CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Jan. 19, Comment by Rev. S. H. Dayle, Toric.-The peril and the power of ambi-on.-Luke ii, 52; Dout. vill, 11-20.

Ambition is an inordinate and eager desire of preferment, honor, superiority or power. The peril and the power of ambition are illustrated in the lives of many of the worlds most illustrious The power of their ambition has been so great that, regardless of the just rights of others, regardless of the laws of God, they have sought only to necomplish their purposes, and when position and power have been attained God forgetten, and no claims that even He has had upon them have been considered.

In the first Scriptural reference we have pointed out to us a landable ambition and the gracious results of it. We are told that Jesus grew in favor with God and man. Christ was in the true sense ambitions. He was filled with an inordinate desire to do the will of We cannot be filled with too much of this kind of ambition. Paul also had a worthy ambition. He expressed it when he said, "We labor that whether resent or absent we may be accepted of Him." We cannot be filled with too strong a desire to serve God and to so labor that we may be accepted of Him. This should be the one ambition of our lives, and if we make it that we will not only grow in favor with God, but also with man, as Jesus did.

In the second reference there is a solemn warning against forgetting God in the time of prosperity. The children of Israel could not but see the hand of God in their guidance and direction in the wilderness, but in the land of Canaan it would be different. There the blessings of prosperity and wealth would come from God through second causes, and there might be a temptation in the pride of their hearts for them to say, "My power and the might of my hand hath gitten me this wealth." This is the great danger of prosperity-that it may make us proud and ambitious, that we will take all the credit to ourselves and forget that we are indebted to God for all things.

False ambition always leads to destruction. God solemnly warns us against it. It has ruined some of the world's greatest men, and is supposed to have caused the downfall of the angels who fell from heaven. True ambitiona burning desire to serve God-receives His blessing and favor and the favor and confidence of men. Let us then "labor that whether present or absent we may be accepted of Him."

Bible Readings.-Gen. xi, 1-9; I Kings i, 5-53; Ps. xviii, 27; Prov. xvii, 19; xxix, 23; Isa. xiv, 12-20; Jer. li, 49-53; Ezek. xxxi, 10-12; Math. xviii, 1-8; xx, 20-28; xxiii, 1-12; Luke xiv 8-11; xxii, 24-26; Rom. xii, 10; Phil. , 3-12; II Thess. ii, 1-4; Jas. iv, 5-10; I Pet. v, 5, 6; III John ix.

THE ENDEAVOR PLEDGE.

There Is No Excuse a Christian Can Give For Not Reeping It.

From the beginning of the Christian Endeavor movement some one has wanted to try his hand at tinkering the pledge. "The pledge is too strong," or pledge. "The pledge is too strong," or "The pledge couldn't be lived up to," "Something must be changed to adapt it to the peculiarities of our soci-It is amazing how many "peculety. iar" societies there are in the world.

There are not so many of these pledge tinkers as there used to be, but we hear of them every now and then, even in these days. Now there is not much objection to altering the phraseology, if the meaning is not changed or the strenuousness of the pledge is not weakened, but this is the very thing that

most pledge tinkers desire to do. Now I should like to whisper in their

Fourteen Years of Christian Ende

February, 1881, one society formed, less than 50 members pledged, one pastor interested, one church aided, one denomination represented, one city and one state wherein the society might be found. Today over 42 societies organized, over 2,500,000 members enlisted, thousands of pastors and churches in 32 denominations interested, helped and represented. Every state and territory identified with the cause, every province of Canada, almost every foreign country, all missionary lands and thriving united societies in Great Britain, Australia, Japan, China, and latest the world's union of Christian Endeavor. make it possible to say that the Christian Endeavor movement encircles the globe and it is all what God has wrought.-John Willis Baer.

Practical Christian Endeavor.

Christian Endeavor is of an especially practical turn across the water, and the societies hesitate at nothing, no matter how great the amount of work involved, that promises to bring results to the cause of Christ, One Leicester (England) society has a "baby care taking commitwhose duty it is to go with those who carry on the open air work just be-fore the time for Sunday service. During the outdoor address they speak to the people who come to the doors to listen, and offer to take charge of any of the little children while their parents go to service in the chapel.-Golden Rule.

