unto Him, Sir, if thou hast borne Him hence, tell me where thou hast laid Him: and I will take Him away.

16. Jesus said unto her, Mary. She turned herself, and saith unto Him, Rabboni; which is to say, Master.

17. Jesus saith unto her, Touch me not; for I am not yet ascended to my Father; but abide with me, and eat and drink, as I have said unto thee, that thou mayest believe, and that thou mayest live. And she said unto Him, My Lord, and my God, and my Father.

18. Mary Magdalene came and told the disciples that she had seen the Lord, and that He had spoken these things unto her.
GOLDEN TEXT.—Behold, I am alive for evermore.—Rev. 1:18.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

This is the first recorded appearance of Jesus after His resurrection. It is to be noted that it was to none of His apostles, not even that "one whom Jesus loved," but to Mary Magdalene. This great favor was shown, "Magdalene" indicates that she was a resident of Magdala, on the southwestern coast of the Sea of Galilee. Mary had been a demoniac. The first we hear of her is the occasion upon which Jesus met her and cured her of her terrible malady (Lk. 8:12). Ever after she was one of Jesus' most devoted followers. While Jesus was preaching in Galilee she and other women helped on the good work of spreading the Gospel, for we are told they "ministered unto Him of their substance." The fact that she had "substance" out of which to give liberally shows that she was probably in pretty well-to-do circumstances—in contrast to most of Jesus' disciples. This story is an excellent illustration of the change made in a life by the coming in of Jesus Christ. Before evil spirits possessed her, now the spirit of love and helpfulness was manifest.

Early Sunday morning Mary started for the tomb of Jesus, and arrived while it was still dark. The first thing she saw was that the stone which closed the sepulcher had been pulled away. Without stopping to reason or hardly to think she ran hastily back toward the city, and met Peter and John going to the tomb. She told them that the body had been taken from the sepulcher. The tidings were a little disconcerting, especially as this was the morning upon which a few of the faithful followers were just about to gather. Both ran toward the tomb, John reaching there a little in the advance. They found the tomb empty. John did not at first enter the tomb, he only looked in. Peter stopped not to look but entered. Then John also went in. There they saw the grave clothes, but no body. Then they went to their homes again. Marilla, Peter and John heard the news, rushed to confirm it, jumped at the conclusion that the body had been removed and went away. Mary's was the womanly way. She stood a little apart weeping. After the disciples and she went away, her eyes still filled with tears, but half doubting in her heart that the body which had been so surely laid away was not there, she stooped down and looked into the open tomb. Though her tears she beheld a wonderful vision. Two angels clad in white were sitting where only a little before had lain the body of the Lord. Their first question has hidden in it a great comfort for every heart that grieves: "Why weepest thou?" The Lord's body was missing, but the apparent emptiness was not the end. In Mary's sorrow lay the greatest blessing of all—around the Lord was risen. But Mary did not know this until, turning back, she saw Jesus. Even then she did not know it was Jesus. His question was the same the angels had asked: "Why weepest thou?" Her answer showed her mind was still in the empty tomb. Then Jesus spoke her name, "Mary." One of the most touching scenes in the life of the late Queen Victoria is her reported saying after the death of the prince consort: "Now there is no one left who will call me Victoria." What love, tenderness and sympathy can be expressed by only speaking one's name. How appropriate, too, that in this Christian era the given name which is so dear on the lips of loved ones is called the "Christian" name!

This was the first recorded appearance of Jesus after His resurrection. A second appearance is recorded by Matthew (28:9, 10). Jesus appears to the other women who were returning to Jerusalem after they had seen the angels and fled from the tomb.

Wheat and Chaff.
No day can be lived twice.
Love has a logic of its own.
A wind-break often hides the sun.
The life of pain oft makes the heart at peace.

Your sins may overlap, but they cannot cover one another.
When evil men slap you on the back, look into your heart.

We do not wait upon God long enough for Him to tell us what to do.
The moral elevation of Christ is manifest in that He hopes for good from the most degraded.—Ram's

CARE OF DAIRY COWS.

