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"Two men looked out over prison bars, one saw the mud, the other saw the star." And I say to you in this audience to fiven in this great theatre. There are those who are looking out upon life, looking down, living in touch with the world, with the evil in it, with its sin, with its darkness, with those dread and drag them downward. And there are those who look up in hope and who keep their eyes upon God's love, and God's might and God's power, and walk in the light of freedom and vic-tory and power, who do not stand uivering at the thought of the pitfalls in the way, but realize that they are led awer those who and this afternoon, and the would speak this afternoon, and the would speak this afternoon, and the would speak this afternoon, and hove as were those who is not a dead God of the attribute of the experience. There is a wondrous freedom, a work wond us strengt in that dear Christ of Calvary, who is not a dead God of the attribute the to and hove say as to ut as a marityr, but who is in the as a sea in the to and is the body was torn and rent and who was as out as a marityr, but who is in the as a sea the to and hove the as to the scare the blied hat has in the when other books have gone out of the ast ends who are appressing to the start of momy, but we can see it not only in the page of the scared Bible that has in our own hearts we have felt that in our own hearts we have felt that in our own hearts we have felt that in the aled, we have seen the blind

life, but to those who stand without all is darkness.

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SABBATH SCHOOL LESSON. INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS

FOR FEBRUARY 26.

bject: The Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes, John vi., 1-14-Golden Text, John vi., 51-Memory Verses, 11, 12-Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

Fishes, John vi., 1-14-Golden Text-John vi., 51-Memory Verses, 11, 12-Commentary on the Day's Lesson.
I. The gathering multitude (vs. 14). 1. "Atter these things." The events of the second year, but particularly the report of the twelve, the murder of John, and the report that Herod was inquiring for him. The twelve apostles who had been sent out over Galilee were preaching and heating the sick, when, suddenly, like a fash from a far distant cloud, came the news that John the Baptist had been belieaded by Herod Antipas in Macherus casile. The disciples hastened to Jesus, probably at Capernaum, as chickens hasten to their mother when the hawk hovers near. "Over the sea." From Capernaum, where the apostles met Jesus on their return, by boat, privately, to escape the crowds (Mark 6:31, 32). They all retired across the sea of Galilee to the lonely plain at the foot the hells near Bethsaida, just outside of the dominions of Herod Antipas. They needed this retirement (1) for physical rest, (2) for instruction, (3) for communion with God. 2. "Multitude followed." The people came from all directions, for at this time the western and northern shores were populous with cities and tilleges. The preaching of the apostles had stred the whole county.
B. "A mountain." The high ground near Bethaid, which there closely approaces the late. "Sat with His disciples." Read Mark 6:30-32. Here they could rest and report. 4. "The passover," Thus because of the the strend. The induction for the preaching of the apostles had strend the take did not attend. This was stated for the beneft of John's Gantile weaters. This gospel was written. The satisfact that the Passover was nigh at hand, so that many musch have been strating on their journey to Jerusalem around the lake and througy? Percapartly accounts for the concourse of such multitude fool was the add be the date may be able to the lab. The satisfact the stread the apostles had stread the whole counts. "The maddinge." The fact that the Passover," the was stated for t

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS FEBRUARY TWENTY-SIXTH.

Medical Missions .- Matt. 11. 2-5; Acts 3, 1-8.

3.1-8. 3.1-8. Matthew declares that the message which Jesus sends to John Baptist as evidence of his Messiahship was that the blind received their sight, the lame walked, the lepers cleansed, and that the dead were raised up. When one looks at it, it is wonderful how the whole ministry of Jesus was largely a ministry of physical healing. Jesus was the first medical missionary. So in the apostolic church the very first evidence they gave of divine power was the healing of the lame man at the gate of the temple, as described in our lesson. How much the gospel now needs to be a physical ministry to the bodies of men as a preparation for spiritual healing. If the Good Samaritan had sat down