Prison Work In Kentucky.

Kentucky Endeavorers have done notable work among the inmates of the state prison at Louisville and many conversions have resulted. These activities began with the sending of more than 1,000 Christmas letters to the prisoners. Now two Christian Endeavor socioties have just been reported at the branch prison at Eddyville. A number of con-versions attended the formation of these societies. "In prison and ye came unto

Following His Lead.

Like Alpine climbers, our own safety is in steadfastly fixing our gaze on Him, our guide, and following step by step the path He trod, that He might know all the dangers and difficulties that be set our way. And we may be sure He will never lead us farther or faster than we can safely follow.-Rose Porter.

The True Endeavor Spirit.

The Christian Endeavor societies in distant Wales have got the Endeavor spirit. One of the societies in Cardiff last year, during the pastor's vacation, maintained all the Sunday and week avening services of the church. This soniety holds a regular children's service every Sunday evening.

Flowers For the Poor.

Some of the Endeavorers of Kilwarlin, Ireland, have set apart little plots in their gardens especially for the purpose of raising flowers to be sent up to Belfast for distribution among the sick poor, a noble work that might well be done by thousands of American Endeavorers. -Solocted.

The Wonders of Smelling.

James Mitchell, who died in or about 1833, in the county of Narin, in Scotland, and was born blind on Nov. 11, 1795, recognized, says The World of Wonders, different persons by smelling. The famous Mr. Boyle mentions a blind man at Utrecht who could distinguish different metals by the different odors, and Martials records the case of a person named Mamurra who could tell by smelling whether copper was true Corinthian or not. Indian travelers have recorded that certain natives who habitnally abstained from animal food have sense of smelling which is so exquisitely delicate that they can tell from which well a vessel of water has obtained. It has been related that by smell alone the negroes of the Antilles will detect the footsteps of a Frenchmen from those of a negro. Marce Marci has left an account of a monk at Prague who could tell by smelling anything given to him who had last handled it. The guides who accompany travelers in the route from Aleppo to Babylon will tell by smelling the desert sand how near they are to the latter place.

DIDN'T KNOW HE WAS OUT.

The Surprise Which Struck an English Pagillst In Chicago.

He was a lightweight-at least he said he could fight at 133 pounds, al though he looked as heavy and clumsy as a Sussex pig. He hadn't been over the water very long, and his h's were omitted and inserted on a system that left no doubt of his origin and ancestry. The fighting game wasn't very good in Chicago when he arrived, and he had to cool his heels in idleness until his eyes had a keen, inquiring look and some of the surplus beef began to disappear from around his waist band.

One night he managed to hypnotize a saloon keeper who frequently brings off little affairs of the kind the Englishman wanted, and the boniface agreed to "get him a go." It seemed quite a long time to the Briton, but a match was finally arranged. He and a French Canadian gentleman of some little fame were to furnish the "wind up" at the next Monday night's carnival of the Cormorant club.

The hours never went so slowly as they did during the week that the Euglishman waited for the night that was to bring him glory and a settlement of his board bill. At last the fateful evening came, and the man from across the sea hied him to the saloon where in a big back room the mill was to be decided.

He stood up in the center of the ring and bowed gracefully as a seasick ele-phant. The master of ceremonies bellowed, "Mr. Bill Lambkin of Birmingham, England," and then, "Mr. Henri Pijette of Montreal." Somebody hit a gong, and the carnival was under way.

The Englishman swung his right aloft, but it never landed. There was a duck, a swirling fist flying upward. The man from Birmingham sprang straight up into the air as if lifted by a dyna-mite explosion. Then he fell and lay very quiet on the padded floor.

'Lovely uppercut,'' said as alderman. "Shortest knockout I over saw," said a building inspector. "Eight, nine, tenout!" said the referee.

They took him back to the dressing room and sat him on a chair. His eyes opened, and he rose to his feet.

"Hi say, hisn't hit time Hi was goin to th' ring?" he queried.

There was a snicker.

"No, you're through for the night,"

grinned his second. "W'at? 'Ave Hi been boxin?"

"No, you ---- cockney! T'other mug's been boxin."

'W'y? W'at's 'appened? W'at 'ave Hi been doin?"

