

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson X.—Fourth Quarter, For Dec. 7, 1913.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Josh. vi, 8-11, 14-20—Memory Verse, 20—Golden Text, Mark ix, 23—Commentary by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The story of the Lord's doings on behalf of Israel reached the ears of many people and melted their hearts and took away their pride (Josh. v, 1). Man's doings do not work that way, but rather tend to self exaltation. It is therefore easy to tell whether a work is of the Lord or of men. Israel shall yet praise the Lord, proclaim His name, declare His doings among the people (Isa. xl, 4). But all believers should be doing it now, praising His works, declaring His mighty acts (Ps. cxlv, 4).

Since He is ever waiting to work in us and through us, why not humbly yield and let Him, that He may be glorified? Chapter v, 2-9, tells of the rite of circumcision, which had not been performed since they left Egypt. Circumcision is suggestive of a work in the believer, for it was given to Abraham as a seal of the righteousness which he had, yet being uncircumcised (Rom. iv, 10). It signified even to Israel a work in the heart, the renouncing of the flesh and true humility before God (Lev. xxvi, 41).

Chapter v, 10, tells of the keeping of the third passover, for we do not read that they observed it during all their wanderings. See the other two in Ex. xii, 6; Num. ix, 5, and note that this also teaches man's helplessness and the mighty hand of the Lord and points onward to the approaching deliverance of Israel from all nations (Ex. xii, 26, 27; Jer. xxiii, 6-8; Luke xxii, 15, 16). The manna, the food from heaven, continued all through the forty years, notwithstanding their murmurings and rebellions, until at Gilgal they ate of the old corn of the land (verses 11, 12).

In chapter v, 13-15, we have a test for Joshua. He had just been appointed as the new leader in the place of Moses and had been honored as such at the Jordan. Has he become proud and self sufficient, or is he still meek and submissive? Near Jericho he saw a man with a drawn sword who announced that he was the captain of the host of the Lord. Will Joshua stand on his dignity as the new leader or accept this offer? See and hear him. He fell on his face and did worship and said, "What saith my Lord unto his servant?" He won and was safe as a leader and loosed his shoe from off his foot, as he was told to do, thus acknowledging another as proprietor (Ex. iii, 5; Ruth iv, 7).

If we would only live with shoes off, what might we not see of the wonderful working of the Lord! But in order to see the power of God and His working we must be willing to do as seeming ridiculous things as bearing the ark and stepping into the water expecting it to stop flowing or marching round Jericho blowing trumpets of rams' horns and expecting the walls to fall down.

What I have in mind is something like this: Conducting a religious paper without an advertisement of any kind to help make it go; running a church (to use a common phrase) without having lectures or festivals or entertainments of any kind to help pay expenses; believing that Bible studies, expositions of the word of God, are what people need and want rather than sermons or essays on popular topics; teaching that the same Jesus will return in person to set up a kingdom of peace and righteousness on this earth and that He is only waiting until the church, His body, shall be gathered from all nations, that He may receive her to Himself ere He shall return in glory; that these truths will lead people to give gladly to missions without personal solicitation, even to the extent of giving \$2 or more to missions for every dollar spent at home.

I know that such things seem to many religious people as wild vagaries, and yet I have personally proved the blessing of the Lord in these matters or in most of them for over twenty years.

The ark of the covenant which was so prominent at the crossing of the Jordan is mentioned ten times in verses 4-13, of our lesson chapter, reminding us of the words of our Lord in John xv, 5, "Without Me ye can do nothing." The trumpets of rams' horns tell of atonement by the precious blood of the substitute (Gen. xxii, 13), so both the ark and the trumpets and the priests, all speak of Him who alone can divide the sea or the river or throw down a Jericho and who says to all who are willing to walk with Him, "I am with you," "I will work and who shall hinder it?" (Isa. xl, 10; xliii, 13).

In verse 2 of our lesson the Lord said unto Joshua, "See, I have given into thine hand Jericho," and yet to possess it he had to be obedient and do just as he was told.

All things are ours in Christ, but we possess our possessions only by believing. Thirteen times they marched around the city with no sound but the trumpets until the last round, when at the word from Joshua the people shouted with a great shout, the walls fell flat, and all living creatures were destroyed except those who had gathered in the house of Rahab (verses 10, 20, 21, 23, 25).