ing. If the Good Samaritan had sat down

as a preparation for spiritual heal-ing. If the Good Samaritan had sat down by the side of the wounded man and preached to him of his sins he might have done him little good; but when he bound up his wounds, took him to the inn, and cared for his physical weed he became a true medical mis-sionary. Medical missions are the natural and logical expression of Christianity. The goopel has a mes-sage to the body as well as to the soul. The deplorable physical condi-tion of many heathen, the supersti-tions and prejudice of the peoples concerging medicine and disease, make this phase of missionary work doubly important. In many cases the body must be doctored before the soul can be saved. In many more cases the healing of the body opens the way to the soul. In other Instances the only form of missionary work pos-sible is medical work. Hence the missionaries of all churches have found the medical work the right hand of evangelism. Much of our mission ary work, both by parent board and wemen's organizations, is by lospital and dispensary. In Africa and the is-lands of the sea medical missions break the power and destroy the pres-tige of the medicine man and the witch doctor. It takes no high cul-ture to see benefits of surgery and medicine. In China medical missions have been the open door through which the Gospel has reached the bet-ter classes. In Mohammedan lands they have disarmed fanaticism. Worldly people may look askance at some forms of our missionary work, but they cannot help applaud our medical work. Far out on the picket line of missions fearless men and wo-men are doing the most heroic work of missions in grappling with cholera, smail-pox, plague, leprosy, diphtheria, and other contagious and terrible dis-cases. They are the heroes of mod-ern missions.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

FEBRUARY TWENTY-SIXTH.

"Heroes of Home Missions."-Jer

Scripture Verses.—John 15:18-20; Acts 8:1; Acts 19:23-27; 1 Cor. 16: 9; 2 Cor. 11:25-28; Acts 2:41, 47; 11 22-24; 19:17-20; Phil. 1: 12, 13.

22.24; 19:17-20; Phil. 1: 12, 13. Lesson Thoughts. What is heroism? Is it readiness to meet danger, merely, without re-gard to consequences? This is only, recklessness. Heroism is a willing response to the call of duty even in the face of known difficulties, dangers and possible death. The greatest inspiration to miss-ionary heroism is the promise, "I am with thee to deliver thee," saith the Lord. Let opposition come; it can-not overwhelm. Selections.

Selections.

Selections. It is affecting in the highest de-gree to read the diary of David Brain-erd, missionary to the American In-dians. Here is a specimen.—"Here I am, Lord, send me; send me to the ends of the earth; send me to the rough, the savage pagans of the wilderness; send me from all that is called comfort in the earth; send me even to death itself if it be but in thy service and to promote thy king-don."

and butter added so much to the de-lights of the palace table, that the queen decided to engage in the busi-ness of dairying. The manager of her estates has since visited all the famous stock farms of the country and has purchased thirty-four of the best cows to be had in all Holand. These have joined their fellows who led the way in the experiment, and dairy products are now on sale under the palace mandom." Endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ. (2 Tim. 2:3.) John Eliot, the apostle to the In-dians, says that he had considered these words, and his experiences show that he obeyed them. No one can tell how much the nation owes to his example of Consecration and zeal, which has stimulated others to are now on sale under the palace man agement, for the venture has proved far more than self-supporting.—Suc-cess.

Turbans Are Very Popular.



Scarlet poppy, cardinal, pomegranate and cranberry are all to be found in this season's goods, and for a dull or dark day nothing could be more cheer-

Return to Grandmother's Jewelry.