"Ah, g'wan! You've been doin a clog dance an some ground an lofty tum-blin," growled his second. The Englishman looked around him in a dazed, uncertain way and mechanically took the money—the loser's end—which was handed to him. Then he dressed and went out into the night, shaking his head and thinking many things .- Chicago News.

Duchess and Fishwife.

An old fishwife, one of the order that was more frequently seen a dozen years ago than today, and who runs about barelegged in a very brief tartan petti-coat, with a creel of fish upon her shoulders, had been often promised by an ally in the servants' hall that she should some time see the young duchess in her own home. She was therefore posted one day in a distant corner of the hall, from which she looked out in obvious discontent as the lady and her guests filed in to dinner. When the dining room door had closed behind them, she was asked what she thought of the duchess.

"The duchess!" she repeated in the shrill tones of supreme disdain. "Dinna ye try for to make me believe my ain leddy was there. I saw a muckle braw wives tricked out in shining stones and feathers, each with her mon by her side, but my bonnie duchess wasna' wi' them. Na, na, dinna ye try for to mak me believe that." It then transpired that she was looking out for a tall, willowy form, clad in simple homespun, with a sailor hat poised lightly on a dainty head, such as she saw when she trudged to the rear of the castle with her creel, and that she would not have the tiara and satin train at any cost. -- Madame.

THE FASTNET LIGHT.

It Is the First Olimpus the American Gets

The first glimpse of Great Britain that the American tourist gets on his European tour is that of the Fastnet lighthouse. It stands on a ragged and solitary rock, situated nine miles south of Crookhaven, at the extreme southwest corner of Ireland, and is perhaps more stormbeaten than any other around our coast. The rock is 80 feet in height, and the

lighthouse towers another 70 feet above, yet, in winter gales, the Atlantic bil-lows literally bombard the massive structure and have even smashed in a portion of the lantern at the summit of the erection, the seas frequently sweep-ing over the rock with tremendous force. Some two or three years ago the stormy weather then prevailing prevent ed all communication with the rock for many weeks, so that the store of food was consumed, with the exception of some flour. At last a schooner managed to approach sufficiently near to enable a quantity of food to be dragged small through the sea by the hungry men, and fortunately the next day the sea moderated, and the stores were once more fully replenished.

Except in very calm weather the Fastnet is surrounded by a fringe of foam, and the only means of landing is by the aid of a "jib" 58 feet in length, so placed on the rock that, in moderate weather, its end reaches outside the surf. When a visitor wishes to land (an unusual occurrence), he is rowed in a small boat as near as the waves permit. and the lightkeepers throw out a small buoy, attached to a rope, which is so cured by the man in the boat. The jib is then swung out, and the visitor placing one foot in the loop and care. ing tight hold of the rope, is hundred about 40 feet vertically, and time ! jib, being pivoted at its foot, aveing him horizontally about 100 feet on to a safe landing.-London Sketch.

ENGINEERING BY A MOUSS

The Skillful Plan by Which He Got Ilin.

self Out of a Deep Hole. "While digging holes for telegraph poles at Byron, Me.," said a Western Union man, "I became interested in watching the ingenuity and persever-ance of a mouse. He fell into one of the holes, which was 414 feet deep and 20 inches across. The first day he ran around the bottom of the hole, trying to find some means of escape, but could not climb out. The second day he settled down to business. He began steadily and systematically to dig a spiral groove round and round the inner surface of the hole with a uniformly ascending grade. He worked night and day, and as he got farther from the bottom he dug little pockets where he could either lie or sit and rest. Interested witnesses threw in food. "At the end of two weeks the mouse

struck a rock. This puzzled him. For nearly a day he tried to get under, around or over the obstruction, but without success. With unflinching patience he reversed his spiral and went on tunneling his way in the opposite direction. At the end of four weeks he reached the top and probably sped away to enjoy his well carned freedom. His escape was not seen. When his food was put in in the morning, he was near the surface, but at night the work was seen to be complete, and the little engineer, whose pluck and skill had saved his life, had left."-New York Sun.

The Only Venomous Bird.