The Animals Should Be Kept in Clean, Dry Stables and Fed Well and Regularly.

Whenever a cow is kept for milk there are a few things that should never be lost sight of. To the man with a few cows and little money they are more important than to the rich man with many cows and more money. It should always be the aim of the owner to secure the largest possible amount of butter fat (because this is the only true measure of the value of milk) with the minimum amount of expense, including time, food and capital invested. The cows should be comfortable, healthy and vigorous, able to consume, properly digest and assimilate food for her support and a large surplus for milk. The profit in dairying is always measured by this surplus. Moderate exercise, under favorable conditions, will contribute to the desired result; but every effort of the cow beyond that will detract from the profit. All the energy used in warming up ice-cold water, every moment she shivers in the cold wind, lessens the surplus of the milk pail. Cold, damp, dark or dirty stables are not comfortable; therefore, in such quarters a cow will not do her best.

In the exercise of my duties as a dairy inspector I have visited every class of stable, from the best to the worst, those that were dry, clean, light and well ventilated, down to those that were dark, damp and filthy beyond description. Hundreds of times I have been met with the statement: "I would like to keep my cows clean, dry and comfortable, but I cannot afford it." In these inspections we note the kind and amount of feed used, the cost, etc., and also the amount of milk produced. This gives us a reliable basis from which to determine the kind of care and feed and the character of stables that bring to the owner the largest returns for the time, labor and capital and brains invested. Right here it might not be amiss to mention that it has often seemed to me that a great deal of time, much hard, disagreeable labor and the interest on considerable capital were wasted.—Midland Farmer.

MILKING VICIOUS COWS.

A Method Which is Calculated to Subdue and Tame the Most Obstreperous Animal.

Next time you have a vicious heifer to break try this method. Put a strong halter on her and tie her up to a post in the cow yard fence, bringing her head close up; then take a long rope and tie it to the post a foot or so below

her nose; crowd her up close alongside the fence, bring the rope around her, letting it pass along her shoulder, side and hip, and tie to the next post behind her. She will then be held firmly against the fence. If she shows signs of kicking, pass a strap around her hind legs behind the udder and draw them together and buckle them there. We have never found the cow we could not subdue in this way.—Ohio Farmer.

Breaking a Vicious Heifer.
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Fat Percentage in Milk.
The farmers who supply milk to creameries are usually paid in proportion to the butter fat in the milk. According to this plan a cow that gives less milk than another may be the more profitable because her milk contains a larger percentage of butter fat, but the cow that yields milk largely also gives a profit in the skin milk, which is used for feeding pigs. The dairyman who sells to the creamery is therefore interested in the cows that give rich milk, and it will pay him to raise his calves from a select breed, in order to bring his herd up to the highest standard of efficiency.

Good Roads in New York.
There is every reason to believe that Westchester county, N. Y., will shortly have 60 miles of macadamized boulevards extending through the entire length of the county. The new roads will be greatly used by coaches, parties and automobiles, and many Westchester millionaires are behind the good roads movement. As soon as the legislature is in session the good roads committee and a large delegation of taxpayers will go to Albany and urge the passage of a general good roads bill which will provide for new highways throughout the state.

Drainage for Creameries.
Creameries should be so located that drainage will be perfect. Then the drains or drainage pipes should be carried so far that the slops will go into some stream or onto soil that will absorb it. At any rate the scent from it should not get back to the creamery. It is better to so dispose permanently out of sight. While the creamery men are looking after the sanitation of the creamery let them be sure also that they do not create a nuisance near the dwellings or business places of other people.—Farmers' Review.

Dairy breeds of cattle are, as a rule, lank in form and of a nervous, sanguine temperament, excitable, quick motioned and disturbed by every-

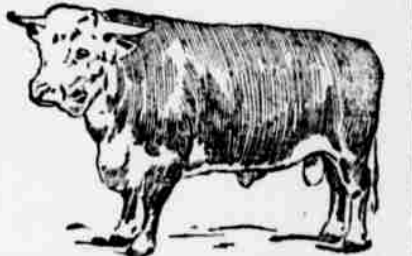
thing strange.