Return to Grandmother's Jeweiry. Grandmother liked her finger rings to look neat and very refined. Thas is why the extra showy ones of yester-day, with their huge stone and gor-geous settings, are declining in favor and simple hoops and half-hoops are aroning into fashion argain. The stones

coming into fashion again. The stones are cut all of the same size, and they are set quite closely together, so that they produce very little show, but look

exceedingly well. But that is not the only way in which the women of this generation are copy-ing their clever grandmothers. They are displaying their jewelry in divers forms, though it must be remembered

in it as the principal gem and adapt it to the requirements of the moment, say, as a pendant or brooch. Some women occupy their time very pleasantly and profitably delving and

diving into the old curiosity shops where such things as bead necklaces, curious old girdles, set with seashore stones like agates and carnelian, and like quaint gewgaws are stored away. These they are adapting to their needs with sreedlest results. I condo Mall

with excellent results.-London Mail.

As a child Wilhelmina "kept chick

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tion.

Red For a Dark Day. Somewhere on the face of the earth here is a religion which teaches its totaries to wear red on a dark day. Some Women Cannot Wear Flowers.

some Women Cannot Wear Flowers. An interesting subject to almost all young people who wear or buy flowers, is why some girls can wear violets one week, while another one will find them withered before she has had them on for half an hour. Florists have been consulted as regards this matter, and as they are oftentimes blamed for sell-ing flowers that are not fresh, they feel as though the subject should be probed in their interest. And also this is the question which the young men are asking, and the young girls cannot answer. ful. There are lovely cloudy day hats which are made entirely of folds of Persian. There is a circular toque shaped frame and upon this frame there is hill an a corresponding hat there is built up a very becoming hat. It takes enough Persian trimming to drape the hat in folds and enough Per-sian to make a knot at the side. A blue and green breast is a great addi-

answer. Just why one maiden, who does not pretend to take care of her flowers, can keep them for a week, and wear them every day, and another will be minus her bunch in a short while, is quite unanswerable. Even physicians, who have been asked to give their valuable opinions, cannot state the "why" and "cause" of this queer proceeding. They do not seem to last any better with the girl who is very careful not to jab hatpins through their stems, or who puts them in water when she re-turns home in the evening. The miss who does not worry about them, and is too tired to cut the stems or put them in water at night, will find them suitanswerable. Even physicians, too irred to cut the stems or put them in water at night, will find them suit-able for wear next day. And the young men who buy the flowers are still ask-ing "why." Investigation proves that it is not

forms, though it must be remembered that the jewelers are not quite so generous as to permit them to wear exactly the same large brooches and wide bracelets that were modish years and years ago. That would not be at all good for trade. But it is often quite possible to have a family treasure, such as cameo, reset in modern guise, or to take from an ancient and too heavy bracelet the big amethyst that figured in it as the principal gem and adapt it Investigation proves that it is not the flowers, weather or conditions which spoil the posies, but something about the girl herself. It may be a pretty or unpretty maiden, young or old, but in spite of her efforts the flowers will wilt and fade if she pos-essents that unfortunate something sesses that unfortunate something which does not agree with flowers. A well-known physician declares there are several women of his acquaintance who cannot wear flowers of any sort, and he also states that as there is a practical reason for all things, there is also one for this, "which has not been as yet discovered."

The Social Secretary.

We have all heard more or less about the important young social secretary, who is especially in evidence in Wash-ington circles, but it has remained for

ington circles, but it has remained for the clever writer who is discussing Washington affairs in the pelineator to give us an intimate knowledge of this interesting product. "In regard to this secretaryship," she says in the February number, "it would seem almost as though a bene-ficent Providence had especially de-creed that most American statesmen and officials who come to Washington should be of the self-made type, for no other reason than to insure a genteel should be of the self-made type, for ho other reason than to insure a genteel occupation to well-bred, well-born, im-pecunious young women of blue-blood-ed families." And with reference to her qualifications—"she must be a sort of social Napoleon in petticoats. She must be of the elect, that is, of the cave-dweller class. She must have a rich and sure knowledge of Washington's customs, of its pitfalls and snares. She must be well groomed. well gowned. She must be possessed of some of the qualities of a Sherlock Holmes, for she must be mistress of all sorts of tricks for discovering the all sorts of tricks for discovering the past, present, future, and, if need be, the hereafter of every person. who comes within range of her patroness' eye. It is her duty to divide her pa-troness' list of friends and acquaint-ances into lots-job-lots, as it were-in which the sheep are carefully sep-arated from the goats. If there is any score to be paid off, or any snubbing to be done, she does it, not only in be-half of her patroness, but often in her own behalf. She must by no means own behalf. She must by no means commit any blunder, particularly that of mismating dinner guests as one poor