Among all the thousands of feathered creatures classified by the trained or nithologists, but one, the rpir n'doob, or "bird of death," is known to be venomous. This queer and deadly species of the winged and feathered tribe is a native of the island of Papua, or New Guinea. The bird is described as being Sold by J. C. King & Co about the size of a common tame pigeon. of gray plumage, and a tail of extraor-dinary length, ending in a tip of brilliant scarlet red. It is a marsh bird and is found to inhabit only the immense stagnant pools adjoining the lakes of the interior of the island. The rpir has a hooked beak, as sharp as a cock's spur and hollow. The venom with which he inoculates is distilled in a set of organs which nature has provided for that pur-pose and which lie in the upper mandi-ble, just below the openings of the nos-trils. Under this poison secreting labora-tory in the roof of the month is a small, fearby theory with the bid state in the fleshy knob. When the bird sets its beak in the flesh of a victim, this knob re-ceives a pressure which liberates the venom and inoculates the wound. No man, native or otherwise, was ever known to recover from a bite inflicted by a rpir n'doob. The suffering in such cases is said to be much more agonizing than in cases of rattlesnake and Gila monster bites.—St. Louis Republic.

NESTING TIME.

Around the chimney swallows fly, And wrens explore the barn and shed, The ortoles go flashing by With bits of straw and cotton shred.

The sunlight glimmers through the trees And finds them busy everywhere, The robins, jays and chickadees, And all the builders of the air. --Frank II. Sweet in St. Nicholas.

Young, Inexperienced'and Rattled, A young typewriter had just been by a prominent lawyer. She had hired never done regular work before, and

was somewhat nervous. The lawyer settled himself back in his chair and began dictating from mind a brief. He had pegged away about five minutes when the girl stopped, with a

horrified look on her face. "What's the matter?" asked the law-

"Would you mind saying that all over again?" the girl asked, with eyes full of tears.

"Why?" "I forgot to put any paper in the ma-

chine !"-Syracuse Post.

Personal Beauty.

If either man or woman would realize the full power of personal beauty, it must be by cherishing noble thoughts and hopes and purposes; by having something to do and something to live for that is worthy of humanity, and which, by expanding the capacities of the soul, gives expansion and symmetry to the body which contains it. - Upham.

be one of the first lessons taught us by our pastors and teachers. The physical is the substratum of the spiritual, and this fact ought to give to the food we eat and the air we breathe a transcendent significance.-Tyndale.

Real Morit.

Real merit of any kind cannot be long concealed. It will be discovered, and nothing can depreciate it but a man's exhibiting it himself. It may not always be rewarded as it ought, but it will always be known.-Chesterfield.

Worth Knowing.

Many thousand people have found a friend in Bacon's Celery King.

If you have never used this great specific for the prevailing maladies of the age, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Costiveness, Nervous Exhaustion, Nervous Prostration, Sleeplessness and all diseases arising from derangment of the stomach, liver and kidneys, we would be pleased to give you a package of this great nerve tonic free of charge. W. B. ALEXANDER.

Might Have Known.

Young Wife-Hubby, dear, do you love me better than your pipe? Young Husband—What a foolish question to ask, dear! Young Wife (sadly)-Yes. I might have known without asking .- Detroit Free Press.



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The Physical. The morality of clean blood ought to

ars that the revised Christian Endeavor pledge was prepared very carefully and prayerfully. Days of time were spent in weighing each word, so that every one might be the right word in the right place. The strength of every phrase was considered and special pains was taken not to have a single letter or syllable in the pledge which the youngest and weakest active member could not keep.

Twice, in the heart of the pledge, at the risk of tautology, and perhaps to the detriment of the queen's English, the phrase is substantially repeated, "Unless prevented by a reason which I can conscientiously give to the Lord Jesus Christ." That is the only excuse which the Christian ever ought to be willing to give for the nonperformance of any known duty. This is twice ad-mitted and insisted on in the heart of mitted and insisted on in the heart of the pledge, and it fully excuses any con-scientions Christian, if he has any ex-onse worth giving. A Christian En-deavor society that fully understands what the pledge means in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred will vote against altering it. What is needed is a constal study of the pledge. careful study of the pledge. Have a meeting to explain it and talk about it and to understand its thorough reason-

My earnest advice to pledge tinkers, "Don't."-Secretary Basr.