THE CHRISTMAS TABLE.

Fruit Centerpieces Are Attractive and Very Seasonable.

Fruit makes a handsome decoration for the Christmas table. It has the advantage of appealing to the palate after satisfying the eye. A pleasing decoration of this sort is illustrated here. The fruit is laid in a fancy basket. Clusters of grapes with green leaves are suspended from the handle. Winter pears, red apples, oranges and bananas are arranged on grape leaves in the basket. If a young grapevine is taken into the house in a pot before the leaves fall it will grow all winter and supply foliage for such occasions. Rose geranium or any green leaves may be used if grape leaves are not available.

There is nothing prettier or more appropriate for the Christmas table as a centerpiece than a pyramid of fruit.



A FRUIT CENTERPIECE.

This may be arranged in a large glass bowl or in an odd shaped vase of fancy china. Fortunate is she who still hoards among her cherished possessions an heirloom in the form of an antique epergne or an openwork china fruit basket of long ago.

These are not always available, and a clever woman may evolve a very satisfactory imitation by using a large glass bowl or deep dish for the foundation, placing in the center of it a rather high vase or even a loving cup to give the required height. Twist some smilax around this glass and lay some of it inside of the bowl, as well as around the base, where it rests upon the embroidered centerpiece, which should be decorated with holly or some effect in green.

Now fill the large bowl with the fruit, placing the oranges and larger fruit at the bottom of the bowl and filling in with rosy little lady apples and clusters of white and purple grapes and bananas. Pack these firmly against the small glass to make it firm and fill the glass itself with small fruit. Festoon more smilax and clusters of grapes over the top.

- BOILED TURKEY DINNER. Oysters, Julienne Soup, Celery, Roast Pig, Stuffed Potatoes, Onions, Apple Sauce, Boiled Turkey, Potato Croquettes, Molded Spinach, Wafers, Lettuce Salad, Cheese, Ice Cream, Cake, Coffee.

USEFUL SAUCES.

They Add Piquancy to Many Plain Holiday Dishes.

The sauces give the finishing touches to the Christmas feast. Aside from mayonnaise for the salad, white sauce is the most universally useful of all.

The simplest and plainest of white sauces is a most excellent thing with baked fish.

Any creamed fish, fresh or salt, is nice in white sauce, and it is the same with meats, the dried beef, the chicken, the veal. The white sauce is the liquid to use in making many scallops. Even when we do not combine the ingredi-



MAYONNAISE MIXER.

ents beforehand we put them into the scallop dish, and the cooking does this.

So it is in the making of croquettes. The binding of the meat or vegetable of which they are made may be done with egg white, but the use of the white sauce is the more common and inexpensive way. Besides being used to bind the material of the croquette, it is often used as a sauce around it.

It is when we come to the vegetables that we find the widest use of all for the white sauce. We increase the food value of a vegetable dish by adding sauce, which contains both fat and protein, to a plain material. Many of the commoner vegetables are advantageously served in cream sauce. Children will eat vegetables so cooked when they would not otherwise touch them.

The pretty mayonnaise mixer illustrated here makes a nice Christmas gift and can be very appropriately presented to the friend who is a notable salad maker.

Crop Improvement

A Farmers' Club Is Needed in Every Township.

WORK FOR SILO COMMITTEE

A Silo on Every Farm Should Be Built Early—Summer Silage an Important Item.

Not only the silo, but the summer silo, is becoming popular. A summer silo is the little brother to the big concrete or winter silo. In one county of Illinois nearly 600 winter silos have been built. Farther in the northwest the farmers, especially the feeders and dairymen, are building summer silos as well as the regular or winter silo.

The big concrete or winter silo is generally filled in the latter part of July or the first part of August, depending upon the location and whether the spring is late or early. This ensilage will be used for feeding beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep or possibly on a large farm, all of them, as soon as the first frosty days come.