social coach did on one occasion, when she assigned at table an ambassador Turbans are the character of Whatever may be the character of the fashioning, the smaller hats now other's government a diplomatic snub, for all of which the social coach had to pay the piper. The position, therefore cannot be regarded as a sinecure. And for all this that she has to do, and so effectively does in the majority of cases, it is not so lucrative a post as that of chef.'

The Dutch Queen's Dalay. 'Tis an old story that the kings of Bavaria have long derived a very con-siderable profit from their breweries in Munich, and now 'rom a neighbor-ing corner of Europe come the details of another instance of royalty in busi-ness. Wilhelmina, Queen of Holland, is making money selling milk and but-ter.

1:7-19.

as a clink witherminia kept click ens." She loved them dearly, had pet names for most of them, fed them to the queen's taste, (literally), and, in-cidentally, made pocket money out of them. With her accession to the throne the barnyard was forgotten, but throne the barnyard was forgotten, but perhaps the royal state has become a matter of course, allowing the queenly thoughts to travel back to the more prosaic pleasures of other days. Whatever the reason, not long ago Prince Henry bought for his royal wife several cows, which are placed on the rich land adjoining the palace at Loo. These prospered so well, and their milk and butter added iso much to the de-lights of the palace table. that the

and peace and controls, and peace and we stood back award by the marvels of His force, when over and over again we have seen the leper brought to Him and healed, we have seen the blind restored, we have seen the maimed made to walk in straight paths, and we have seen the ones who had been bound to the evil things, to the mud and mire of this life, rise to go forth with the strength given by the one Who loves us so supremely. It seems to me that one of the most pathetic parts of the life of the Christian is to deliver the message and see the crowd pass on. O, if we could stay their footsteps until we saw them safely at the foot of the cross! O, if we could stop those who are rushing down after their own pursuits, those hurrying to make money and fame and fortune and position, and we could show them how sweet we have found the other way. It is so hard to stand and see meu rushing on to ruin. Why is it? I think one reason is be-

sweet we have found the other way. It is so hard to stand and see men rushing on to ruin. Why is it? I think one reason is be cause there are so many people in this world who doubt the truth of this message. We tell them of Christ's is calling to you; that His hand is stretched out to touch that and put in its place the new thing; an impure thought can be cast out the evil thing and put in its place the new thing; an impure thought can be cast out a we and a sweet, pure thought has come to take its place. You can become to the its place. You can become to take its place. You can become to the its place. You can become to take its place. You can become

the bread and fish continued to swell in their hands until they all had enough and to spare. IV. The fragments gathered up (vs. 12, 13), 12. "When-filled." Here is one miracle of our Lord attested by at least 5000 (probably 10,000) persons. No one need ever leave Christ's table hungry. He is able to satisfy every demand of soul and body. He is the bread of life. Whether we demand "little or much" it is an easy matter for Christ to fill us. There is a fulness in His mercy and love that only those who eat can understand. "Frag-ments." "The broken pieces which remain over." R. V. "That nothing be lost." The design is to bring out the preciousness of the food which Jesus had given. 13. "Twelve baskets." The word translated "baskets" means pockets or wallets. V. A testimony given (v. 14). 14. "The miracle." About which there could be no doubt. "Truth." An expression de-noting certainty. "That prophet." All who had seen this worderful miracle were so profoundly impressed with it that they said there can be no doub tut this is the Messiah-the Prophet that should come into the world, according to the prediction.