EVOLUTION OF BREEDS.

Studying the Pedigree of Our So-Called Native Cows Brings Out Some Odd Facts.

Tracing the evolution of breeds is always interesting. Someone has been figuring out the pedigree of the so-called "native" cow of this country and brings to light some odd facts that are worth recording. As early as 1611 dairy cows were brought to Virginia from England, and 13 years later there was an importation into the Plymouth colony. This was in 1624. These cows were brought from Devonshire, England, and were doubtless of the same stock as that from which the Devon breed was developed at a later period. This probably accounts for the predominance of red color in the native New England cattle. Whether or not the Virginia



RECORD-BREAKING BULL.
(Date, Sold at Chicago Stock Yards, for \$7,500.)

cows were from the same locality we do not know for a certainty. At a little later period evidently cattle were imported into Virginia from Spain. These cattle were black. The Dutch, having settled New York, naturally brought cows from their own country. Some of these are known to have come from off the coast of Holland. That was before the development of fixed breeds even in Holland, but we may fairly infer that they were related to the progenitors of the Dutch belted cattle. Delaware was provided with cattle from Sweden, and it is said that from Denmark were brought the cattle that became famous in New Hampshire. Coming down to revolutionary times we find that cattle had, at that date, been previously imported from Great Britain and Ireland in considerable numbers. Some of these, we know from tradition, were white Durhams, especially white Durham bulls. The general mix-up of all of these breeds, which subsequently took place, gave us the almost endless variety of form and color now seen in American cattle.

FEEDING DAIRY COWS.

A System in Vogue at the Minnesota Experiment Station is Held to Be Perfect.

The herd of milk cows at the Minnesota Experiment station is one of the most profitable in the country. In a report one of the professors tells how they are fed:

Few people have any idea how carefully we watch the physical tone and feeding capacity of every animal in the dairy department of the university herd. A stranger passing along in front of the cows when they are finishing their evening meal, and seeing how clean they lick out the manger, not leaving as much as could be put on the end of a penknife, would conclude that the cows were not being liberally fed; in fact, that they were half starved. And as conclusive evidence that such were really the case, he would point at the clearly defined ribs, sharp hips and backbones, thin thighs and necks, and probably remark that he would not have such a scrawny animal in his barn. And yet, if an additional pound of grain were added to their ration probably half the cows would go off their feed before the close of the week.

Our barn is open to the public, and scarcely a day passes when there is not a visitor there inspecting it. We feed twice a day and challenge anyone to find in the mangers of the 40 cows a cupful of food, grain or roughage, after they have finished their meal. Once in a while, one not feeling just right will leave a little, but this is removed at once, and generally by the next feeding time she will need the usual amount. No food should be left in the mangers from one feeding period to another. Cows should be kept away from food between meals.

BITS OF DAIRY WISDOM.

Keep the dairy utensils strictly clean, but never put tinware into scalding water at first. Vessels that have contained milk should first be thoroughly rinsed with water in which a good cleanser has been mixed, and lastly, after a thorough cleansing, use boiling water and sun the utensils thoroughly.

There are two classes of abortion; contagious, caused by a germ, and the ordinary or accidental kind. The latter may be caused by an over-exertion or excitement; musty or ergotized hay, or smutty, mildewed or fungus-diseased plants. Often ice water is responsible, and great care is therefore necessary at this time of year.

We have no overproduction, nor are we likely to have, for many years of bright, intelligent dairymen with good herds of cows. Nor have we an overproduction of good dairy products, whether butter, cheese, or a high grade of city milk. Good dairy products have declined less in value by 25 per cent. than any other product of the farm or factory in the general decline in values.—Barnum's Midland Farmer.

Feeling Nervous

That's the way it begins. Little things disturb you. You are irritable, restless and worry over trifles. Your heart jumps and palpitates at every sudden noise, you can't concentrate your mind on your work, your memory fails and you do not sleep well at night. In the morning you feel weak and exhausted, with no appetite for food and no ambition for exertion of any kind. Nervous prostration has no terrors for those who use

"Worry and overwork brought on nervous prostration and I got almost no sleep at all. I became entirely unfit for business and traveled in hopes of finding relief. After visiting several sanitariums and spending several thousand dollars in a vain search for health, I returned home worse than ever. It took only twenty bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine to brace me up and make me a well man again."
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NATURALLY ENOUGH.