The summer silo, however, is generally filled with a later corn crop and in certain dairy districts, sometimes the ensilage is half corn and half alfalfa, and sometimes half oats and half cowpeas. Kaffir corn has also been used very successfully. The little summer silo (which is generally about half the size of the winter silo) remains sealed all winter and through the early spring, but when the first hot days of summer come, it is unsealed and feeding is commenced. It not only supplants soiling, but is an absolute insurance against drought, grasshoppers, poor pastures and the other ills to which the farmer sometimes seems heir.

If erecting a big concrete silo this year, do not overlook the advantages of its little brother, the summer silo.

If properly sealed, silage can safely be left for years in the concrete summer silo or any other air-tight silo before being used.

GRAIN ELEVATORS IN RUSSIA.

Advantage of Modern Grain Storage and Marketing as Handled by the American Grain Exchanges.

[National Crop Improvement Service.] United States Consul Henry D. Baker, who is located at Hobart, Tasmania, while passing through Russia noted the lack of grain storage facilities.

"I was comparing the American and the Russian storage system with a grain merchant in St. Petersburg," said Mr. Baker, "and he told me he considers that a great benefit could be wrought in Russia if those interested in the grain trade of the United States could visit Russia and invest money in elevators, and engage in handling grain on a big scale.

"The Russian farmers have not the advantage of a great institution like the Chicago Board of Trade, where there is an active market established which is public property, and also where you have splendid facilities for trading in warehouse receipts. The farmers in Russia are at the mercy of a few cash buyers because they have no Grain Exchanges to preserve the equilibrium.

"The Russian peasant, as a rule, knows nothing of the world's movements of crops like the American farmer, for he has no daily information such as is published all over America."

GOOD CEMENT WORK

Neighborhood Clubs Can Make Use of Club Tools—Sand and Gravel Should Be Carefully Screened—A Little Care Will Bring Fine Results.

Screen the sand and gravel if you want good concrete. Cement is no magic material. Even the best Portland cement, when water is added, only binds the sand and gravel and forms artificial stone. Properly made concrete is everlasting, but the farmer must use both care and common-sense for good results.

Buy a one-fourth-inch screen or wire cloth from the hardware dealer. Then screen the bank gravel. All the particles which go through the 3/4-inch mesh the farmer can class as sand. The rest can be called gravel up to stones about 1 1/2 inches to 2 1/2 inches in size, which can be used in foundation walls and other mass work. Stone or gravel larger than 2 1/2 inches in diameter should never be used in any concrete work.

For sidewalks, barn floors, etc., if not reinforced, gravel up to 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches in size may be used.

For any reinforced concrete work, especially silos, water tanks, water troughs, hog dips and smaller work like mangers and door steps, no gravel or stones over 3/4-inch in diameter must ever be used.

If the farmer will only take pains to screen his gravel and sand (or aggregates, as the engineers say) and use standard Portland cement, there is no reason why he should not be able to make a first-class job on any concrete work which he may undertake. He must, of course, use proper reinforcing material, steel bars, or wire fencing, as the case may be.

Sometimes clay or other sticky soil is mixed with the sand and gravel. The farmer must turn his garden hose on it, preferably after screening, and wash off these sticky particles so that the cement can surround each particle and make a good bond.



(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IS A CURSE

Federal Judge in West Virginia District Makes Scathing Arrangement of Saloonkeepers.

In a charge to the grand jury of the federal court in Wheeling, Judge Alston G. Dayton of the United States court for the northern district of West Virginia delivered a scathing arraignment of the liquor traffic. Among other things he said:

It has been my experience, in the seven years I have occupied this position on the bench, that violations of the internal revenue law are ten times as many as all the other offenses against the laws of the United States put together. Why? Because, fundamentally, the sale of intoxicating liquor is not a legitimate and honest business, and no man can be an honest man who engages in it. It isn't honest to destroy a man. It isn't honest to take away the bread and butter of helpless women and children. Gentlemen, it isn't honest for any man to come into your household and take the bright, strong, vigorous son and lead him on and on until he becomes a disgrace to you, an annoyance to his fellowmen and finally lands in a drunkard's grave. And yet there isn't a single saloonkeeper's saloon in this country that does not send every year its man to a drunkard's grave, and more than that; and when dishonest men once get into a business it is the hardest thing in the world to make them stop.