God Looked at the Heart

What a stress does the Bible lav even where open the heart! If God wor make His highest demand upon man it this, "Give Ma thy heart!" (Prov. ' 26). If He asks our service—it is serv from the heart in sing evens and sing of the heart. (Eph 6:6). If He we condern our worship—it is when we is nich Him with our lines and hears with our month, but our hears are from Him. (Mith 157, 8). And ' He programes His greatest blewing, this: "Blessed are the pure in heart they shall see God." (Matt. 5:8).

zeal, which has stimulated others to missionary service. Marcus Whitman, whose hazardous ride across the continent in 1842-3 did much to save Oregon to the American Union, said, "My life is of little worth if I can save this country to the American people."

little worth if I can save this country to the American people." Peter Cartwright was one of a large class of early missionary heroes who endured incredible hardship and op-position in preaching the gospel. His harness was cut, his horse's mane and tail were shaved by ruffians, and he was more than once threatened with horsewhippings, and waylaid at lone-ly places in the woods. Nothing but the stanchest courage on the part of these pioneer preachers, nerves of iron, and faith like that of the he-roes mentioned in Hebrews, saved the cause of the gospel from defeat.

I set my eyes on the face of duty; "Master," I said. "let be! let be! Life will lose all its golden beauty If I must follow thee!"

Ah, but the ways that we trod were weary! Ah, but the paths that we followed long! Dreary the span of the sky, and errie The sound of every song.

And yet, as though through some ch After the lapsing of sunless days, The grim gray veil seemed to melt and sunder

Like the rifted morning haze.

the fashioning, the smaller hats now are shown mostly as turbans. In a collection in the recent openings from Charlotte, of Paris, is to be noted a very handsome turban of kid-finished velvet in rol-red, the velvet laid smoothly on the frame, and the brim of the edge overcast with silk floss. A locally-farmed hand of velvet encircle oosely-draped band of velvet encircl loosely-draped band of vervet encircles the crown, and posed at the left of the front is a cock's plume in natural me-tallic green, mounted with a pompon, the plume sweeping backward. A nov-elty in a turban is of pentagonal out

elty in a turban is of pentagonal out-line, with covering of a plaque of chenille fabric in alternate inch-wide stripes of shaded dull crimson and sage-green. The brim is edged with three pipings, one of silver-grey set between two of green velvet. A pleat-fold of the green velvet is laid around the crown under a row of small button-like cabochons of chenille in two tones of brown and at the left side is laid is laid so of brown, and at the left side is laid

of brown, and at the left side is laid a sheaf of small brown quill feathers held by a rosette of brown chenille set with three cabochons. A second ro-sette is posed at the left of the back. A turban of pointed front, covered with chenille braid in emerald green, has the brim held up by large oval cabochons made of the backs of beetles surrounded by three rows of jet beads, and a wide flat bow of dark green taffeta ribbon is laid on the left side. A very elegant round turban for A very elegant round turban for evening wear, with foundation of white gathered silk tulle, is covered with

Fashion Hints.

Long fur or fur-lined coats are a ne-essity when autoing.

It is a mistake to wear wide sleeves, nowever graceful they may be.

A mink hat for autoing is smart, if one insists on a hat instead of a close-fitting cap.

Chiffon is well adapted to accordion pleatings. A lovely blue with a flow-ered border had a double'skirt, both accordion pleated.

A thin white mousseline de soie was

A thin white houseene de sole was made over white net spangled with gold. The skirt was shirred and laid in shallow box pleats all around. A flowered chiffon in yellow rose tones was made with a plain full skirt over an under-dress of taffeta and an interlining of plain yellow chiffon.

No one was ever too warm in an auto, if the weather was at all sharp. Have wrists and collar tight fitting, ond it is always best to wear a double breasted cont. It cannot be said that the prettiest woman looks her best in a west and

white Irish crochet lace. At the left of the front is a tuft of five marabout tips, held by a small simulated quill of black plush, and running diagonally