"What's your first name?"
"June, your honor."
"June—well, June—30 days."—N. Y. World.

A Depraved Species.
The hook-handled umbrella's a fraud; don't you doubt it. On the counter you hang it and walk off without it.—Chicago Record.

His Color Scheme.
"I say a fellow ought to have as good a time as he can in this world," contended the man with the bulbous nose. "That's one of my cardinal doctrines."
"It is," marveled the man in the shaggy ulster. "Then that accounts for your trying to paint the town red last night!"—Chicago Tribune.

Railroad Train Politeness.
Passenger No. 1 (after stepping on a fellow-passenger's foot, savagely)—Well, what are your feet doing there, anyway?
Passenger No. 2 (meekly)—I assure you they were not put there with any idea of having them amputated.—Yonkers Statesman.

Metaphoric Candor.
"That was a ringing speech you made the other day."
"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "A friend of mine said it reminded him of an electric bell, with a big corporation pressing the button."—Washington Star.

A Small Matter.
New Man (signal office)—Indications are for fair weather and northerly winds. Which flag shall I put out?
Old Man—Oh, any of 'em. Nobody knows the difference except sailors, and it's too foggy for them to see.—N. Y. Weekly.

Fitting.
Miss Schermerhorn—The presuming old fossil, to propose to you! What did you say?
Miss Jordan—I told him I would be a daughter to him.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Just Out of Spite.
Mrs. Benham—Not one woman in a thousand marries the man she wants.
Benham—She don't want to marry the man she wants; she wants to marry the man some other woman wants.—Brooklyn Life.

Stand Off.
He—But I still don't dare to confess to your father the extent of my debts.
She—What cowards you 'men are! Papa is afraid to tell you about his debts.—Heitere Well.

Had Enough Experience.
The Book Agent—I would like to show you this beautiful work. It tells about the habits of savage animals.
The Severe Lady at the Door—I don't need it; I have been married four times.—Boston Courier.

So It Would Seem.
Askim—What are the duties of a bank director?
Tellum—His chief duty seems to be to stay away from the bank and give the cashier a chance to help himself to the cash.—N. Y. Journal.

Robbed by His Creditors.
"I haven't half enough money to pay my debts."
"Well, I'm worse off than that; I paid mine but it took every cent I had."—Chicago Record.

Furtive Attempt.
"What kind of fur is that box Miss Klickitat wears around her neck?"
"I don't know. At this distance I can't make head or tail of it."—Chicago Tribune.

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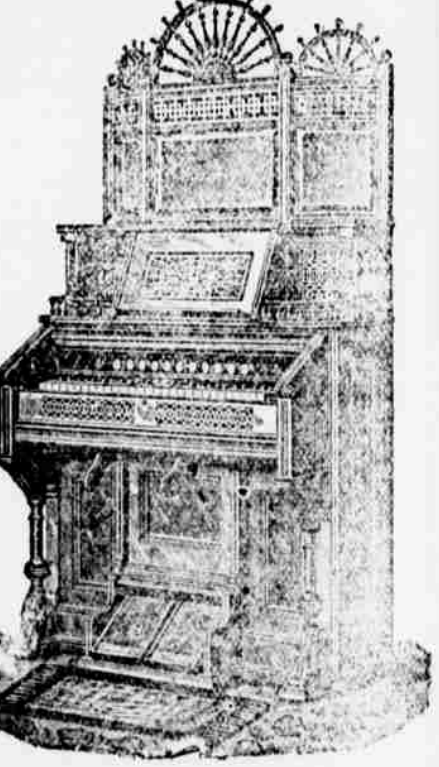
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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE Let- ters of Administration in the estate of Wm. Leach, late of Chapman township, Snyder county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, while those having claims will present them duly authenticated to the undersigned.
M. I. POTTER, Attorney.
George Leach, Administrator.
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