I want to say that there is not a very great deal of distinction between the man, in my deliberate judgment, who stands up, and for revenue purposes, votes to license the saloon, and the man who conducts the saloon. The good Christian people who go to the polls and vote for license are the power behind the throne; they are the power behind the saloon, because if they did not vote for license the fellow could not run his saloon. I tell you in this country, gentlemen, the cry comes up, as it came up to Cain, the blood of our fellowmen cries out from the ground to God Almighty; the victims of this traffic in every cemetery and every graveyard in this country cry out to God against us, you and me, who have permitted this traffic to exist so long. See to it that in this court all violations of the revenue laws are thoroughly investigated, and that, so far as we can see, we put ourselves on the side of utter and complete and absolute condemnation of the whole business, from start to finish.

BOY'S ANSWER WAS VERY APT

Particular Brand of Whisky Was Like Bridge Because It Leads to Poorhouse and Cemetery.

A liquor dealer in the town of Ayr, in Scotland, had a particular brand of whisky, which he wished to advertise. One day the circus was coming to town, and to add interest to its performances, and to advertise his whisky, he offered a prize for the best answer to the question, "Why his particular brand of whisky resembled a certain bridge across the water of Ayr?" Just over the bridge were some public institutions.

The successful competitor proved to be a poor boy, who, perhaps, knew from experience what he was speaking of, and his answer to the question, "Why the publican's whisky was like the bridge" was "Because it leads to the poorhouse, the lunatic asylum and the cemetery."

DEPRIVED OF EDUCATION.

The following figures refer to the state of Massachusetts in 1910: Total population of all non-license cities and towns... 1,497,722 Total number of high school pupils in all non-license cities and towns... 34,633 Number of pupils in high schools of no-license places for each 1,000 population... 23.12 Total population of all license cities and towns... 1,863,924 Total number of high school pupils in all license cities and towns... 81,707 Number of pupils in high schools of license places, for each 1,000 population... 16.83 Greater number of pupils in no license places, for each 1,000 population... 6.29 Difference in favor of no-license, 37 per cent.

Keep the boys and girls in school by keeping out the saloon. In these days of increasing competition, your boy or girl will need the advantage that a high school training gives.

New Slavery for China. China, which so long has suffered from the opium curse, though free from the legal clutches of that monster, is fast coming under the rule of King Alcohol. Liquor is there characterized as "new Jesus poison," "German poison," et cetera, to distinguish it from the English poison, opium. It is reported, too, that millions of cigarettes dipped in opium have been given away by Americans to try to create an appetite among the Chinese youth for the double poison.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Charles H. Mills, late of Lake Township, deceased.

The undersigned, auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court to hear and determine all claims on the assets and report distribution of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment on

TUESDAY, DEC. 9, 1913, 10 A. M., at his office in the Borough of Honesdale, at which time and place all claims against said estate must be presented or recourse to the fund for distribution will be lost.

CHARLES A. McCARTY, Auditor.

9214

AUDITORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Ella Gilon, late of the Borough of Honesdale, Pa., deceased.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court to hear and determine all claims on the assets and report distribution of said estate will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday, December 23, at 10 a. m., at his office in the Borough of Honesdale, at which time and place all claims against said estate must be presented or recourse to the fund for distribution will be lost.

F. P. KIMBLE, Auditor.

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Shoes with thirty buttons are the latest in Paris. They have not leaped into immediate popularity among fat ladies.



EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of CLAYTON, YALE, Late of Lebanon Township. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against the said estate are notified to present them duly attested for settlement. WILLIAM S. YALE, NORMAN TAYLOR, Executors. Cold Spring, Pa., Oct. 30, 1913.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN B. LEONARD, Late of Scott Township. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against the said estate are notified to present them duly attested for settlement. W. B. RAYMOND, Executor. Sherman, Pa., Oct. 30, 1913.

LEGAL BLANKS for sale at The Citizen office: Land Contracts, Leases, Judgment Notes, Warrantee Deeds, Bonds, Transcripts, Summons, Attachments, Subpoenas, Labor Claim Deeds, Commitments, Executions, Collector's and Constables' blanks.

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