Points For Endeavorers

Boston, Lowell and Woburn each re-ports a Grack Christian Endeavor soci-

Many of the Indian Christian Endeavor societies of the west are organ-ized into a separate union called the Da-kota Christian Endeavor union.

There is hope that Christian Endeavor will soon gain a foothold in the land of the cnar.

"C. E.," says a Junior worker in New Zealand, "stands for 'Children Espe-cially."

The most northern society in Great Britain is one just organized on one of the Shetland islands.

The Rev. J. Carr Arnette of West oint is now state president of Missis-

The datas for the next international invantion at Washington have been ned as July 8 to 18.

Nature's Signs.

Diseases that are readily communicated or transmitted show themselves in the face. Leprosy, epilepsy and various constitutional or blood diseases make their presence known most clearly and unmistakably. This is one of nature's methods for protecting the pure against the impure. The habitual drunkard, the debauchee

and the unclean carry signs that all may read and understand. These victims of disorders of mind and body would object to wearing a placard on their backs telling what alls them, yet are compelled to go about with the hideous truth writ-

to go about with the indecus truth writ-ten in their faces where all may see it. Wrinkled brows, sunken eyes, droop-ing life lines, pale or sallow complexion, dullness of the eyes, breathing through the mouth, decay of teeth, offensiveness of the breath, sunken cheeks, dark rings or puffy patches under the eyes, crooked or sunken nose, month drawn to one side, watery eyes, red nose and many other face marks are each and overy one a sign of disease or defect.—Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.

Both Names Changed

A good story is told of an English family living in Norfolk county who family living in Norfolk county who possensed the euphonious name of "Bug." As that term in England is never mentioned in polite society and signifies a minute insect noted for its power of jumping, the family of that name did not appreciate its uniqueness. Upon coming into possession of some money, they at once petitioned to have it changed to "Howard." Their request was granted; but, also for them, the bugs of that portion of the country were baseeforth known by the more refined title of the "Norfolk Howards."

Trick In Making Change.

A curious incident occurred in a Paris restaurant the other day. A high official, happening to be in the Montmartre district about dinner time, walked into a restaurant frequented much by foreign-ers, and took his dinner there, his bill amounting to 8 france. When calling the waiter to pay for his meal, he hand-ed him a 20 franc goldpiece, which the waiter put into his mouth, as is the cus-tom of the Paris waiters. Making change, he only gave him 2 francs. The gentleman looked up and said: "Beg your pardon, I want 12 francs and not 2 francs." "Excuse me, sir," said the waiter. "You gave me a 10 franc piece. See?" And therewith he took from be-tween his lips a smaller gold coin, showing it to the gentleman. The official, considerably wrought up for being taken for a fool, without any warning gave the waiter such a slap in the face that the 20 franc piece given him fell out of his mouth and rolled across the room. The sentleman got his change. room. The gentleman got his change, and purposely forgot to tip the waiter, who had received quite a setback by the "striking" argument of the guest.— Paris Letter.

Finding a Verdict.

Finding a Verdict. A Texas paper says that in one of the sarliest trials before a colored jury in Texas the 12 gentlemen were told by the judge to "retire and find the ver-dict." They went into the jury room, whence the opening and shutting of doors and other sounds of unusual com-motion were presently heard. At last the jury came back into court, when the foreman announced: "We hab looked seri whar, judge, for dat verdict—in de drawers and behind de doahs, but it ain't nowhar in dat blessed room."

How to Cure a Cold.

Simply take Otto's Cure. We know of its astonishing cures and that it will stop a cough quicker than any known remedy. If you have Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs, a few doses of this great guaranteed remedy will surprise you. If you wish to try call at our store, Main street, and we will be pleas ed to furnish you a bottle free of cost, and that will prove our assertion.

W. B. ALEXANDER.

Her Invitation.

Fair Hostess-Now, Mr. Borem, you must spend one more evening with us before we go into our new house.

Mr. Borem (gracionaly)-Most cer-tainly, with pleasure. When do you

Fair Hostess (doubtfully)—Pa is up-ertain just when that will be, but not for a year or two at the least.—Pick Me Up.

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